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THE

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

WEBSTER COUNTY,

IOWA.

ILLUSTRATED.

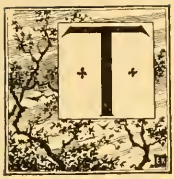
The people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

CHICAGO:
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1902.

Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*

PREFACE.



HE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

May, 1902. THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
..OF..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

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all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the convention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804–5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ashburton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequaled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Democrat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

tles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he removed to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to served this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,

RALPH. W. EMERSON
E. C. STANTON
DANL. WEBSTER
JAS. R. LOWELL
HENRY W. BEECHER
WENDELL PHILLIPS
HARRIET E. B. STOWE
WASHINGTON IRVING
JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a delegate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers. When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia November 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth $9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of $1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid $40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enormous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicarauguа Transit Company, which had netted him $1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some $10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him $800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of $1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over $100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky —then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits —adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866;" "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867–70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond, Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britian and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the department of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834–5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the immense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809–17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784–86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virgiana in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789–97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such

R B HAYES
CHARLES SUMNER
GEO WASHINGTON
GROVER CLEVELAND
Wm Mc KINLEY
JAMES A GARFIELD
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Wm H SEWARD
GEN'L ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782–83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789–93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824–5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatomie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatomie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was pursuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810. During the war of 1812–1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854–56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820–50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leadership, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, nothwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans. The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the Laws Gold Reporting Company when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of $8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was $3,500,000 of which $2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over $40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to $10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave $1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

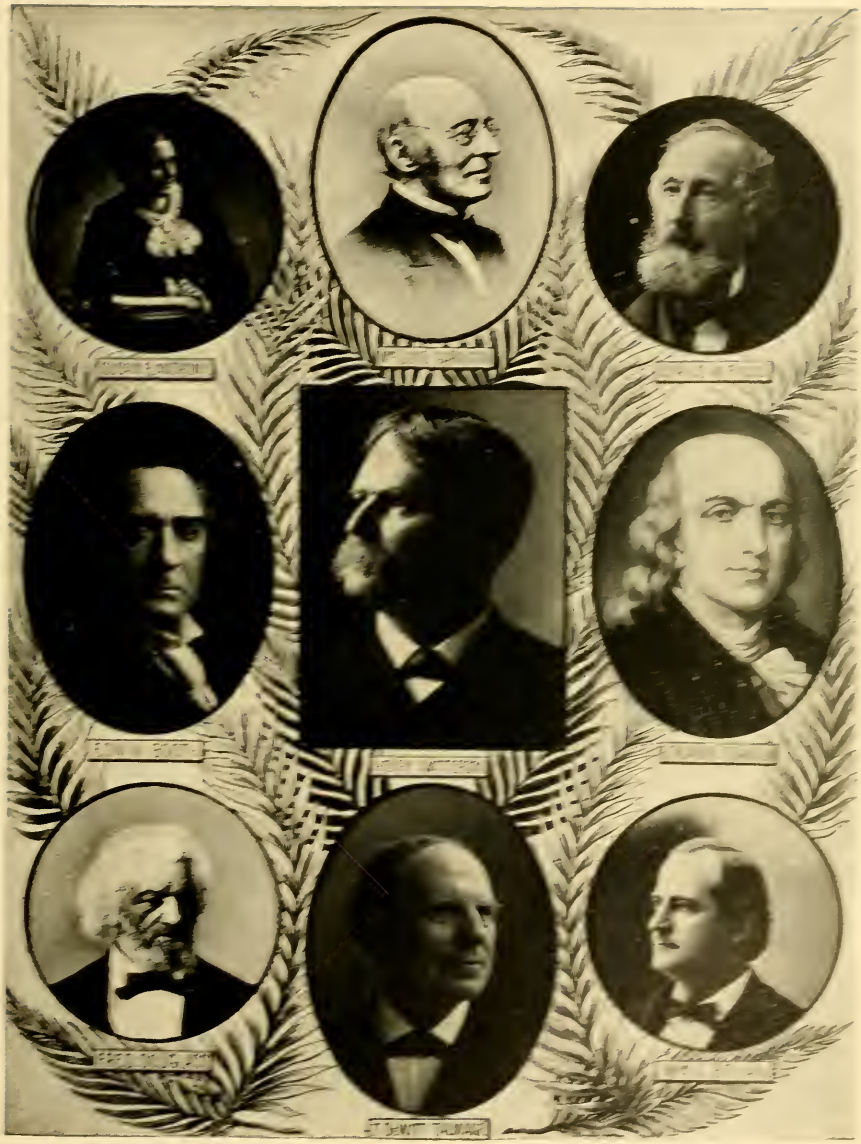
Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl



vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with dilirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dollars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817–18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19–20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chickamauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jackson, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were wofully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth ,Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

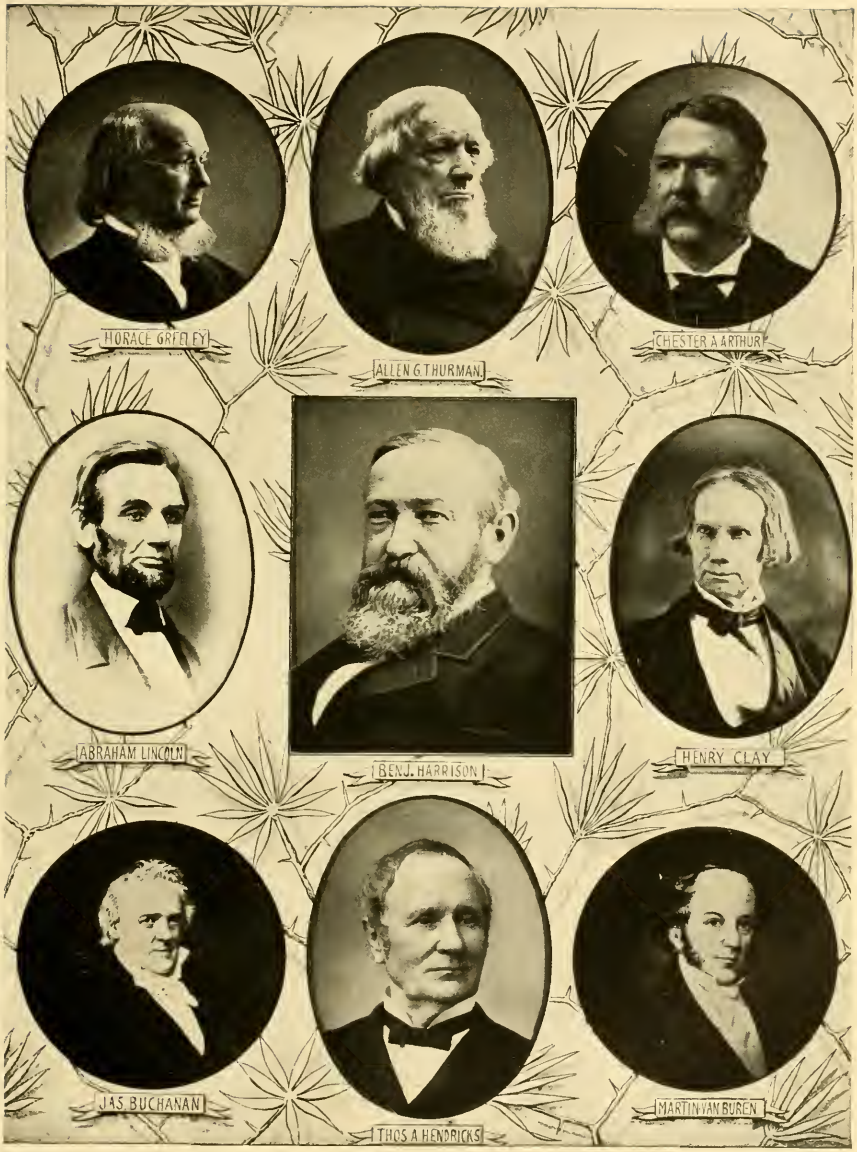
WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19–20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig plat form but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861–65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who


HORACE GREELEY
ALLEN G. THURMAN
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BENJ. HARRISON
HENRY CLAY
JAS. BUCHANAN
THOS. A. HENDRICKS
MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his return he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about $40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia, Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of $5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved $2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him $60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term, in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidental possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him $40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at $200 per night. His great successes were Virginius, Damon, Othello, Coriolanus, William Tell, Spartacus and Lear. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in 1831–33. During 1833–35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853–54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th aniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839–40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON, one of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and served in the Civil war; was at Bull Run id 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de, camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863–64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864–65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celbrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania September 10th he attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the "Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at $10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault

M. S QUAY
COM. C VANDERBILT
THOS. M. PELTER
WM. M. EVAPTS
JOHN SHERMAN
PETER COOPER
W. B. ALLISON
GEO. W. CHILDS
JAY GOULD

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company, and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is $8,000,000, and the entire endowment is $20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, weilded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magizines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everbody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861–65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exqusite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851–52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854–55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872–74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880–85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for $30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over $72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of $600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811–13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project, the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833–35 and in 1837–41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public questions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of $25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries, but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847–8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848–9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A

RUSSELL SAGE
HENRY GEORGE
P.T. BARNUM.
C.M. DEPEW.
MARK A. HANNA.
MARSHALL FIELD
GEO. M. PULLMAN.
ROBT G. INGERSOLL
S.J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861–62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agricultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of $50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like Monte Cristo, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost $18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied iand placed hundreds of millions of dollars n government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emporer Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale College in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853–55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19–20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional convention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersbur Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812–15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866–67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to 1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occured May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H W Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838–41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hudgensville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength. fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1831 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure, Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829–31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832–42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz, that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left $400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left $300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS McINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, under auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVI P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe, then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining — lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physicial science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860–61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of

W.T. SHERMAN
JAS. G. BLAINE
OLIVER W. HOLMES
JOHN G. CARLISLE
LYMAN J. GAGE
P.D. ARMOUR
BENJ. BUTLER
CHAS. A. DANA
THOS. B. REED

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in 1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of pursuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755 His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861–2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833–35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's stanchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In 1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by "Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthrophy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812–15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803–4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to calorics. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he removed to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less then a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865–66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Duchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851–3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthrophy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of $40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scoth-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870–71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sherman's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later etablished a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society, New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and

WINFIELD SCOTT
S F B MORSE
D G FARRAGUT
Wm CULLEN BRYANT
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK
H. W. LONGFELLOW
ULYSES S GRANT
ROBERT E LEE
D D PORTER

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Conor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812–15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

lession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road. He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoise em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner, miller, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jackknife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881–2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Whoo!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W. W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthrophist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846–7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848–9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876–7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley administration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being $725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secretary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover, where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835–37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850–52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popular, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choatebegan the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendency in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army She was decorated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881, and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849–50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Republican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature. In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrianne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839 until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

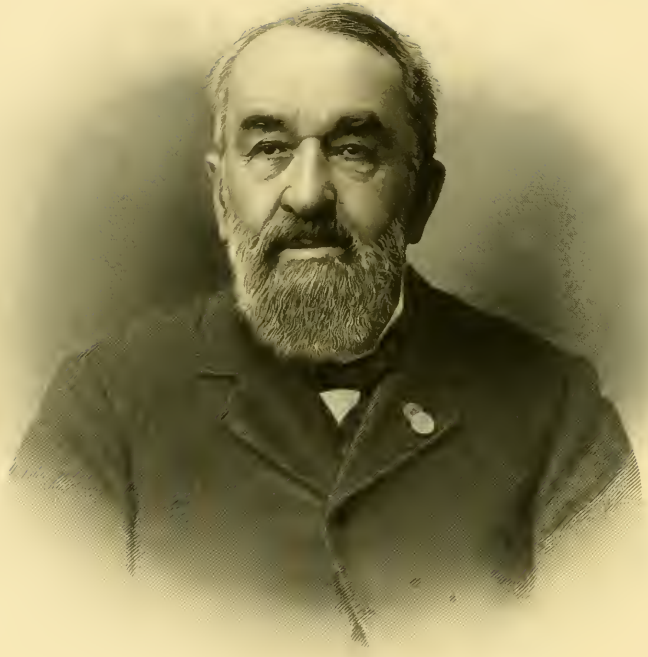
PART II

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

WEBSTER COUNTY

IOWA



Yours
L. S. Coffin

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

LORENZO S. COFFIN.

Iowa has furnished her full quota of eminent men to the nation, men of pronounced ability who have become leaders in statescraft, in commercial, industrial and professional life, and others whose influence has been given for the amelioration of conditions that in any way oppose or hinder the development of their fellow men. Quiet and unostentatious in manner, seeking not self aggrandizement in any direction, Lorenzo S. Coffin has become known as one of the most honored sons of the Hawkeye state, not because he has won distinction in politics, or even because he has attained exceptional success in business, but because his efforts have been, and are still, unselfishly given for the benefit of his fellow men. Recognizing the law of universal brotherhood, his sympathetic spirit has prompted action that, guided by sound practical judgment, has resulted in great good. He has long since passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, the snows of seventy-nine winters having fallen upon his head, but old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness and it need not suggest as a matter of course inactivity or helplessness. There is an old age which is a benediction to all with whom it comes in contact; that gives out of its riches stores of wisdom and experience and grows stronger mentally and spiritually as the days pass. Such is it with Lorenzo S. Coffin, whose career is a source of encouragement to his contemporaries and an abiding lesson to the young.

In pioneer days of Webster county Mr. Coffin took up his abode within her borders. He was born in Alton, New Hampshire, April 10, 1823, on the farm which was also the birthplace of his father, Stephen Coffin. The family is of English lineage, and at an early epoch in American development was founded in Massachusetts, whence the grandfather of our subject removed to the Granite State, settling on the farm on which both Stephen and Lorenzo Coffin were born. There he spent his remaining days, carrying on agricultural pursuits. His death occurred when he was about seventy-five years of age. In his family were nine children, all of whom reached mature years and reared families of their own.

Stephen Coffin was trained to the work of the home farm and for many years carried on agricultural pursuits in New Hampshire. He was also a clergyman of the Baptist church and his influence was widely felt in behalf of Christianity. He died in Dover, New Hampshire, when about seventy-five years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Deborah Philbrook and died at the age of thirty-eight. She was a native of

Sanbornton, New Hampshire, representing an early family of sturdy pioneers. Her father, David Philbrook, was born at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, and spent the greater part of his life on the farm at Sanbornton. He lived to the advanced age of more than ninety years—a noble Christian man who commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom reached mature years, and to each he gave good educational privileges, thus fitting them for life's practical duties. In the family of Stephen and Deborah (Philbrook) Coffin were three daughters and a son: Catherine P. Coffin was a teacher in the seminary in Charleston, Massachusetts. She married Benjamin Stanton and both engaged in educational work for several years at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Christiana became the wife of Rev. D. B. Cowell, of Maine. She possessed considerable poetical talent and was a writer for many magazines and papers. Her death occurred in 1863. Sarah, who was the wife of Mr. Lynde, died when about sixty years of age.

Upon his father's farm Lorenzo S. Coffin spent his youth and early became familiar with the labor of field and meadow. His educational advantages at the time were meager, but later the family removed to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where he became a student in the Wolfboro Academy. He lost his mother when fourteen years of age but continued at home until he had attained his majority, when he began working as a farm hand in the home neighborhood, and thus he acquired a sum sufficient to enable him to continue his education and prepare for teaching, a profession which he followed with success for some time. Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, was then one of the most popular schools of the country and he went there with the intention of pursuing an extended course of study, but remained only a year and a half.

In the meantime Mr. Coffin was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia T. Curtis, and they went to Geauga county, Ohio, where both engaged in teaching in the Geauga Seminary. Among their pupils were James A. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph, his future wife, who first met in that school. The failing health of Mrs. Coffin obliged them to give up teaching after one year's connection with Geauga Seminary, and in the winter of 1854-5 Mr. Coffin came to Iowa on a business trip. Being pleased with Webster county and the advantages it offered and with firm faith in its future he resolved to locate here. He secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he entered when the government placed the land on the market, and thus began the development of his fine farm, to which he has added by of his fine farm, to which he has added by subsequent purchases from time to time until he now owns seven hundred and twenty acres. The experience of his boyhood and early manhood upon the farm now proved very valuable to him. With characteristic energy he began the development of his land, and Willowwedge Farm is now one of the most desirable and valuable farming properties in the state, supplied with all modern improvements and accessories. On the brow of the hill about three miles from Fort Dodge, near which he decided to erect his buildings is a large spring of purest water, flowing continually, while other springs upon the place feed the stream, the Lizzard, which winds its way, bordered by magnificent forest trees, through the farm. Mr. Coffin has made a specialty of the breeding and raising

of fine stock, and now owns one of the largest and choicest herds of short horn cattle to be found in the west, keeping from one hundred to two hundred head. He also breeds for the market Poland-China hogs and Oxford Down sheep, generally keeping one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of the former and two hundred and fifty or more of the latter. From two to five men are employed upon the farm and the work is under the immediate supervision of J. I. Rutledge, son-in-law of Mr. Coffin, who is a joint owner in the stock on the farm. Modern machinery, practical and improved methods and all conveniences and accessories for facilitating the work are here found.

Not long after coming to this home Mr. Coffin was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died April 20, 1856. In February, 1857, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Chase, of Orleans county, New York. Three children were born unto them, but one only living, Carrie C., the wife of J. I. Rutledge. One child died in infancy and Kitty May died at the age of fourteen years.

While successfully conducting his private business affairs, Mr. Coffin never confines his efforts selfishly to his work. From 1859 to 1876 he used to leave his home Sunday mornings very early and on horseback would ride to different parts of the country, where no minister was sent, and preach the Gospel. He would often ride forty miles and in return never received a dollar in pay, doing it all for the benefit of his fellow men, during which time he also conducted a great many funerals. In the early days he was the editor of the agricultural department of the Fort Dodge Messenger and many have profited by his practical wisdom as set forth in the columns of that paper. For many years he was also an active member of the State Agricultural Society and labored earnestly and effectively in connection with that organization to promote the interests of the farming people throughout the state, but while his interest in the subject has never abated, other duties have made heavy demands upon his time, forcing him to cease his work in that field to attend to more pressing needs. He had in the meantime served his county loyally in the Civil war, enlisting in the fall of 1862 as a member of Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. He joined the army as a private but was promoted in turn to the offices of sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and chaplain. For about a year he remained at the front and then returned to his home.

Perhaps the work which has made Mr. Coffin most widely known and which has been of the broadest benefit to his fellow men is that in connection with providing better conditions for railroad employes. In the year 1883 he was appointed by Governor Sherman to fill a vacancy on the railroad commission, caused by the retirement of the Hon. James Wilson, and on the expiration of that term in 1885 was reappointed, continuing in the office until 1888. It was during this period that Mr. Coffin became interested in that which he is making his life work—promoting the happiness and improving the condition of railroad men. In speaking of his experience he says: "It seems, as I look back through the years of my past life, that I can see the guiding of a Divine Providence bringing me to the position where I might realize the condition of the great multitude of suffering, helpless men, the misery of whose condition seemed to be growing worse every day, with no indication or hope of its growing better, and as I occupied the position of railroad commissioner, receiving reports

continually from all over the state and the United States of the terrible slaughter and crippling of the railroad men, I then for the first time saw the need for work in this field and determined by the help of God to do something to alleviate the suffering of those men." He then immediately began to investigate more fully the conditions and surroundings of the railroad men of the country and to agitate the subject of the automatic brake and car coupler, and finally succeeded in securing the enactment of the law requiring them to be placed on all cars on lines in Iowa, which was passed by the Iowa state legislature in 1888. This was the first law ever enacted by any state for the safety of railroad men. The law was strongly opposed by the railroad companies. Railroad managers said its enforcement would cost them millions of dollars annually and would do little, if anything, toward lessening the likelihood of accident. Through the efforts of Mr. Coffin and the co-operation of societies of railroad employes and of private citizens to whom the record of railroad accidents was appalling, the law was finally passed, with the result that the number of accidents on railroads caused simply in the coupling of cars alone has been reduced three-fourths.

To the compiler of this sketch Mr. Coffin said: "To Iowa must be given the honor of enacting into law the first bill ever presented to any legislature for the safety of life and limb of railroad men." It was drafted by Mr. Coffin and he says that he spent a full month on the bill. So anxious was he that the bill should be so drawn that no court could set it aside as unconstitutional, that he consulted with one of the judges of the Iowa supreme court on every section of it. Mr. Coffin has the great satisfaction of knowing that from the day it became a law its constitutionality has never been questioned. He says that it went through the Iowa legislature with practically a unanimous vote, not a vote against it in the senate and only three or four against it in the house. The roads were given five years to do the work of equipping their cars with the safety appliances that the law required. But here came a great dilemma—all of the Iowa roads were interstate roads and engaged in interstate traffic. Foreign cars from outside roads would, of course, have to be equipped in the same manner as the cars of the Iowa roads or they could not receive them, or else the lading must all be transferred from these foreign cars to the Iowa cars. Here was a very serious problem to be faced.

Mr. Coffin said: "The only way to solve that problem that showed itself to me was through a way so strewn with vast difficulties that it was absolutely appalling and I dared not face it for a while. Yet it seemed to me it must be done. Some of the states adjoining Iowa copied my bill and made it into a law. If only all the states would do the same and not change a section it would be just the thing, but I could not expect that, and it would take a long while to go from one state to another to get them to pass the same kind of a law. The more I thought of it, I made up my mind that it would be a practical impossibility, and so the alternative was forced on me that a national law must be had. Of course this meant that I must go to Washington and try to get a bill through congress. This seemed so utterly beyond all possibility for a man like me to accomplish that for awhile I thought that I would not undertake it, but I could not rest. In my dreams I would see these railroad men crushed between the

ends of the cars, hear their awful screams as the iron wheels ground them to pieces under the cars. Finally I thought that I must try, or at least that I would go to Chicago and talk with some of the railroad officials there and ask their advice. I felt sure that the companies that ran roads through Iowa would like to have all other roads to equip their cars as theirs were to be, so there would be an easy interchange of cars from one road to another. I thought that would help in this great move. To show how hopeless the undertaking was in their judgment I will relate what was said in my talk with Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. When I went into his office he was busy examining some papers, and after a little while he said in rather a sharp and vexed tone: 'Now, Mr. Coffin, as you have got your state to enact that law, I want that you should go to every state adjoining Iowa and get them to enact such a law as Iowa has.' I said that I realized the great importance of a uniform law and could see no way to secure it only through congress, and that I had about made up my mind to go down to Washington and get it to pass my bill. Mr. Hughitt dropped the papers he had in his hand on the table before him and looked at me with great amazement and said: 'Mr. Coffin, congress is a great body; you can't move that.' My after experience showed me how well that man judged of what, as he well thought, a wild undertaking, and how well he understood and appreciated the difficulties I would have to encounter.

"In the spring of 1888 the interstate commerce commission, then just organized, invited what state railroad commissioners that were then created to come to Washington and hold a conference. That noted jurist, Judge Cooley, of Michigan, was president of the national commission. Although my term of office had expired a few weeks before the date of that conference, our state commission urged me to attend that meeting. I did so, and near the close of the last session of that meeting, by the request of a member of the Iowa board, I was asked by Judge Cooley to address the conference. This I, of course, did, giving them the mass of statistics I had been compiling, which was new to them all. After I had sat down commissioners from other states gathered around and said: 'Mr. Coffin, you must be wrong, for we can't think that it is possible that there is such a fearful killing and maiming of our railroad men.' I assured them that they were absolutely correct, as far as Iowa was concerned, for they were from the reports of the roads themselves to our state board, as our law required them to report to us every accident to their men.

"As but very few of the states had as yet required the roads to report as ours did, I had to get the number of killed and injured in other states by the rule of three. If Iowa, with so many miles of road, have so many accidents to their men, how many will all the miles in the nation give us? Afterward, from a talk with an old railroad man, I found that my basis of calculation was wrong, for I should have taken it by the number of engines, for on most all of the roads east there would be a great many more trains a day than in the then sparsely settled Iowa. When I made my computations on this basis the total was so awful that I did not dare to give the exact figures to the public. Afterward Judge Cooley wrote me to give to his national commission what facts and figures I had gathered up and what other information I had

gained on this matter in my five years of experience as a commissioner. I am telling all this to you, sir, that you may see, as I do, the wonderful way I was led on so as to have more and more of the standing before the public and the powers that then were. Let it be understood all along that I now realized that I was only an instrument in the hand of God and the Father to be used by Him for a great good to the great army of railroad men who are now an absolute necessity to the prosperity of this great country. The information I sent to Judge Cooley was by the request of General Benjamin Harrison, then president-elect of the United States, sent to him, and used by him in his inaugural when he was sworn into his high office. He did it in these words: 'It is a disgrace to our civilization that men in a lawful employment for a livelihood should be exposed to greater danger than soldiers in time of actual war.' He very strongly recommended speedy action by congress. So you see how in this unthought of and unpremeditated way a mighty opening was made for me. Then I had two especially strong and influential friends, one in each house of congress. One was W. B. Allison in the senate, and Colonel David B. Henderson in the house, now its speaker. Here again was another of the series of special providences that show so plainly all along the road, but of which I was not aware then, but now can see as clearly as the noonday sun. Some years before at one of the congressional elections it was a question whether Colonel Henderson would be returned, as he at that time had a very strong competitor, and I suppose that it is no egotism in me to say what was then pretty well understood to be the fact, that my influence with the railroad boys and with the farmers of his district had much to do with saving him. This had made him a firm friend and he was ready to aid me all in his power, which was great, and he wielded it to good advantage for the bill. Well, the 4th of March was coming on. I had been working on the bill for congress with a great deal of care and labor. I had been very anxious before the inauguration to have Mr. Harrison say a word for the boys in his address. I wanted to know how he felt, but never having met him, and there being such a throng around him, I could see no way to get to him to ask him to remember the boys. Finally Colonel Henderson gave me a letter to him, and so I had a chance to speak to him. His first words after reading the letter were, 'Well, what is it?' In as few words as I could I told what I wanted. In an instant he replied, 'It is in there,' meaning in his address, and those were his last words to me. I grasped his hand, thanked him with tears in my eyes and left.

"Congress convened. My bills were introduced and referred to the committee on interstate commerce. For four long years I was in what was called the third house of congress, 'the lobby.' It is not necessary for me to try to tell you of the long struggle. It would fill a book. I fully realized that public opinion had much to do with acts of congress, so wherever I heard of a great gathering of influential men, such as great gatherings of church officials of every denomination, there I would go and get a few moments time to plead for the lives and limbs of the railroad boys and for Sunday rest as well, getting them to pass strong resolutions which I had usually already prepared. And so I worked. The first congress of Harrison's administration closed without my being able to get the bills

out of the committee's hands. They were introduced again at the opening of his last congress, and from that time on the railroads were there in force fighting the bill. They told the committee that it would cost the roads one hundred million dollars to meet the requirements of that bill. But God loved these trainmen more than He did the millions of the corporations, and the bill went through and President Harrison signed it and made it a law the day before he left his high office, on the 3d of March, 1893. The law gave the roads five years to equip their cars as the law directed, but near the close of the fifth year the roads came before the interstate commerce commission and pleaded for five years more, but the five railroad brotherhoods with myself were there in opposition, and they got only two years and then seven months after that. As the result of that law there are at least fifteen hundred less deaths and over five thousand less painful accidents in a year than when President Harrison signed that bill. So beneficial is this law found to be in an economical sense, to say nothing of the saving of life and limb, that the very officials that then called me a crank and abused me so unmercifully, now take me by the hand and thank me for what they then cursed me for. Yet it never seems to me that I have done anything but what was my plain duty to do after the awful facts came to my knowledge. I never could have respected myself if I had refused to try, frightened at the lions I really saw in the way. So then let the praise go where it belongs, to God."

Mr. Coffin certainly deserves the unbounded gratitude of all railroad men throughout the country, by securing the enactment of the national law which was passed by congress March 2, 1893. He has done more than any other individual to promote temperance among railroad men by the use of what is known as the "white button." He has had made a little white button, in which are the initials R. R. T. A.—Railroad Temperance Association—and these buttons he gives to all railroad employes who will promise to wear one and abstain from the use of liquor. He has paid out over five thousand dollars alone for these buttons, having distributed more than one hundred and fifty thousand of them, and is still engaged in the work, always having a supply of them when he travels. This inconspicuous little button is a constant reminder to the wearer that he has given his word to abstain from the use of those beverages which destroy manhood and render the individual unfitted for the performance of life's duties. A lasting monument to the work of Mr. Coffin is seen in the home for disabled and infirm railroad men at Highland Park, Illinois, near Chicago. All brotherhood railroad men are eligible as members, the only requirement being that they contribute as much as "the expense of one cigar a day." This entitles any brotherhood man in railroad employ, in case of accident or inability, to a good home for life, containing all necessities and comforts. At this time the work is progressing nicely under the guidance of Mr. Coffin and the cooperation of the four railroad brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. These four orders have contributed to the home and at the present time they are planning an eighty-thousand-dollar fire-proof building as an addition to the present home. There are now between twenty and thirty inmates. Mr. Coffin is the president of the

Railroad Employes' Home, and, more than that, he is the friend of all railroad men, having a warm personal interest in their welfare.

Another important work is now engaging the attention of Mr. Coffin, who, in connection with other leading citizens of Fort Dodge and vicinity, is building a home for ex-convicts. Mr. Coffin alone has donated eighty acres of land and five thousand dollars in cash for the building, and is also devoting a great deal of his time to the work. The object of the movement is to assist the ex-convicts in getting work and helping them again to win a place in the world consistent with upright and useful manhood.

Mr. Coffin has ever been a friend to the poor and needy, to the oppressed and the suffering, and, believing that the spark of divinity is in every individual and may be fanned into flame, he is ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need of either material or moral assistance. His home while in Ohio was a station in the famous underground railroad when slavery existed in the land and his strong Abolition principles led him to ally himself with the Republican party when it was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He has since been one of its stalwart supporters.

To what church does he belong? We answer, to the church which Christ founded when he said "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," when he gave the mandate, "bear ye one another's burdens," and said "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." One of the most interesting features of the Willowedge Farm is his chapel, which he built, about twelve years ago for the benefit of his daughter, who was greatly interested in Sunday-school work. In connection with the same is a circulating library for the community. Services are held Sunday afternoons—held in the afternoon that they need not conflict with the morning or evening services of the city churches. Pastors and people of all denominations are welcome, and the gospel of Christ—forgiveness and love—is preached. Along the same line of Christian liberality is his effective work in the Young Men's Christian Association, in which almost each Sunday he addresses a meeting of this organization. Who can measure the influence of such a life?

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul
And grow forever and forever."

In business he has achieved splendid success, but the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity so worthily has it been won, so well used. He has builded to himself a monument more lasting than stone in the freewill offering of grateful hearts.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

The office of the chief executive of Iowa has ever been filled by men of marked ability and unfaltering devotion to the best interests of the commonwealth, but among the long list of illustrious men who have served as governor none have more deserved the honor conferred upon them or more loyally advanced the interests of the state than Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter. He came to Iowa in the early days of her development and the public life of few other citizens in this part of the country

C. C. CARPENTER

have extended over as long a period as did his, and certainly the life of none other has been more varied in service, more constant in honor, more fearless in conduct and more stainless in reputation. In his life time the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have gratefully cherished his memory. True men are the crown jewels of the republic, and the very names of the distinguished dead are a continual inspiration and an abiding lesson.

Back to New England Governor Carpenter traced his ancestry, his people living in Massachusetts in an early day, while later representatives of the family became residents of Pennsylvania, and it was in Susquehanna county, that state, that he was born in November, 1830. He had neither the advantages of wealth or influence to assist him, but early learned the valued lessons of industry, honesty and self-reliance. Although earnest toil was the lot of the members of the Carpenter household, he was surrounded by the refining influence of a home where integrity and character were rated at their true worth. He eagerly availed himself of the opportunities education afforded by the country schools and later continued his studies in the Harford Academy, where he prepared himself for teaching, a profession which he followed at intervals for a number of years. Life lay before him, and with a young man's bright hope of the future, fortified by laudable ambition, strong determination and manly principles, he resolved to seek his fortune in the west, where he believed greater opportunities were afforded than in the older and more thickly settled east. He determined to make Iowa his home for the reason, as he was often heard to remark in later life, "that he liked the looks of it on the map." Therefore he started, but his pecuniary resources were very limited, and when he reached Licking county, Ohio, he found it necessary to replenish his depleted exchequer. This he did by teaching school for two years, and then again followed the guidance of the "star of empire" which westward takes its way. In June, 1854, he reached Des Moines on his way to Fort Dodge, then a military outpost in the wilderness of northwestern Iowa. The elemental strength of his character and the purpose of his nature was manifest in many acts of his life in those early days, one of which will serve to indicate this. The proprietor of the hotel at which he had been entertained over night in the capital city, on learning that it required nearly all his money to meet the expense of the night's lodging, offered to trust him for the amount, but declining the offer, he paid his bill in full and on foot started to complete the journey of eighty miles across the prairie which lay between the capital and his destination. He builded his fortune not upon the faith of his fellow men, their influence or their aid, but upon the substantial qualities of unfaltering determination and unflagging integrity. He found in the new settlement men of courageous spirit, ready to do and to dare in order to make homes for themselves and their families, and he was soon recognized as a leader in their midst. His work in the development and upbuilding of the state in pioneer times cannot be overestimated, for he aided in laying broad and deep the foundations for the present progress and prosperity of this great commonwealth. His first work in the west was in the line of surveying, and he established the boundaries to make farms and homes as well as public property. This oc-

cupied his attention through the summer months, and in the winter season he engaged in teaching, being the first schoolmaster in Fort Dodge. His mind was analytical, logical and inductive and led to his study of law in his leisure hours, and though he never practiced his profession, his legal knowledge was of the greatest value to him when he administered the affairs of Iowa or took his part in framing the laws of the state and of the nation.

Governor Carpenter was almost continuously in public service from the time of his advent in Iowa. His fellow townsmen had implicit confidence in his ability, fidelity and loyalty—a feeling that extended throughout the commonwealth and was shared by all who knew him whether in the highest or most humble walks of life. He sought office not for what he could get out of it, but from a deep interest in the welfare of his country and a conscientious desire to render it service. He studied every question bearing upon the public weal or woe most carefully and thoroughly, and his support of a cause was the result of a firm belief in its justice and beneficial opportunity. He was a most eloquent and earnest speaker and his ringing utterances carried with them conviction, but Webster has said that "true eloquence does not consist in words alone—it must arise from the occasion—it is action, noble, sublime, God-like action," and the life of Governor Carpenter exemplified this statement. He was elected to the legislature in 1857, when his district was larger in territory than any congressional district to-day, and although the means of travel were very few, he made a canvass which covered every neighborhood in his district and resulted in his election, so that he became a member of the general assembly upon which he left the impress of his strong individuality.

About the time he retired from the office the country became involved in civil war and he enlisted. He had had previous military service, for when the Indians massacred the little colony at Spirit Lake he was one of the party that went to the rescue of the few survivors of the catastrophe. It was in the dead of a winter whose severity has hardly been paralleled in the history of the state and the sufferings and hardships endured were greater than were met by almost any company during the progress of the Rebellion. Mr. Carpenter became a private, but, unsolicited by any one, Senator Grimes secured him a commission as captain and his assignment to active staff duty. He served with Rosecrans and afterward with General Dodge, and was mustered out with the rank of colonel on the staff of General Logan. His military record is consistent with the characteristics of the man displayed in other walks of life, an unfaltering devotion to duty, personal courage and strong purpose.

It was during the period of the war that Governor Carpenter was married, Miss Susan C. Burkholder becoming his wife in 1864. She was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Fort Dodge. The relation that existed in the home thus established was ideal. It was a quiet home, filled with contentment without the show of luxury, but the atmosphere was that of refined culture and the literary tastes of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were manifest in the fine library, where they held companionship with the choicest minds the world has produced.

The war ended, Colonel Carpenter returned to Fort Dodge and was made reg-

ister of the land office, then a position of great responsibility. He not only filled the office acceptably, but by his complete mastery of the details of the business he contributed, through a carefully prepared book on the subject of surveying, to the successful administration of the office in after years. In 1872 he was elected chief executive of the state, and by re-election was continued in the office for four years. In speaking of this period of his life Senator J. P. Dolliver has said: "The years in which he was governor were years of social and industrial transition. The school houses were located but the problems of popular education were becoming more and more troublesome. The railroad builders had finished their work in the midst of blunders innumerable on their own part and on the part of the law-making power, leaving a thousand problems arising out of their relations to the state to be solved by them or by the people themselves. The public lands had all been taken up, but the Iowa farm was only beginning to approach a solution of those questions which from that day to this have been prominent in the minds of the people everywhere. In all these things it may be truly said that Governor Carpenter gave the state a coherent and intelligent guidance which has saved us from the disasters which have afflicted other western communities. It was a time when we needed a leader who could be trusted both by the people and the strangers who had invested their money in Iowa lands. He had the confidence of the people because his own experience identified him in thought and sympathy with them. He could speak to them in terms which in other men would have struck the note of insincerity and affectation. His public utterances are filled with homely wisdom and are as compact and full of sense as are the maxims of the ancients. The people believed him because he told them the truth. The words of his second inaugural address plainly indicate the character of the man and also show forth the power of the statesman: "The blessed gospel of work is a conservator and promoter not only of the material greatness but of the morals and decency of the world. * * * The world's material advancement depends upon the proper direction and protection of the men with the disposition to toil, to dare and to save." He had no sympathy with the notion, not yet altogether extinct, that the schools of Iowa cost too much money and lay the hand of taxation too heavily upon the possessions of the rich. "If citizens of large wealth," said he, "would place a guard over their treasures more reliable than locks or bolts, the per diem of jurors or the salaries of sheriffs and judges, the safeguard will be found in enlarging and perfecting the common-school system of Iowa until no citizen can reach maturity without obtaining a fair education." Under his administration the laws were framed and successfully defended in the courts which set the first limits upon the reckless management of western railroads, which at one time promised not only to despoil the community but to ruin the roads themselves. This broad-minded man looked into the subject and when he had finished his investigations stated the case of the Iowa farm against the railroad managers of that day in a single sentence which will live, like the proverbs of Lincoln, as long as man appreciate truth in the garb of humor. "The exorbitant railway rate," said the Governor, "is the skeleton in the Iowa corn-crib." He never lost the confidence of the people, and if the railroad companies re-

spected him and afterward followed his counsel it was because he was willing to tell them the truth and without the malice which seeks to destroy was anxious that they should exercise the wisdom which preserves. In his message to the legislature of 1874 he anticipated the platform of peace and mutual advantage upon which the people and the railroads of Iowa now stand together.

After Governor Carpenter retired from the office of chief executive of the state he held an important position in the treasury department under the administration of General Grant. Returning home, he was appointed a member of the railway commission, and while he proved a useful member of that body, he soon resigned because his name had been mentioned in connection with the nomination for congress and he did not wish to make a canvass for one office while holding another. He was elected and took an active part in the councils of the house, serving on the committees on war claims, agriculture, levees of the Mississippi river, education and labor, and at the end of his term he was named a member of the committee that waited upon the president to tell him that congress was waiting his pleasure to adjourn. While a member of congress Governor Carpenter succeeded in getting a United States court established at Fort Dodge, and as a direct result of his labors the handsome government building was erected in which court is held and the Fort Dodge postoffice is located. He won the friendship of many of the most prominent men of the nation. He worked for the good of the country without thought of self-aggrandizement and was an earnest champion of every measure which he believed would contribute to the general prosperity. Careful consideration preceded every decisive stand which he took concerning a question up for settlement, but when his course was once determined upon neither fear nor favor could cause him to change, although he always listened courteously to argument. Again Senator Dolliver writes of him: "His speech on the national finance in the second session of the forty-sixth congress was a masterpiece of reasoning and sound philosophy. It was temperate in tone, simple in manner, fortified at every point by the lessons of history and experience, while throughout it all the play of genial wit lighted the rugged strength of his argument. Probably the most important service of his congressional life was the work he did in connection with creating the department of agriculture. He was a member of the committee which framed the bill, and in the debate his speech was particularly strong and persuasive. The speech itself reveals his deep research into the needs and resources of the country and his wide information in respect to the progress of agriculture throughout the world. It enabled him also to give his estimate of the relation of the American farm to civilization of the country, and his comments upon the aspect of the question are not only instructive but inspiring in the noblest sense.

After his retirement from congress he was again sent to the state legislature and held important local positions, and the welfare of district, state and nation were thereby advanced. His was a noble nature—one that subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather to benefit others than to advance himself. His was a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism and he had the strongest attachment for our free institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sac-

rifice for their preservation. A lofty patriotism and a Christian manhood permeated his life and actions. The best monument erected to his memory was the spontaneous freewill offering of a grateful people who gathered at his bier when in 1898 all that was mortal of Cyrus Carpenter was laid in the tomb. Men of national fame spoke of their regard for him, the president voiced his great friendship and respect for him, the chiefest men of Iowa attended the last sad rites, but the people among whom he had lived mourned him as a brother. Young and old, rich and poor loved him, and he lives enshrined in their hearts.

"His life was noble, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

WILLIAM HUTCHISON.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war now residing in Fort Dodge, Iowa, is William Hutchison, who since 1897 has had charge of the city scales, and has most creditably filled that position. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 9, 1832, a son of Jimpsey and Rebecca (Peppard) Hutchison, both natives of Pennsylvania. By occupation the father was a farmer. In his family were twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, of whom three sons fought for the old flag and the cause it represented in the Civil war. One of these, Jonathan Hutchison, was a major in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

On the home farm in the county of his nativity William Hutchison grew to manhood, and his education was acquired in the schools of Fredericksburg, Ohio. In May, 1864, he donned the blue and went to the defense of his country as third sergeant in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in the following September, and is now an honored member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., of Fort Dodge.

On leaving the army Mr. Hutchison returned to his old home in Wayne county, Ohio, but in 1865 came to Fort Dodge, and engaged in carpenter work here until 1897, when he took charge of the city scales, and has since discharged the duties of that position in a most acceptable manner.

In 1852 Mr. Hutchison married Miss Rachel Sands, of Wayne county, Ohio, a daughter of William Sands, who was a shoemaker by trade. Four children blessed this union, namely: Bryson T., born in 1853, is now engaged in the real estate business in Fort Dodge; Alice, born in 1859, is at home with her parents; Charlotte, born in 1860, died in 1864; and Ida, born in 1864, is now the wife of A. M. White, who is at the head of the White Line Dray business in Fort Dodge.

JOHN R. ROSCOE.

John R. Roscoe, vice-president of the Charles Craft Company, has spent almost his entire life in Fort Dodge, and is a worthy representative of one of its old and highly respected families. His father, Gilbert Roscoe, was born in Putnam county, New York, March 6, 1820, where his ancestors settled at an early day in the development of this country. There he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's

trade. On the 3d of September, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Bailey, whose family were also among the pioneers of Putnam county. Deciding to try his fortunes in the west, Mr. Roscoe came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1856, traveling by wagon from Dubuque and arriving here on the 24th of April after many difficulties. He pre-empted a farm in Webster county, and after residing thereon for three years removed to the city, where he engaged in contracting and building until called to his final rest, December 30, 1884. His widow is still living at the age of seventy-seven years and makes her home with our subject. For forty-one years his home was at the corner of Fourth avenue south and Fourteenth street. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist church, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Of his nine children only our subject is now living. Three of the number died within a week after reaching Fort Dodge from measles contracted in Dubuque.

John R. Roscoe was born on the 5th of September, 1855, and was therefore only six months old when the family came to Fort Dodge from his birthplace in Putnam county, New York. In the public schools of this city he acquired a good practical education, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade from his father, at which he worked for seventeen years. In 1890 he entered a retail grocery store in the capacity of clerk, and when the Charles Craft Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Iowa in 1898 he became a member of the firm and is now vice-president of the same. They do a large retail business as dealers in both groceries and meats, and command a liberal share of the public patronage. Mr. Roscoe is an energetic, enterprising business man, and to him is due not a little of the success of the concern with which he is connected. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is held in high regard in both business and social circles.

On the 20th of December, 1883, Mr. Roscoe wedded Miss Mary E. Cisne, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and to them have been born two children, namely, Earl R. and Melvin G.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have conferred honor and dignity upon the state which has honered them would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent mention of him whose name initiates this review. He holds distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer and statesman and a man of scientific and literary attainments. Through several terms in congress he has borne himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain him the respect of all. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion, and to-day one of the most distinguished men of the nation is Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, of Iowa.

Mr. Dolliver was born in Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, now West Virginia, February 6, 1858. His father, the Rev. J. J. Dolliver, was a Methodist minister, well known in West Virginia and Ohio conferences, where he labored most earnestly and effectively to advance his

holy calling. He now resides in Fort Dodge. His wife belonged to a prominent family of the Old Dominion, being a niece of William G. Brown, of Kingwood, West Virginia, and a sister of the Hon. John G. Brown, of Morgantown, West Virginia.

In his boyhood Senator Dolliver showed forth the elemental strength of his character and gave evidence of that genius and precocity, which, combined with his industry, early placed him in the front ranks in his school days and have since won him high honors in the council chambers of the nation. In 1870 he took up his abode near Morgantown and there attended the State University, completing the course by graduation in 1875, when he was but seventeen years of age. He afterward spent two years engaged in teaching school in Sandwich, Illinois. Naturally he chose as a life work a calling demanding strong mentality, keen analytical power and strong reasoning powers, for such was the trend of his mind. While teaching he also pursued the study of law, and in 1878 he and his brother were admitted to the bar. Mr. Dolliver was then but twenty years of age. With his brother he went to Chicago, where they expended most of their money for law books, having only enough remaining to bring them to Fort Dodge, Iowa, which place they had chosen as the scene of their labors. Here they opened a law office and many were the hardships and trials they met, but with courageous spirit they endured all without complaint, and in course of time a good practice rewarded them. The marked oratorical ability which J. P. Dolliver had early manifested soon drew public attention to him and brought him into prominence. Not only did his clientage increase, but he also became active in the local ranks of the Republican party, and was called to the leadership of its forces here. He was sent as a delegate to the county and state conventions, and when he rose to speak silence immediately prevailed among his auditors and he was listened to with rapt attention. In 1888 he was elected to represent the tenth congressional district of Iowa in the house of representatives, and from that time until he became United States Senator he was recognized as a leading member of the lower body. Not only did his eloquence hold enchained the attention of the house, but his strong reasoning, comprehensive thought and logical deductions showed that he had made a deep, earnest and conscientious study of the questions discussed, and therefore many were convinced. His work in congress has become a matter of history, for he has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the nation during the past decade. His term in the house would have expired in 1901, but after the death of John Henry Gear, Governor Shaw, of Iowa, on the 23d of August, 1900, appointed Mr. Dolliver to fill the vacancy in the United States senate. In the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia, in 1900, he was strongly urged to become a candidate for the vice-presidency.

In 1895 Mr. Dolliver was united in marriage to Miss Louise Pearson, of Fort Dodge, a daughter of George R. Pearson, and they still maintain their home in the Iowa city where he entered upon his professional career, although they spend much time in the capital. Mr. Dolliver is yet a young man, but his name has already been ineffacably stamped upon the pages of American history. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments

of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the spring of human conduct, with great shrewdness, sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries have always heard him with attention and deep interest. On the political stage, such is his personal popularity and such his personal magnetism, that his appearance to address the people is the signal for tumultuous enthusiasm. His is a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriot, and with the strongest attachment for our free institutions, he is ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation.

WILLIAM K. HARDING.

For almost half a century this gentleman has been a resident of Iowa, and is today one of the leading business men of Vincent, where he has mercantile and real estate interests. He is a man whose sound common sense and vigorous able management of his affairs have been important factors in his success, and with his undoubted integrity of character have given him an honorable position among his fellow men.

Mr. Harding was born in Union county, Indiana, February 5, 1836, and is a son of Thomas K. Harding, whose birth occurred in Butler county, Ohio, in 1810. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Harding, was a native of New York, and a pioneer of Butler county, Ohio. He took an active part in the early Indian war, and entered the United States service in the war of 1812 and died while in the army. When a young man Thomas K. Harding left his native state and removed to Brownsville, Union county, Indiana, where he engaged in the manufacture of axes and reap hooks for a few years. While there he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Knott, a native of North Carolina, and a near relative of Senator Knott, of Kentucky. Removing to Boone county, Indiana, Mr. Harding purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life, dying there about 1870. His wife, who survived him ten years, passed away in 1880.

This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, who in order of birth were as follows: Samuel, a resident of Clinton county, Indiana; John, of Tipton county, that state; William K., of this review; Rebecca, who grew to womanhood and married but was quite young at the time of her death; Margaret, now the wife of Charles McDonald, of Clinton county, Indiana; Mrs. Martha Ann Kutz, a widow residing that county; Marion, a resident of Kirkland, Indiana; and Thomas J., who died in the service during the Civil war.

William K. Harding received his early education in the common schools of his native state, and later received private instruction, but the greater part of his education has been obtained by reading and observation in later years. On coming to Iowa in 1853 he first located in Benton county, where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for a few years. There he entered land, which he improved, and later engaged in merchandising at Marysville, now Urbana, for about two years, selling out at the end of that time.

The country being then engaged in civil

war, Mr. Harding enlisted August 12, 1863, for three years or during the war, and assisted in raising a part of a company, which was joined to Captain Sell's command at Vinton. It was mustered into the United States service as Company K, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Southwest, under General Grant. Mr. Harding, who had entered the service as second lieutenant, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and assisted in taking that stronghold. After the surrender he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at Mound City, Illinois, where he remained six weeks, and was then sent home on a furlough. Subsequently he returned to the hospital at Mound City and reported for duty to the Seventh Army Corps, rejoining his regiment at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he spent the winter. Being again taken ill, he resigned on the advice of the surgeon and returned home in the spring of 1864, and for two years thereafter was in poor health.

That time was spent in Benton county, Iowa, and when he had sufficiently recovered Mr. Harding opened a store in Gilbertville, but sold out at the end of a few months and removed to Jessup, where he was engaged in merchandising for about six years. On disposing of that store he came to Webster county, and was engaged in the grain and stock business at Duncombe, at the same time serving as station agent at that place for seven years. During his residence here he erected an opera house at Cedar Falls, Iowa, which he has since disposed of. In the meantime he opened a store in Duncombe and engaged in merchandising until coming to Vincent, where he has now made his home for fourteen years. Here he bought property and built the first business house and residence in the town, being practically its founder. On the completion of his store building he put in a large stock of general merchandise, and has since successfully engaged in business, having by fair and honorable dealing built up an excellent trade. Since locating here he has bought and sold considerable farm property, and has also dealt quite extensively in town lots. He is pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive, and has materially aided in the upbuilding and development of the place.

In Benton county, Iowa, April 2, 1850, Mr. Harding was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Moore, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, and was a young girl when she came to Iowa, her mother, Mrs. Matilda Moore, being one of the pioneers of Benton county. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: (1) James D., a resident of Vincent, is married and has four children: Cleveland A., James Wilford, Genevieve and Alta Marie. (2) William W. is now a business man of Chicago. (3) Jennie M. is the wife of William H. Woolsey, who is in partnership with our subject in the mercantile business. They have two children, Derward Delos and Gladys L.

Politically Mr. Harding is a Jacksonian Democrat, and has always affiliated with that party since casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He has been a delegate to both county and state conventions, but has never been an aspirant for office, though he was the candidate of his party for county treasurer in 1902, and was once nominated for representative of Buchanan county without his knowledge. He has since declined to serve in any official capacity, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. He was made a Mason at Center

Point, Iowa, and later assisted in organizing Jessup Lodge, but is now dimitted. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare of the town, and withholds his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit. He has made for himself an honorable record in business, and by his well-directed efforts has acquired a handsome competence. As a citizen, friend and neighbor he is true to every duty and justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

WILLIAM V. DOWD.

The death of William V. Dowd, in June, 1889, removed from Webster county one of its most successful farmers and estimable citizens. He was born in Hocking county, Ohio, September 25, 1823, a son of Alexander and Nancy (Vandeford) Dowd, both natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1799, the latter in 1782. His paternal grandparents were Conner Dowd and wife, who were born in 1757 and 1777, respectively. His grandfather Vandeford was born in 1780. The parents of our subject were married in Ohio, in which state they resided for about twenty years, and then removed to Indiana, where the following twelve years were passed. In 1854 they came to Iowa, and after spending one year in Madison county took up their residence at Beecher's Corners, in Burnside township, Webster county, where the father bought a tract of land on which a log cabin had already been erected. Five years later they went to Colorado and made their home near Denver for about two years. Returning to Iowa at the end of that time, they settled in Boone county, where the mother died in December, 1864. The year following the father married Elizabeth Beason, and after residing in Boone county for a time they removed to a farm one and a half miles east of Dayton, Iowa, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred May 27, 1874. His widow, who long survived him, died in Colorado in 1899. By his second marriage he had no children. Of the eight children born of the first union our subject was the eldest, while the others were as follows: Sarah is now the widow of Benjamin F. Allison and resides in California; Hannah first married David Miller, who died in Tama county, Iowa, and she later wedded J. Kibby. She died in Butte, Montana, in 1899. Nancy married a Mr. Davis and died in Madison county, Iowa. Mary wedded George Wilson and died in Golden, Colorado. Alexander married Catherine Childs and died in 1867. His widow now resides in Guthrie Center, Iowa. Minerva, deceased, was the wife of James Kelly, of Golden, Colorado. Marion died in childhood.

In the county of his nativity Mr. Dowd, of this review, was reared and educated, and during his boyhood and youth assisted his father in the labors of the farm. He was married in 1844 to Miss Martha Allison, who died in 1854. By that union six children were born, namely: (1) Susan M., born in Indiana, October 23, 1845, married George Nettles and died in Perry, Iowa, in October, 1890. (2) Mary J., born in Indiana, April 19, 1847, is the wife of Captain John L. Kinney, of Dayton, Iowa. (3) Francis A., born in Indiana, June 18, 1848, married Mrs. Lindreth Burnquest and is now living in Fort Dodge, being sheriff of Webster county. (4) Alexander, born in Indiana, November 7,

WILLIAM V. DOWD

1849, resides in Burnside township, this county. He married Loretta Stoughton, and they have four children, Charles, Belle, Frank and Lee. (5) John H., born in Indiana, January 10, 1852, first married Clarissa Blair, who died, leaving four children, Nellie, Ray, John and Edna, and for his second wife he married Tillie Watts, by whom he has two children, Fannie and Chauncey M. (6) James, born in Indiana, January 15, 1854, died in infancy.

Mr. Dowd was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Hill, who died, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who was born in Webster county, Iowa, January 24, 1856. She first married Frank Rakestraw, by whom she had three children, William, Maud and George. Her husband was an engineer and was killed in a collision, and she subsequently wedded a Mr. Morrison. They have one child, Mabel, and now make their home in Spokane, Washington.

For his third wife Mr. Dowd married Rebecca Kinney, who also died leaving one daughter, Nancy E., who was born in Burnside township, this county, December 2, 1860, and married T. D. Reese. She died in Everett, Washington, in August, 1901, leaving three children, Clarence, Marguerite and Helen.

On the 19th of December, 1866, at Dayton, Iowa, Mr. Dowd was united in marriage with Mrs. Clarissa L. Corbin, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 7, 1838, a daughter of James and Carressa (Parker) Spring, both natives of New York state. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, came west in 1856 and settled near Homer in what was then Webster county, Iowa, but removed to Kansas in 1883, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in June, 1888. He first purchased forty acres of land, which he placed under cultivation, and later added to it one hundred and sixty acres. In politics he was a Republican. He had thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Dowd is the eldest. The others were Ichabod, who married a lady of Virginian birth and resides in Kansas; one who died in infancy; William Daniel, who died unmarried; Mary, who wedded Edward Wells and died near Beatrice, Nebraska; Cynthia C., wife of Edward Bass, of Boone county, Iowa; Sarah, deceased wife of Zach Aldridge, of Nebraska; James A., who wedded Mary Williams and lives in Rutland, Kansas; David M., who is also married and lives in the Sun Flower state; Naomi, deceased wife of George Hitchings, of Boone county, Iowa; Alice, wife of Henry Dowel, of Rutland, Kansas; and twins who died in infancy.

Mrs. Dowd was married near Lehigh, Iowa, January 21, 1858, to Albert G. Corbin, the ceremony being performed by Ellis Mercer, an old settler and justice of the peace. Mr. Corbin was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1831, and was a son of Benjamin and Margaret M. (Park) Corbin, who traveled life's journey together for almost seventy years. His father was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1807, and died in Story county, Iowa, January 27, 1900, while the mother was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 22, 1809, and died in June, 1890. They removed to Ohio in 1834, and on coming to Iowa in 1853, first located in Webster county, but in 1866 removed to Story county, where they ever afterward made their home. During the Civil war Albert G. Corbin enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Shiloh,

from the effects of which he died on the 10th of April, 1862, after having a limb amputated. He left two sons: Wilbert N., now a resident of Nevada, Iowa, married Ella McKee and their children are Blaine, Clara, Lloyd, Mabel, Fay, Bertha, Lee, and Eva. William, the younger son, was killed on the railroad, December 19, 1882, at the age of twenty-two years. By her second marriage Mrs. Dowd has four children, all born in Webster county. In order of birth they are as follows: (1) Alice M., born December 22, 1867, is the wife of Eric Bloom, a farmer of Dayton township, and they have two children, William V. and Maud. (2) William W., born October 31, 1872, is now managing the estate left by his father. (3) Clara Florence, twin sister of William W., is the wife of Edward Putzke, who resides three miles northeast of Dayton. (4) Amanda M., born August 3, 1876, is the wife of Andrew Olson, of Fort Dodge, and has one child, Gerald D.

In 1855 Mr. Dowd came to Webster county, Iowa, and was ever afterward prominently identified with agricultural interests, being one of the most successful farmers of his community. At the time of his death he owned over eight hundred acres of valuable land in this county. In his social relations he was a Mason, and in politics was an ardent Republican. On the 4th of June, 1889, he passed away, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his remains were interred in the Dayton cemetery. In his death the community realized that it had lost one of its best citizens; his family a good husband and father; and his memory is tenderly cherished, not only in his home, but by all who knew him.

CAPTAIN J. L. KINNEY.

Among the brave men who devoted their early manhood to the service of their country as soldiers of the Civil war was Captain J. L. Kinney, now one of the prominent and representative citizens of Dayton, Iowa. He was born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1842, and is a son of Aaron and Eliza J. (McComb) Kinney, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was celebrated. For about four years they made their home in Armstrong county, that state, then spent one year in West Virginia, and at the end of that time removed to Meigs county, Ohio. It was in the spring of 1851 that they came to Iowa, and took up their residence in Boone county. One year later they removed to Webster county, but after spending a year near Fort Dodge they returned to Boone county, and in 1858 went to Greene county, remaining there until the close of the Civil war. Their next home was in Monona county, Iowa, and from there they removed to the state of Washington, locating near Ellensburg, where the mother died in 1894, and the father in 1898.

Their family consisted of twelve children, namely: Eliza J. married I. D. Howard and died in Jefferson, Iowa, in 1897; Robert married Sarah Leverton and resides in Dallas county, Iowa; Margaret died at the age of eighteen years; Rebecca married William V. Dowd and died in Dayton township, Webster county, in 1862; the Captain is the next in order of birth; Mary E. is the wife of James Merida, of Monona county; David married Lois Pinkney, now deceased, and lives in the state of Washington; Nancy is the wife of John Simms, of Greene

county, Iowa; Thomas wedded Mercy Balis and resides in Monona county; Aaron married Tillie Extrand and also lives in Monona county; William married Gustie Reese and makes his home in Ellensburg, Washington; and James married Emma Smith and also resides in Ellensburg.

Captain Kinney began his education in the schools of Meigs county, Ohio, and after coming to this state with the family at the age of nine years, he continued to attend school for eight years. Coming to Dayton at the age of fifteen, he commenced work as a farm hand at twenty-five cents per day and fifteen dollars per month, and was thus employed until the country became involved in civil war.

Responding to the President's call for troops, our subject enlisted at Jefferson, Greene county, August 6, 1861, in Company H, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being under the command of Captain J. Orr, Colonel N. Purcell and General U. S. Grant. The regiment rendezvoused at Iowa City, and from there went to St. Louis, and later to Cape Girardeau and Greenfield, Missouri, whence they returned to Cape Girardeau. They next proceeded to Bird's Point, Island No. 10 and New Madrid, and after the battle of Shiloh went up the Tennessee river to Hamburg. They were in the siege of Corinth, and were first under heavy firing in the battle of Iuka, followed by the second battle of Corinth. They next went to Grand Junction, Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi, and from the last named place returned to Memphis, whence they went to Helena. This was followed by the Yazoo Pass expedition, and after their return to Helena they went to Milliken's Bend. They were in the Vicksburg campaign in the spring of 1863, and took part in the battles of Thompson's Hill near Port Gibson, and also Raymond and Jackson, as a part of McPherson's corps. Their next engagement was the battle of Champion Hill, where they lost more than in any other engagement. After this they again assisted in the siege of Vicksburg. After serving two years our subject was commissioned lieutenant in a negro regiment, the Fiftieth United States Regulars, and with his command went to New Orleans in the spring of 1865. Under the command of General Canby they proceeded to Pensacola, Florida, and were later in the siege and battle of Mobile. They stormed the works at Blakely and took the fort by charge, after which they returned to Mobile, where Captain Kinney resigned, having previously been promoted to that rank. He was mustered out on the 1st of May, 1865, and returned to Dayton with a war record of which he may justly be proud.

On the 6th of September, 1865, the Captain led to the marriage altar Miss Mary J. Dowd, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, April 19, 1847, her parents being William V. and Martha (Allison) Dowd, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Dowd were married in Indiana, and there five children were born to them, namely: Maria, who married George T. Nettles and died in 1890; Mary J., wife of our subject; F. V., who married Caroline Burnquist and makes his home in Fort Dodge, having served two terms as sheriff of this county; Alexander, who married Miss Loretta Stoughton and lives on a farm near Dayton; and John H., who first married Clarissa Blair and second Tilla Watts, and formerly resided on a farm near Dayton but is now living in Oklahoma. The mother of these children died in 1854, and in the fall of 1855 the father married Elizabeth Hill and later removed

to Webster county, Iowa, locating on a farm, where his death occurred in 1889. His second wife died in 1857, leaving one child, Lizzie. She first married Frank Rakestraw, an engineer, who was killed on the Rock Island Railroad, and later wedded Canby Morrison, and now lives in Spokane, Washington. In 1858 Mr. Dowd married Rebecca Kinney, by whom he had one daughter, Nancy, who married T. D. Reece, now a resident of Rossland, Canada, and she died August 18, 1901. Mr. Dowd lost his third wife in 1862, and four years later he married Mrs. Clarissa Corbin, who now lives on a farm near Dayton. By the last marriage there were four children: Alice, wife of Eric Bloom, of Dayton township; Clara, wife of Ed Putsky, a farmer of the same township; W. W., who is a twin brother of Clara and resides with his mother in Dayton township; and Amanda, wife of Andrew Olson, of Fort Dodge.

The children born to Captain Kinney and wife are as follows: (1) Harry A., born December 6, 1866, is an engineer on the Chicago Great Western Railroad and resides in Dayton. He married Elsie Meanor, who died in the spring of 1897, leaving six children: Flossie J., Dersey E., Georgie, Nellie, Bessie and Robert. (2) Willis E., born March 29, 1868, is a veterinary surgeon of Madison, South Dakota. He married Helen Scott and has one child, Grace. (3) George F., born July 1, 1871, is a farmer of Harcourt, Webster county. He married Emma Gerdie and has two children, Fern and Iva. (4) Fred H., born January 8, 1878, is a brakeman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and lives in Carroll, Iowa. He married Mattie Wilcox and has two children, Florence and Bernice. (5) Ralph V., born November 9, 1877, married Grace Neece and is a brakeman on the Northwestern Railroad, residing in Lake City. (6) John W., born March 10, 1879, married Abbie Carlson and is a farmer of Dayton. (7) Perry D., born May 9, 1883. (8) Benjamin H., born May 21, 1887, and (9) Mary M., born July 15, 1888, are all at home.

Since his marriage Captain Kinney has given his time and attention to farming and stock raising, and has met with marked success, being now the owner of fifteen hundred acres of valuable farming land in Webster county, besides some town property in Dayton. He now feeds over three hundred head of stock and ships large numbers to the city markets, having been successfully engaged in the stock business for many years.

Captain Kinney attends and contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M., and the Grand Army Post of Dayton. As a Republican he has been prominently identified with public affairs, and was twice a candidate for state representative, but unfortunately his party was then in the minority in his district. He has, however, most creditably and satisfactorily served as supervisor for nine years, and has also filled the office of township trustee several terms. As a soldier he was brave and fearless, being always found at his post of duty, and as a citizen he has ever been found true to every trust reposed in him, so that he well merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.

If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, then it is entirely within the province of this

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE

volume to perpetuate the life records of those who have made the history of the Hawkeye state. Wars and conquests have formed the annals of the past centuries, but in the nineteenth century the records were those of mind over matter, not those of man over man, and the victories achieved have been along the lines of business progress and improvement, of substantial development, culture and learning. There is no resident of northwestern Iowa whose efforts have been of more avail in promoting the transformation of Webster county from a wild, unclaimed region to a section where every indication of an advanced civilization is found. His business interests have been so broad and varied that he has contributed in large measure to the general prosperity, and yet not alone along business lines have his efforts been put forth for the public good. Almost a half century has passed since he took up his abode in Fort Dodge and his life record has since become an important chapter in its history.

John Francis Duncombe was born on the homestead farm in Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1831, and back to England he traces his ancestry, where different members of the family served their country in parliament and in other important public positions. The family was founded in America by Charles Duncombe, who, taking up his abode in the new world, was a stanch patriot in Revolutionary days. Out of his large fortune he contributed more than sixty thousand pounds in aid of the colonists who were struggling for liberty and independence, and he not only gave a large share of his fortune, but also laid down his life upon the altar of his country. His son, the grandfather of John F. Duncombe, was a volunteer in the American army in the second war with Great Britain in 1812. His son, Eli Duncombe, became a farmer of Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he gained a comfortable living through the care and cultivation of his fields.

It was upon this farm that the early boyhood days of John F. Duncombe were passed. In a log school house his early education was acquired and when sixteen years of age he was sent to Allegheny College, at Meadville, where he pursued his studies for three years. On the expiration of that period he matriculated in Center College, in Danville, Kentucky, where he was graduated with high honors in the class of June, 1852. He then returned to Allegheny College, where he was graduated the same month. Subsequently the latter institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Duncombe is truly a self-educated and self-made man. While attending college he spent the periods of vacation in teaching in order to secure the means necessary to meet his expenses, having charge of his first school before he was seventeen years of age. On the completion of his collegiate work he began the study of law in Erie, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, after which he at once began practice. While still a resident of Erie he was married, December 29, 1852, to Miss Carrie Perkins, who died November 19, 1854, in Erie.

The following year Mr. Duncombe became a resident of Fort Dodge, arriving here in April. He borrowed three hundred dollars from his father, having surrendered his interest in the paternal estate in consideration of money advanced to meet college expenses, and with that small sum as his entire fortune, boldly struck out for the west to make his own way in the

world. Into the wild western region he made his way, the vast, unclaimed and unbroken prairies stretched away on every side as far as the eye could reach and no railroads connected with the outside world the little town of Fort Dodge, in which there were no buildings aside from the soldiers' barracks. Much of the land in this locality belonged to the government, with the exception of the few isolated claims along the streams, where timber and springs could be found. The pioneers had little money and seldom indulged in the luxury of litigation, but his keen foresight enabled Mr. Duncombe to recognize the possibilities and opportunities of the country and to realize that it must soon become a thickly settled district, so that he resolved to remain and endure the privations and hardships which must be met in pioneer times in order to enjoy the benefits which the future promised. No man in the community did more to promote progress, to encourage improvement and to advance the transformation which has changed this district from a wild, unsettled region to one of prosperity, where wealth, culture and refinement have become important factors in the life of the community. The land was reclaimed for purposes of civilization and the track of the shining plow soon made its way across the once barren prairie; all the comforts and conveniences of the older east were introduced, property rose in value and labor brought the reward of prosperity. Trials and difficulties were of frequent occurrence, but gradually the work of the brave, resolute and enterprising early settlers, who wrought along the lines of greatest good, wrought a transformation that placed Webster county upon a par with any of the counties of this great commonwealth.

An event deeply impressed upon the annals of frontier history occurred in the spring of 1857. News was brought to Fort Dodge of the extermination by the Sioux Indians of the colony which the year before had settled among the groves that surrounded the beautiful lakes of Okoboji and vicinity, on the extreme northern boundary of the state, in Dickinson county. The winter had been one of the greatest severity; the whole country was covered with a heavy blanket of snow, filling ravines and sloughs to a depth of many feet, rendering travel very difficult. The report that all of the colonists were massacred, with the exception of four young women, who were dragged away into captivity more terrible than death, aroused a frenzy of horror that demanded instant pursuit, rescue and punishment. Over a hundred fearless young men from Webster and the neighboring county of Hamilton hastily assembled at Fort Dodge, organized into three companies, choosing for their captains C. B. Richards and John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, and J. C. Johnson, of Webster City. The veteran Major Williams, then nearly sixty years of age, took command and the little battalion, poorly equipped for such a perilous winter march, hastened to the rescue. Their suffering and heroic endurance of hardships, almost equal to those of Napoleon's army in the Moscow campaign, are matters of history. Every member of that little army of volunteers proved himself a hero and won a place among "the bravest of the brave." Captain Johnson and William Burkholder perished on the return march and many others barely survived to reach their homes. The state has commemorated their heorism by a monument, placed on the site where the terrible massacre began. Mr. Duncombe being

appropriately appointed one of the commissioners to superintend its erection.

But pioneer days passed and other conditions were found in the once wild, western districts. Business developed and in the activity of commercial and industrial life, as well as in the line of his profession, Mr. Duncombe bore an active part. In 1858 he became one of the editors of the Fort Dodge Sentinel, which had been established in July, 1836, by A. S. White. Some years later he was editor and proprietor of the Fort Dodge Democrat, but he never relinquished his law practice while connected with journalism. His fellow citizens recognizing his fitness for leadership, called him to public office and throughout the entire period of his residence here he has exercised strong influence in molding public thought and opinion. In 1859 he was nominated by the Democrats of the thirty-second district, consisting of twenty-three counties, for the position of state senator and the election returns placed him in office for a four-years' term. Twice he has represented his district in the lower branch of the general assembly and for eighteen years he was one of the regents of the State University, while for ten years he lectured on railroad law in that institution. He was honored with the appointment to the position as one of the Iowa Columbian commissioners having charge of the Iowa exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Few elective offices has he filled, for he has always been an advocate of the Democratic party, which has ever been in the minority in Iowa. He has been his party's candidate for lieutenant governor, supreme judge and representative in congress, and it is said that had he been a Republican he could have gained any office within the gift of the party in the state, but he has never wavered in his allegiance to what he believes to be right and has ever maintained his position as a free-trade Democrat. He has for many years, however, occupied a most distinguished position in Democratic circles. In 1872 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, where Horace Greeley was nominated for the presidency. In 1892 he was again chairman of the Iowa delegation at the Chicago convention, but having been selected to present the name of Governor Boies as a candidate for the presidency, he resigned his chairmanship and in a speech characterized by great eloquence and power placed the name of Iowa's Democratic exexutive before the meeting.

Throughout all the years of his residence in Iowa Mr. Duncombe has remained a distinguished member of the bar and has been connected with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. The limitations which were imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions, from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law from the minutia in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and the philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. But he is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import,—the questions of finance, political

economy, sociology,—and has kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age. He is felicitious and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of adversaries, imbued with the highest courtesies and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent. While he has given his services largely to the legal business of the Illinois Central Railway Company, holding the position of district attorney, having twenty-three counties in four states in his jurisdiction, he has also a large general practice. He has defended in twelve trials for murder and prosecuted in three. When the great legal contest was made over the validity of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution, Mr. Duncombe and Judge C. C. Nourse and Senator James F. Wilson were appointed by the governor to represent the state in sustaining the legality of the act.

Although his attention has been chiefly given to his law practice, Mr. Duncombe has also aided in controlling business enterprises of vast importance to the community. He was one of the incorporators of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railway, the Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad, the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely, now the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and all other lines projected to enter Fort Dodge. He also was one of the first to develop the coal mining interests in that section, and was the builder of the principal hotel in Fort Dodge. For many years he has been engaged largely in coal mining and in the manufacture of stucco and all its products from the extensive gypsum deposits which underlie a large tract of the country about Fort Dodge, his sons having charge of the business.

Mr. Duncombe was married on the 11th of May, 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary A. Williams, daughter of Major Williams, the founder of Fort Dodge and for many years one of the best known citizens of northwestern Iowa. They have two sons and three daughters living, and the family attends the Episcopal church. Such in brief is the life record of one who, for forty-seven years, has made his home in Fort Dodge. Material interests owe their advancement to him; public progress has been promoted through his efforts. He has attained distinction at the bar and in the walks of private life has ever commanded unqualified respect. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition, which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His is a noble character—one that has subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. His has been a conspicuously successful career. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries have always heard him with deep attention and interest. If his efforts had been confined alone to his practice, his life had not been in vain, but it has been enriched by an unselfish devo-

tion to the public good, and Iowa honors him as one of her most prominent and valued citizens.

ISAAC GARMOE.

From the days of pioneer development in Webster county, Isaac Garmoe has been an active factor in all that has tended toward the upbuilding and substantial improvement of Fort Dodge. His name is so closely associated with its history that no record of the county would be complete without extended mention of his life work. He was born in the neighborhood of Louden, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1827, and is a son of Isaac and Magdalena (Bulger) Garmoe, also natives of the Keystone state. The father was of French extraction and the mother of German lineage. They became the parents of twelve children, including Isaac Garmoe, who spent the first twenty years of his life in the county of his nativity, and in the spring of 1847 accompanied his father's family on their emigration westward. After remaining temporarily in Illinois for six months they continued their journey until they arrived in Jefferson county, Iowa, taking up their abode in the "Rich Woods" near Fairfield. The journey from McConnellsburg to Pittsburg was by a six-horse team and from there to Copperas Creek Landing was made by steamboat. Throughout their remaining days the parents of our subject resided in the vicinity of Fairfield.

Isaac Garmoe came to Webster county in 1854 and purchased land near Border Plains, where he farmed until November, 1861. The county was then but sparsely settled and the division of Hamilton and Webster counties had not been made. After the division Mr. Garmoe was elected county treasurer of Webster county in 1861, being the second person ever chosen to the position, which also included the duties of county recorder at that time. He served for two terms, from January, 1862, until January, 1866, and since that time he has made Fort Dodge his home. But whether in office or out of it, he has always been interested in the welfare of his adopted county and has contributed in large measure to its progress and improvement.

Prior to coming to Webster county, Mr. Garmoe had worked at the carpenter's trade in summer and taught school in winter, receiving a salary of forty to sixty dollars for three months' service and boarding himself. Since his retirement from office, he has been engaged in the mercantile and real estate business and no man in the county has a broader or more accurate knowledge of realty values. His business methods have ever been above reproach, and while adding to his own income, he has in a conscientious manner aided many new comers in gaining desirable homes. In recent years he has conducted many important real estate transfers and his clientage has continually grown, bringing to him gratifying success. He is also a director in the Commercial and Fort Dodge Savings Banks.

Mr. Garmoe has been twice married. In 1849 he wedded Miss Susan Jane Bargar, who died in 1855, after which he was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Margaret Sherrill Johnson, a native of Alabama, who came to Webster county with her first husband, Mr. Johnson. In his church relations Mr. Garmoe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and represented the local church at Fort Dodge as delegate to the general conference held in Baltimore in May, 1876. He is also a mem-

ber of the board of trustees of the Charles City College and of the Morning Side College at Sioux City, Iowa, and a contributor to both. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He was reared in the faith of the Whig party, his father having been an advocate of its principles, and on the inauguration of the new Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its warmest advocates. Viewed in a personal light, he is a strong man of earnest purpose and unflagging determination, and his persistency has been an important factor in his success. His labors in behalf of the county have been of a very beneficial nature, and at all times he has commanded the respect, confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

J. H. VANDEVENDER.

J. H. Vandevender, manager of the Western Grain Company, at Duncombe, and an extensive farmer and stockraiser of Washington township, was born on his father's farm in Webster county, Iowa, August 22, 1858. He was educated in the district schools of his township, and reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. At the age of nineteen years he faced the problem of self-support, and for five years worked out as a farm hand by the month, two years of that time being spent in his home neighborhood and the remaining three years in northeastern Kansas. He then returned to Hamilton county, Iowa, and in Fremont township rented a farm, upon which he lived for four years, and at the end of that time purchased eighty-six acres of land, where he resided with his family until August 1, 1891.

At Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 12, 1882, Mr. Vandevender married Sadie M. Ouens, who was born in Canada in 1861, a daughter of Hugh and Jane Ouens, the former a native of Ireland. The parents were married in Canada, and from there removed to near Browning, Missouri, where they lived for three years. They then came to Fremont township, Hamilton county, Iowa, and lived upon rented land for seven years. A later place of residence was Pocahontas county, Iowa, where the mother died in 1895, after which the father sold his interests in this state and settled in Estherville, Iowa, where he is now living a retired life. He had five sons and four daughters: William, a resident of Buffalo Center, Iowa; Thomas, who lives in North Dakota; John, who is married and lives in Pocahontas county, Iowa; Robert, who is engaged in the creamery business in Chicago; Albert, who is a farmer in Pocahontas county, Iowa; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Eli Long and lives in Deer Creek township, Webster county, Iowa; Hannah, who resides in Estherville, Iowa; Belle, who also lives in Estherville; Susie; and Sadie, the wife of Mr. Vandevender. To Mr. and Mrs. Vandevender have been born the following children: Emmet W., born March 8, 1883, died August 23, 1898; Zelpha B., born October 16, 1885, is engaged in educational work in Colfax township, Webster county; and Alta L., born October 6, 1887, is at present attending school.

After becoming identified with Duncombe in 1891, Mr. Vandevender engaged in the grain business, and although the company has undergone many changes and operated under four different names, his expert services have been ever since in demand as manager. In the meantime he has disposed of his farm in Hamilton county,

and has, instead, a splendidly improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 4, Washington township, Webster county, and owns one of the finest residences in Duncombe. Other city property has come into his possession, and many public interests engage the attention not needed in his general grain and farming business. As a stanch upholder of Republican institutions and issues he has been singularly trusted and honored by the community, has been a member of the city council for six years and has also served as township treasurer. Fraternally he is associated with the Acacia Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M., at Webster City. Mr. Vandevender is a man who has risen solely upon his own merits, without early influential backing or money assistance. He started out in life with a capital amounting to well-balanced brain force and large capacity for labor, and his reputation and attainments rest upon the solid and substantial elements of life.

HENRY W. SANBORN.

Henry W. Sanborn is one of Fort Dodge's old citizens, whose useful and well-spent life has not only gained for him the friendship and good will of his fellow men but has put him in a position to take the balance of life easy.

A native of New York, Mr. Sanborn was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, November 9, 1832, and is the son of Robert C. and Cassandre W. (Stevens) Sanborn, who were born in New Hampshire and removed to New York just before the birth of our subject. He has one sister living. By occupation his father was a contractor. In 1833 the family removed to Buffalo, New York, and in 1841 to Michigan and located on a farm, where our subject passed his boyhood and youth, his education being obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood.

In 1852 Mr. Sanborn went to Jackson, Michigan, where he made his home for four years. He was present and took part in the big mass meeting held on Moody's Hill, when the Republican party was organized and first given the name on the 6th of July, 1854. The following fall Kingsley S. Bingham was triumphantly elected the first Republican governor of Michigan.

Mr. Sanborn then went to Marengo, Illinois, where he was engaged in the marble business for some time. On the 6th of May, 1858, while on a visit to New York state he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Cooper, of Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, whose parents were farmers. Three children blessed this union, namely: Jennie C., born August 20, 1860, died at the age of five years; Orville E., born February 22, 1864, is now with the Great Western Cereal Company, of Fort Dodge; and Alberta E., born August 22, 1869, is the wife of R. G. Long, who is engaged in the real estate business in Detroit, Michigan.

On the 12th of November, 1858, Mr. Sanborn took up his residence in his native county, where he was engaged in the marble business until after the Civil war broke out. He was enrolled in July, 1863, in Company F, Eighty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Jacobs and Colonel Moesch. From camp rendezvous, New York City, he went to the Army of the Potomac and joined the regiment at Bealeton Station, near the Rappahannock river. The regiment was in the Second Brigade under Brigadier General Henry Baxter, the Second Division under Brigadier General John

C. Robinson and the First Army Corps under Major General John F. Reynolds. While Mr. Sanborn was with his regiment it took part in the battle of Mine Run, Virginia, November 28, 1863, and a number of smaller engagements. On account of disability contracted while with the regiment he was discharged from the service June 10, 1864, at De Camp general hospital near Alexandria, Virginia, and went to New York city with the old members of the regiment whose time was out.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Sanborn became interested in the marble business in Cornwall, Canada, but resided in Massena, New York. He was afterward in business in Massena until 1869, when he sold out on account of ill health. Leaving New York 1870, he removed to Constantine, St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in April, 1872, came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was employed in the marble business for two years. He then located on his homestead, where he resided until April, 1879, when he returned to Fort Dodge and went to work for A. M. De Lano, where the following five years were spent. He next went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, but continued to make Fort Dodge his home, and since 1895 has passed his time here, having retired from active business on account of ill health. Wherever known he is respected, and has the good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE MARSH.

Among the old and honored citizens of Webster county none is more deserving of mention in a work of this character than George Marsh, who for forty-five years has made his home in Yell township. He was born in County Kent, England, and was there reared and educated. Before leaving his native land he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Page, who was also born in County Kent.

For about five years after his marriage Mr. Marsh engaged in farming in England, but at the end of that time decided to try his fortune in the new world, believing that here were better opportunities for advancement. Accordingly, in 1840, he and his family took passage on a sailing vessel at Liverpool and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New York. Going up the Hudson river, they made their way westward and finally located at Waukegan, Illinois, where they spent eleven years.

In 1857 Mr. Marsh came to Webster county, Iowa, and took up a river claim in Yell township, where he has since made his home. As time passed he added to the original tract until he had two hundred and sixty acres on sections 19, 20 and 29, which, with the exception of nine acres, was all wild land when it came into his possession, but it was not long before the whole farm was under cultivation. He built fences, erected a good house, barn and other outbuildings; and made many other useful and valuable improvements until he had one of the best farms in the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were born thirteen children, namely: Frances, wife of James Bloomfield, of Fair, Kansas; George W., whose sketch is given below; John, who married Jennette Wicks and resides in Steelville, Missouri; James, who married Elizabeth E. Barnette and lives in Yell township, this county; Addie, deceased wife of N. C. Howard, of Burnside township; Carrie, wife of James Baker, of Kimball, Indiana; Samuel, who married Amanda Mitchell and died in Yell township;

GEORGE MARSH

MRS. GEORGE MARSH

Lydia, wife of Marion Douglass, of Webster township; William, who married Mamie Cram and resides in Burnside township; Fred, who married Ella Allen and also lives in Burnside township; Emma, wife of Miles Kitt, of Alba, Indiana; Rose, deceased wife of William Mead, of Republic, Kansas; Lincoln, who married Nellie Clark and died in Yell township, this county. The mother of these children died on the 5th of February, 1898, and was laid to rest in Oak Grove cemetery, Yell township.

Although now eighty-seven years of age Mr. Marsh is still hale and hearty and appears like a man much younger. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and in early life took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, filling all of the township offices and serving as county supervisor for a time. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church, and his pleasant, genial manner has endeared him to all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social life.

B. E. PETERSON.

The material prosperity of Fulton township has been fostered and maintained by the praiseworthy efforts of B. E. Peterson, who owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres on section 22. Although born in Norway, April 14, 1858, he is an American aside from the accident of birth, for he was but eight years of age when his parents, Ole and Olena Peterson, emigrated to the United States at the close of the Civil war. The family came directly to Iowa and located on section 22, Fulton township, Webster county, where the mother now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Olena Luddick, the father having died June 4, 1898. The children born into the family who are now living are: B. E., John, Julius, Martin, Fred, Jacob, Olena, Loding, Anna Field and Louisa.

In his youth Mr. Peterson was not favored with large educational opportunities, for the tasks on the home farm were arduous and consumed about all of the time between the rising and setting of the sun. However, he learned much from observation and general dealings with men, so that at the present time he is a well-informed man on current and other events. On December 17, 1879, he married Lena Bean, a native of La Salle county, Illinois, born May 20, 1861. Her parents were born in Norway and came to America in 1860, and lived in La Salle county, Illinois, for three years, after which they settled in De Kalb county, Illinois, and in 1874 moved to near Callender, Webster county, Iowa. Later still they settled in the town of Callender, where the mother died July 14, 1897, the father surviving her until his death at the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. E. Peterson, March 1, 1898. Mrs. Peterson is one of a family of seven children, the others being: Nels, who married Ada Johnson and lives in Compton, Illinois; Eli, who married Lissa Knappenbergh and lives in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Anna, wife of N. L. Randall, of Fort Dodge; Cora, widow of Theodore Byrd and a resident of Lee, Illinois; Sarah, wife of Ike Christopher, of South Dakota; and Adeline, widow of Jonas Olson and a resident of Seattle, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been born the following children: Frank Oliver, born December 27, 1881, and now attending Tobin College, Fort Dodge; and William Cyrus, born March 22, 1894.

Ever since his marriage Mr. Peterson has owned the farm upon which he now lives, although in the meantime his interests have been varied and have called him to different parts of the county. On three different occasions he has rented his farm and lived in Fort Dodge, and at one time worked on a dairy farm for a couple of years, still later engaging in the sale of musical instruments, of which he has an extensive knowledge. For a portion of one season he ran a feed barn in the city of Fort Dodge, and at Callender for two years he worked as a section hand. Mr. Peterson is a Republican in national politics, and his fellow townsmen have honored him with their trust by placing him in a number of responsible local offices, the duties of which he has performed with credit to himself and the township. Himself and family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Peterson has an enviable reputation for integrity and general excellence, and is one of the progressive influences of his locality.

WILLIAM LLOYD NICHOLSON, M. D.

Dr. William Lloyd Nicholson, deceased, was for many years one of the most highly esteemed and honored citizens of Fort Dodge. He was born on the 25th of September, 1832, in County Waterford, Ireland. His father served with distinction as a colonel in the English army. Of his three sons one was connected with the Bank of Dublin and another was a farmer in Louisiana.

The Doctor, who was the oldest son, acquired his early education in the national schools of Waterford, and also in a college that was located on his father's land, and later attended the University of Glasgow, where he completed the prescribed medical course and was granted the degree of M. B. in 1852, at the age of twenty years. He then came to the new world, and in 1855 took up his residence in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Here he taught a private school for some time and then engaged in the practice of medicine.

After the country became involved in civil war Dr. Nicholson enlisted at Fort Dodge, August 16, 1862, for three years or during the war, as a private in Company E, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. Hutchinson and Colonel Scott. He was mustered in at Davenport, October 6, and was promoted to second lieutenant of his company, but resigned his commission on the 1st of the following December, being appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Benton. Subsequently he was made chief surgeon with the rank of major. He participated in the White river expedition in January, 1863, and Yazoo Pass in the following February, and took part in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, July 4; Bayou Meto, August 27; Little Rock, September 10; Terre Moir, April 2, 1864; Elkin's Ford, April 4; Prairie D'Anne, April 10 and 12; Camden, April 16; and Jenkins Ferry, April 30. At the last named place he was captured, but was shortly afterward released on the exchange of prisoners. He was granted a thirty-day furlough, which he spent at home, and on the 31st of December, 1864, rejoined his regiment. He took part in the campaign against Mobile from the 17th of March to the 9th of April, 1865, and was in the assault on Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 8; Fort Blakely, April 9, and Mobile, April 12. He was then in the Texas cam-

paign until July, 1865; was mustered out at New Orleans on the 10th of August, and honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, September 19, 1865, the war being over.

Returning to his home in Fort Dodge, Dr. Nicholson was successfully engaged in practice here until his death. A progressive physician and a constant student, he took a post-graduate course at Des Moines in 1882 and received a diploma. On the 8th of March, 1883, he opened a drug store in partnership with a Mr. Crawford, but soon withdrew, and served one term as city clerk.

The Doctor was first married December 31, 1865, to Miss Anna J. Leonard, of Cedar Rapids, who died January 15, 1875, leaving one child, W. L. Nicholson, who is now living in El Paso, Texas. On the 27th of November, 1876, Dr. Nicholson married Miss Sarah L. Sherman, a native of Ireland, by whom he had one child, Anna Sherman, who is now attending school and resides with her mother in Fort Dodge.

For four years prior to his death the Doctor was in ill health, his sufferings being caused by hay fever, and he passed away on the 10th of November, 1890. He was an honored member of the Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., and during President Cleveland's first administration served as pension examiner. He also served in that capacity for some years after the close of the war, being one of the first appointed to that position. He was also examining physician for the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, to which he belonged, and was a prominent member and president at one time of the District Medical Society. Up to the time of his death he was surgeon for all the railroads entering Fort Dodge. He was a great lover of nature, was quite a naturalist, and contributed many able articles to the magazine known as the American Field. He also wrote for newspapers and other periodicals and possessed considerable ability as a poet. Widely and favorably known, he left many friends to mourn his loss as well as his immediate family. In manner he was pleasant and genial, and he was held in the highest regard by all with whom he came in contact either in professional or social life.

ANDREW ARENT.

It has been said that biography yields to no other subject in point of interest and profit, and it is especially interesting to note the progress that has been made and the success that has been achieved in various lines of business by those of foreign birth who have sought homes in America—the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the different methods and customs of the new world, recognize the advantages offered and utilize the opportunities which the United States affords.

Probably one of the most successful farmers of Webster county whose early home was on the other side of the Atlantic is Andrew Arent, who is now living a retired life on his farm on section 13, Badger township, two miles and a half east of the village of Badger. He was born near Christiania, Norway, August 10, 1844, and was reared and educated in his native land, though his knowledge of the English language has been self-acquired since coming to the new world. It was in 1862 that he crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month for four

years, assisting in the support of the family, which consisted of his mother and five children, of whom he was the eldest. They had come with him to America. Mr. Arent next engaged in farming on rented land for two years, and at the end of that time purchased a partially improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Lee county, Illinois, where he made his home for a few years. On selling that place he removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, and bought another farm near the city of De Kalb, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his time and attention until the spring of 1881, when he sold out and came to Webster county, Iowa, where he had previously purchased his present farm, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres. Later he built a good, substantial residence upon the place, a barn and other outbuildings, and to-day has one of the most valuable and highly improved farms in Badger township. Since coming to this county he has steadily prospered, and has added to his landed possessions from time to time until he now has fifteen hundred acres of land in Badger and Newark townships, divided into several farms.

In Lee county, Illinois, on the 27th of October, 1872, Mr. Arent was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Fredsvig, who was born in Norway, August 1, 1841, and passed her girlhood in that country. On coming to the United States in 1870 she located in Lee county, Illinois. Unto our subject and his wife were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Adolph, now a physician of Callender, Iowa; Andrew, a merchant and druggist of Rutland, Iowa; Asaph, a physician, who is now with his brother in Rutland; Arthur, a student at Tobin College, Fort Dodge; Minnie, who received a good education and is now engaged in teaching school in Fort Dodge; Emma, who formerly engaged in teaching in this county and is now attending the State Normal School; Leonora, a teacher of Webster county; and Lillie, who is attending the home school.

Mr. Arent cast his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1868, but afterward became identified with the Democracy. He voted for William McKinley, and at national elections now supports the Republican party, but at local elections votes independent of party lines, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran church and still adhere to that faith. He is one of the leading self-made men of the county, having started out in life with nothing but his own indomitable energy, and his accumulation of this world's goods is attributable to his own industry, perseverance and good management.

GEORGE W. MARSH.

George W. Marsh, one of the most progressive and up-to-date agriculturists of Webster county, makes his home on section 20, Yell township, and is justly regarded as one of the representative men of his community. A native of England, he was born in County Kent, April 13, 1844, but was only two years old when brought to this country by his parents, George and Charlotte (Page) Marsh (see their sketch elsewhere). The family first located near Waukegan, in Lake county, Illinois, and while residing there our subject attended the Oak Plain district school at Gurnee. After the removal of the family to Webster county, Iowa, he

pursued his studies in a log school house, so common in pioneer days. Among the earliest buildings erected in the frontier settlements were those intended to be used for schools and churches, and primitive as they were in all their appointments, men of strength of both body and mind have gone out from their humble roofs, where slabs served as seats and light was admitted through greased paper windows.

When the country became involved in civil war, among the brave boys who enthusiastically rushed to her defense was our subject, then but seventeen years of age. On the 25th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered in at Mound City, Illinois, and assigned to General Grant's brigade. The command was first ordered to Sulphur Springs, Missouri, and participated in the Iron Mountain and Cape Girardeau campaigns under General Fremont. They next went to Fort Holt, Kentucky, and in February, 1862, reached Fort Henry, Tennessee. They took part in the three days' battle which ended in the surrender of Fort Donelson, and then proceeded to Nashville, thence to Clarksville, and on to Pittsburg Landing. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the first day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing Mr. Marsh was wounded in the left thigh by an ounce ball, and on the steamer, City of Memphis, was conveyed to the Mound City hospital, but was later transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. After a short furlough spent at home he rejoined his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, in September, 1862, and participated in the battle at that place on the 3d and 4th of October, remaining there until November, 1863, at which time they joined General Sherman's force at Pulaski, Tennessee. On the 22nd of December Mr. Marsh was veteranized, and being granted a thirty-days' furlough, he started home on the 7th of January and returned to his regiment February 28, 1864. From Pulaski his command was ordered to Florence, Alabama, and after taking part in a running fight with the guerrillas returned to Pulaski. On the 15th of the following June the regiment reached Chattanooga, Tennessee, and arrived in Rome, Georgia, August 20. On the 3rd of the following October they reached Allatoona Pass, where General Sherman gave the signal which inspired the writing of the famous hymn—"Hold the Fort for I am Coming." The regiment then returned to Rome, Georgia, and on the 11th of November went to Atlanta, joining General Sherman's army in time to take part in the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas to Raleigh, where they received word of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Marsh was present at the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was then mustered out of service, July 9, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois, the war being over and his services being no longer needed.

Returning to his home in Webster county, Iowa, Mr. Marsh remained with his father on the farm until he was married at Fort Dodge, October 3, 1867, to Miss Sarah Ellen Beem, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, January 24, 1849. Her parents were John and Sarah (Schissler) Beem, the former born in Maryland, and the latter near Columbus, Ohio, in which state they were married. Later they removed to Indiana, and finally came to Iowa, in 1854, locating in Yell township, Webster county, where Mr. Beem bought one hundred and forty-six acres of wild prairie and timber land and engaged in

farming. Upon his place he built a log cabin, and also erected the second school house in the county, which was also a log structure. He purchased property in Fort Dodge, and at one time owned the lot on which the shoe factory is now located. In religious faith he was a Baptist and in political sentiment was a Republican. As one of the leading citizens of his community he was called upon to fill all of the township offices, including those of assessor and justice of the peace. He died on the 15th of November, 1885, and his wife passed away March 7, 1893, both being laid to rest in Oak Grove cemetery, Yell township. Of the ten children born to this worthy couple three died in infancy and the others are as follows: Margaret, wife of David Douglass, of Otho township, this county; Noble, who was drowned in the Des Moines river at the age of eighteen years; W. C., who married Jane Nichols and resides in Sumner township; Angeline, deceased wife of James Brundage, of Sheldon, North Dakota; Emily, wife of Aaron D. Rolfe, of Burnside township, this county; Sarah Ellen, wife of our subject; and John Q., who married Clara Price, now deceased, and resides in Sumner township.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have been the parents of six children, all born in Yell township. In order of birth they are as follows: Leota Lena, born August 6, 1868, is now the wife of John Grosenbaugh, a grain dealer of Nemaha, Sac county, Iowa. W. C., born February 18, 1871, is also engaged in the grain business in Nemaha and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Myra Wilbur, and they have one child, Genevieve M. Alma I., born May 5, 1874, is the wife of A. N. Rolfe, who resides on the old Marsh homestead in Yell township, and they have one child, Vera. Viola, born May 18, 1877, is now successfully engaged in teaching music. J. B., born May 2, 1879, is attending Drake University at Des Moines, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dow, born March 11, 1886, assists his father in the operation of the home farm.

For three years after his marriage Mr. Marsh lived on the Beem farm, and then removed to the farm on section 20, Yell township, which has since been his home. Here he has erected a most comfortable and attractive residence and commodious barns, and to-day has one of the best improved farms in the community. His estate comprises four hundred and two acres of land and is one of the best in a county, which is noted for its excellent farms. Mr. Marsh gives considerable attention to the raising of high grade stock for market, and most of the grain which he raises he feeds to his stock. He has been identified with many important business enterprises, being at one time interested in the coal mining industry, and he is to-day a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lehigh. He is serving both as school treasurer and assessor of Yell township, and is one of the leaders of the Republican party in his community. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Captain Dowd Post, G. A. R., of Dayton, and religiously is one of the prominent members and elders of the Christian church. In every way Mr. Marsh is one of the representative men of his locality, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

ROBERT FLATTERY.

Although at present the owner of one of the finest farms in Colfax township, Mr. Flattery has led an unusually active life

in other directions, and his many-sided ability has been prolific of continued success. A native of Kings county, Ireland, he was born in 1816, his parents, Edward and May (Agan) Flattery, being natives of Ireland, and his father died in the old country. His mother, however, came to America about 1840, and eventually died in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Of the ten children born to this worthy couple the youngest, Robert, alone survives.

On the paternal farm in Ireland of twenty-five acres Robert Flattery passed his youth, and the resources of the property were such that little time was permitted him to attend the district schools. His first independent venture was as a member of the police force in County Kilkenny, Ireland, which position he sustained for about ten years and then resigned. In 1850 he sought to broaden his prospects by emigrating to the United States, and upon locating in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, found employment in the warehouses and subsequently was a conductor on a freight train running between Johnstown and Pittsburg. These were the very early days of that section, long before the introduction of the telegraph or other modern means for facilitating business. When the devastating cholera paralyzed business in Pittsburg in 1854 he came to Iowa and continued in the railroad business, and was partially successful as a contractor for construction work. Thus employed he passed nineteen years of his life, and at the expiration of that time bought the farm upon which he now lives, in 1873, and which was then wildest prairie with the one neighbor living one mile distant. To the improvement of this property Mr. Flattery devoted his most intelligent energies, with the result that his farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 7 and 8 is a distinct credit to his managerial and other capabilities. The last contracting that Mr. Flattery was engaged in was on the Northern Pacific Railroad between the Cheyenne and Lem rivers. At that time the Indians were a source of much trouble, and, in addition to a company of regular soldiers, each one of the laborers was armed with a rifle and stood ready to defend himself at all times, night or day.

November 27, 1861, Mr. Flattery was united in marriage with Julia Flannery, who was born in Illinois in 1831, and whose parents came from Ireland at a very early day. They were farmers first in Illinois and later in Iowa, where they eventually died. Of their three children but two are now living, Mrs. Spellman being a resident of Anamosa. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flattery, namely: Ann, who is the wife of Dan Strain and lives in Coalville, Iowa; Maggie, who is the wife of William Yucily and lives in Colfax township; John, who married Miss Minnie Powers and lives on section 7, Colfax township; Edward, who married Lizzie Brady and lives in Badger township; Mollie, who is the wife of Edward McLean and lives at Red Lodge, Montana; Will; Mike; Philip; Hugh; Julia; and Josephine. Two are deceased: Robert, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Kate, who died in infancy. Julia and Josephine have qualified as educators, and both attended Tobin College at Fort Dodge. They are now teaching in the district schools of their county. The sons are sturdy and capable men and are now working their father's farm.

The Flattery farm is one of the best improved in Colfax township, and aside from general farming a large revenue is made from feeding and shipping high-

grade stock. Mr. Flattery and his family are members of the Catholic church at Fort Dodge. He is a Democrat in national and local politics, and has held most of the important township offices, including that of school director, township trustee and treasurer, and justice of the peace, which latter office he creditably maintained for more than twenty-five years. He is one of the prominent men of the township, and his council and assistance are ever at the disposal of worthy improvements in the community.

FRANK A. DOWD.

The Dowd family has been connected with the history of Webster county from its early pioneer days, when much of the land was still in possession of the government and the work of progress and civilization had scarcely been begun in this locality. Its members have ever been found as champions of progress and advancement, and such a citizen is Frank Alison Dowd, who is now capably filling the office of county sheriff.

The Dowd family was founded in America about the beginning of the nineteenth century by three brothers, John, Owen and Alexander Dowd. The first two went south, but the third became a resident of Ross county, Ohio. He was the grandfather of our subject. He married Nancy Vanderford, who was born in Ross county, and in 1837 they removed with their family to Noble county, Indiana, where they entered land from the government, their warrants being signed by President Van Buren. These papers are still in possession of the family as treasured heirlooms. Later Alexander Dowd, his wife, his two sons, William and Alexander, and their families all came to Webster county, Iowa, and cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this region, the grandparents here spending their remaining days. The grandfather died May 27, 1874, at the age of seventy-four years, eight months and nineteen days, while his wife passed away at the age of sixty-three years, one month and twenty-three days, on the 22d of November, 1863. In their family were seven children. Alexander, Jr., was one of the '49ers who went to California in search of gold, was also among the gold seekers at Pikes Peak, Colorado, and at the time of the Civil war he entered the Union army as captain of Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, with which he served throughout the war. His death occurred in 1867, when he had reached the age of thirty-seven years, five months and nineteen days. William Vanderford Dowd, the father of our subject, was the second of the family. Hannah became the wife of David Miller and both are now deceased. Sarah wedded B. F. Alison, and about 1855 they came to Iowa, where they resided for many years, but both have now passed away. Nancy married Lewis Davis, and in 1861 they went to Colorado, but both are now deceased. Mary became the wife of George M. Wilson, who lived near Winterset, Iowa, at the time of their marriage. Later they became early settlers of Webster county, and in 1862 they went to Colorado and afterward to Kansas, where both died. Minerva is the deceased wife of Dr. James Kelly, who lived in the southern portion of Webster county, and was the first physician to locate in Webster county south of Fort Dodge, but in 1860 went to Colorado, and now makes his home in Golden City, that state, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine.

ALEXANDER DOWD, Sr.

FRANK A. DOWD

William Vanderford Dowd, the father of our subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 25, 1823, and there married Martha Jane Alison, who was a native of the same county. Her death occurred in Noble county, Indiana, in 1854, and her remains were interred in Wolf Lake cemetery. Our subject was then only six years of age. There were five children by that marriage. Susan Maria, the eldest, married G. T. Nettles, an employe of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, now living at Dayton, Iowa, but she died October 25, 1890, at the age of forty-five years and two days. Mary Jane is the wife of John L. Kinney, of Dayton. Frank A. is the next younger. Alexander is living in Dayton township, and John H., the youngest, is a resident of Oklahoma. After the death of his first wife the father married Elizabeth Hill, and their only child was given the mother's maiden name. She became the wife of Frank Rakestraw, an engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, who was killed March 30, 1888, at Walnut, Iowa. His widow afterward became the wife of C. B. Morrison, of Spokane, Washington. For his third wife William V. Dowd married Rebecca Kinney, and they also had one daughter, Nannie E., who became the wife of T. D. Reese, of Missoula, Montana, and died August 18, 1901, at Everett, Washington. In 1855 the entire family, consisting of the paternal grandparents of our subject and the parents of Alexander Dowd, Jr., came from Indiana to Webster county, locating in Dayton township when it was all wild land still belonging to the government. There was not a house in the village of Dayton and even pioneer development had scarcely been begun. The father entered the north half of section 12, Dayton township, while Alexander Dowd, the grandfather of our subject, entered the south half. From that time till his death, which occurred June 4, 1889, he remained a resident of Dayton township. He did much for the development and progress of the county along agricultural lines and was a worthy and highly respected citizen.

Frank Allison Dowd was born in Sparta township, Noble county, Indiana, June 18, 1848, and was therefore only about seven years of age when with his parents he came to Webster county. He was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier and with the family endured all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. He assisted in the cultivation of the fields until 1867, when he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as brakeman, the road having been completed to Omaha only the year before. In the spring of 1868, however, he returned to his home in Dayton, where he remained until the fall of 1869. He was elected constable of Dayton township in that year, and on the 3d of November, 1869, he went to Des Moines, where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad as fireman for George T. Nettles, his brother-in-law. He continued in that employ until 1872, when he went to Colorado and worked on the Rio Grande Railroad as fireman for a time and was then promoted to engineer, serving until the financial panic of 1873, when he was laid off. He next removed to Saguache, near Lost Pinnos Agency, and did the machine work for a sawmill, which he operated through the winter of 1873.

On the expiration of that period he returned to Iowa, locating at Stuart, and for one year was employed in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. In 1875

he again went upon the road, running an engine on the main line from Stuart to Council Bluffs and to Brooklyn until 1882, when he went north, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in August, as engineer, his run being between Winnipeg and the mountains. He was with that road until April, 1887, and during the last two years ran an engine through the Kicking Horse Pass, at the foot of Mt. Stevens. Going to Minot, North Dakota, he entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad as conductor, running from Minot to Great Falls, Montana, on a passenger train until he resigned in August, 1890. At that time he was appointed deputy collector of customs at Sweet Grass, his office being at that place on the Great Falls & Canada Railroad, one hundred and thirty-three miles north of Great Falls, on the Canadian boundary. In 1893 he resigned that office and returned to Dayton to look after his farming interests, for since 1863 he has owned a half section of valuable land in Dayton township.

On the 27th of March, 1896, Mr. Dowd was united in marriage to Mrs. Caroline Burnquist, of Webster county, the widow of Samuel Burnquist. They have a wide acquaintance in the county and their friends are many. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Dowd was elected sheriff of Webster county for a term of four years, which expired January 2, 1902. He has served as mayor of Dayton for two terms and has also been justice of the peace. In his political views he has always been a stalwart Republican, which has been the political faith of the family since the organization of the party, previous to which time his father and grandfather were Whigs. Mr. Dowd is a prominent Mason. On the 5th of August, 1870, he became a member of Capitol Lodge, No. 110, A. F. & A. M., at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1877 he became a Royal Arch Mason in Adell, Iowa, and the same year he joined Temple Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of Des Moines, while on the 23d of November, 1896, he joined Kaaba Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with Lincoln Lodge, No. 59, K. P., of Stuart, Iowa, was one of its charter members and was elected vice chancellor and chancellor commander. Dimitting from that lodge, he was one of the seventeen members to institute Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. P., at Moose Jaw, in the Northwest territory of Canada, where he was elected vice chancellor, but his membership is now in Dayton. He likewise belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Fort Dodge. There are certain qualities in his nature which render him popular with his fellow men, and in Webster county he has many warm friends.

JOHN D. STINE.

John D. Stine, residing at 1507 Third avenue south, was born on the 8th of January, 1850, in Bloomington, Illinois, and is one of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, whose parents were Daniel E. and Mary (Dawson) Stine, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. In the fall of 1855 the father, who was a carpenter by trade, removed with his family to Fort Dodge, and in partnership with David Burkholder engaged in contracting and building for five years. He built the first boat that went down the Des Moines river, it being a side-wheeler, forty feet long by six wide, to which he gave the name of Whang Doodle. On its first trip it carried a load of provisions and pork.

Soon after his arrival here Mr. Stine built a house on the corner of Third avenue south and Sixth street, which is still standing—one of the few landmarks of pioneer days. In 1861 he purchased a farm on the river, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his attention until 1866, when he had the misfortune to lose it. He then removed to Kansas City, but spent his last days in Denver, where he died December 29, 1888.

Mr. Stine, whose name introduces this sketch, was only five years old on the removal of his family to Fort Dodge, and the greater part of his education was obtained in the schools of this city and county, though he afterward attended school in Kansas City for one year while the family were living there. He then worked with his father at contracting and building for two years, and in 1870 entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as bridge carpenter, later becoming foreman of a building gang. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Stine returned to Fort Dodge, and engaged in carpenter work here for two years, after which he went to Carroll, Iowa, where he followed contracting and building alone for a time, and later in partnership with his father, who had removed from Kansas City to that place. In 1879 our subject returned to Kansas City, and a year later we again find him in Fort Dodge, where he remained until going to Denver, Colorado, in 1881. There he engaged in contracting until 1892, since which time he has made his home permanently in Fort Dodge and has been foreman of a gang of carpenters on contract work. In 1900 he took charge of the construction of the Midland Opera House, and was thus employed until the 15th of December, 1900, when he sprained both ankles in a fall and was unable to attend to business for seven weeks. On his recovery he resumed his former position as foreman of a contracting gang. He is considered one of the best and most skillful carpenters in the city, and his work always gives the utmost satisfaction.

On the 2d of November, 1878, Mr. Stine was united in marriage with Miss Naoma Talbott, of Carroll, Iowa, a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Greenlee) Talbott, who were farming people of Carroll county. By this union were born five children, whose names and dates of birth were as follows: Milo B., August 1, 1879; Rico H., November 25, 1883; Robert E., April 16, 1885; Daniel A., August 9, 1891; and Florence E., February 21, 1900. The only daughter died November 27, 1901. Milo B. is now attending the National Medical College of Chicago, where he will graduate in 1902. He was married, February 22, 1899, to Miss Mabel F. Seaman, a daughter of Dr. C. O. Seaman, of Cherokee, Iowa.

LEMUEL G. HASTINGS.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war and highly esteemed citizens of Fort Dodge is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. His early home was in New England, being born in Oakdale, Massachusetts, March 20, 1822, a son of Mahum and Annie (Powers) Hastings, in whose family were twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. In early life the father was engaged in the cooperage business, but after the removal of the family to Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1831, he engaged in the commission business until called to his final rest in 1849.

During his boyhood and youth Lemuel G. Hastings was a student in the schools of Oakdale and Worcester, and in 1839 commenced learning the boot maker's trade, at which he worked for two years. He was next engaged in the restaurant business in Lancaster, Massachusetts, until 1849, when he closed out his establishment with the intention of going to California in search of the precious metal which had lately been discovered there. On the 31st of October he sailed from Boston, and, rounding Cape Horn, landed in San Francisco, March 6, 1850, after a long and tedious voyage of five months and six days. He worked in the gold mines until 1855, when he returned to his old home in Oakdale, Massachusetts, by way of the Panama route, the return trip covering only twenty-one days.

For six months Mr. Hastings was employed as baggage master on the Little Miami division of the railroad between Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and in the fall of 1856 returned to California, by way of the Isthmus, and remained there until 1862, working in the mines. On the 29th of March, that year, he enlisted in Company I, First California Cavalry, under Captain Kennedy and Colonel Gorman, who afterward became a general. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Rio Grande, and did considerable fighting with the Indians, taking part in many skirmishes. After a hard campaign Mr. Hastings was finally discharged and mustered out of service at San Francisco, April 28, 1865, the war being then practically over. He acted as one of General McDowell's escorts to San Francisco.

On leaving the army Mr. Hastings returned to Oakdale, Massachusetts, but two months later went to Aurora, Illinois, where he worked in the car shops one year, and then engaged in general merchandising at Geneva, that state, in partnership with his brother-in-law for the following year. Selling his interest in the business, he returned to Aurora and re-entered the car shops, but remained only a few months. We next find him engaged in the restaurant business at St. Charles, Illinois, for about a year, and at the end of that time he again went to Aurora.

In 1869 Mr. Hastings came to Fort Dodge, and for two years operated a small farm on the river, after which he conducted a restaurant in the city for about thirteen years. Selling out at the end of that time, he bought a place at the outskirts of the city and engaged in the stock business for a year, when he disposed of his property here and removed to Marshalltown, Iowa. He only remained there a short time, however, and then returned to Fort Dodge, where he engaged in the restaurant business about four years, at the end of which time he sold out. The following season was spent in California, and on his return to Iowa purchased a skating rink in Rockwell City, but only run it one night, as the insurance men would take no risks in insuring it. Moving the building to Jefferson, this state, he built a house and engaged in the fruit business, remaining there six years. He then traded his property at that place for property in Fort Dodge, and here has lived a retired life since 1890.

Mr. Hastings was married in 1846 to Miss Martha Stone, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom he had one child, Charles N., who has been in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio, for twenty-three years. He was a second time married, in 1867, to Amanda Cook, of St. Charles, Illinois, who died December 2, 1900, leaving no children.

Mr. Hastings is a member of the Christian church, and is also connected with Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., of which he was chaplain for four years. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement, surrounded by many friends, who esteem him highly for his sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

REV. C. H. REMINGTON.

The true religion has been the strongest influence known to man through all time, while the many false doctrines which have sprung up have flourished only for a day and then vanished. More potent at the present time than at any period in the world's history are the work and influence of Christianity, and among those who are devoting their lives to its inculcation among men is Rev. Charles Hazard Remington, the honored pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Fort Dodge.

He was born in Tiskilwa, Illinois, December 12, 1865, and is a son of William Ellery and Adeline (Stevens) Remington, who were natives of Rhode Island and New Hampshire respectively, and both representatives of good old Revolutionary families. The father was a lineal descendant of Lord Remington, one of the original planters of Providence, Rhode Island. The mother traced her ancestry back through Calvin and Jane (Greeley) Stevens. Our subject is a great-great-grandson of Asa Stevens and Bradford Newcomb. The former was born in Hampsted, New Hampshire, in 1732, and was killed at Quebec, Canada, December 31, 1775, at the opening of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Remington's father died in Illinois, in 1870, and his mother subsequently married Rev. James Cornell, now rector of St. John's church at Janesville, Minnesota. He served three years in a New York regiment during the Civil war; participated in the battle of Chattanooga, and was with Sherman's army on the march to the sea. Although he was never wounded, he received a sunstroke, from which he has never fully recovered, and now draws a small pension. Our subject has two brothers, William Wallace Remington, who is now engaged in the milling business at Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Paul Calvin Remington, a druggist and manufacturing chemist at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Mr. Remington's early education was acquired at Shattucks school in Faribault, Minnesota, which he attended four years, graduating in 1886. He then entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, and on graduating from that institution in 1889 became a student at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he completed the course in June, 1892, and was granted the degree of B. D. Being ordained as a clergyman in the Episcopal church, he took charge of a mission at West Duluth, Minnesota, in July following, and remained there one year and a half. He was next assistant rector at St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, and remained there until coming to Fort Dodge in the spring of 1896, as rector of St. Mark's church at this place, which then had a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. This church was founded July 22, 1855, and the present church edifice, at the corner of Tenth street and First avenue south, was built in 1894. Since Mr. Remington became rector the chancel and choir room have been built, and a three-thousand-dollar pipe organ put

in, and other improvements made in the church property, so that it is now valued at eighteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Remington is the senior minister of Fort Dodge by virtue of the length of residence, and is president of the ministerial association of the city. In 1897 he was instrumental in organizing the Associated Charities, composed of the charitable societies of Fort Dodge, and has since served as secretary of the same. He is a man of thoughtful, earnest purpose, of strong intellectual endowments, of broad charity and kindly nature, and by all denominations, as well as his own people, is held in the highest regard.

GEORGE McMAHON.

George McMahon, who for many years came and went among his fellow townsmen of Elkhorn township, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1869. His parents, Patrick and Mary McMahon, were born, reared and married in Ireland, and upon emigrating to America settled upon the farm in Elkhorn township, Webster county, Iowa, now occupied by Mrs. George McMahon. In the city of Fort Dodge the parents eventually died, leaving four children, of whom George was the oldest. One brother died when quite young, while a sister, Johanna, married John Riley, and lives in Fort Dodge, another sister, Kate, married John McManah and lives near Badger, Iowa. The father was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

George McMahon attended the public schools until his seventeenth year, after which he settled on his father's farm, to which he afterwards fell heir. October 28, 1896, at Fort Dodge, he was united in marriage at Corpus Christi church with Ella Crimins, who was born in Elkhard township, February 22, 1876, a daughter of Timothy and Mary Crimins, a sketch of whose lives appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. McMahon were born two sons, Daniel, born August 10, 1897, and Joseph C., born December 25, 1898.

In apparently in the best of health and spirits Mr. McMahon went away from his home April 17, 1901, and in the most unaccountable way failed to return to those who were dependent upon his sympathy and help. A month later to the day he was found and restored to his family, his body bearing out the supposition that he had been murdered. He was a Democrat in political affiliations, and was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church. Since her husband's death Mrs. McMahon has carried out his plans as nearly as possible, and with the assistance of her uncle, Simon Tramer, admirably manages the farm of two hundred acres. She has prospered exceedingly and proved an excellent business woman. Mrs. McMahon also owns property at Fort Dodge, where she has four lots and some residences.

FRANKLIN McGUIRE.

Prominent among the early settlers and representative pioneers of Webster county is numbered Franklin McGuire of Fort Dodge, who has made his home here since 1849, and has therefore witnessed its entire growth and development. He was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 11, 1833, a son of Francis and Rebecca McGuire. His ancestors were among the pioneers of both Kentucky and Tennessee, and his father was a native of the latter state. After the mother's death, which

occurred in Missouri, the father and children came to Webster county, Iowa, in the spring of 1849, the trip being made overland. They first settled on Boone river, but the following spring moved up the river about three miles to what is now known as McGuire's Bend in Yell township. The father gave the name of Skillet creek to that stream as on its banks he found the skillet which he had lost while hunting. During those early days hunting was the principal occupation of both father and sons, and they hunted and trapped all over this section of the state, deer, elk, buffalo and wild turkeys being very plentiful at that time. Webster county had not yet been surveyed when they settled here and it was not until two years later that the fort was established at what is known as Fort Dodge. The father died in 1861, at the age of sixty-five years.

In the family of this honored pioneer were the following children: James, who spent his life in this county, but died in the south; Franklin, of this review; Blythe, now a resident of Dakota; Samuel, of Missouri; Jane, wife of John Goodrich; Rebecca, widow of Francis McGuire and a resident of Webster county; and Jemima, wife of Henry Lott, a famous Indian fighter. The fact that Mr. Lott had killed so many red men was probably the cause of the Spirit Lake massacre, in which the Indians tried to revenge themselves. They kidnapped his son, whom they allowed to freeze to death, and killed a great many white settlers in the region of Spirit Lake. Mr. Lott then left that locality and went to Colorado. He settled in Webster county prior to our subject's locating there, and soon afterward Jake and Roderic Mericale and Isaac Bell settled there.

Indians were still occasionally seen in this locality after Mr. McGuire took up his residence here. At that time there were no public schools and he attended the first subscription school started in the county, it being in Webster township and taught by Lizzie Gent. He became thoroughly familiar with all the experiences of pioneer life, and was forced to endure many hardships and privations in his frontier home. The family entered land in Yell township, and he assisted in breaking the raw prairie. Later he bought a tract of land along the river banks and continued to follow farming until 1890, when he removed to Webster City, but after residing in that place four or five years he came to Fort Dodge, where he now makes his home, enjoying a well earned rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McDonald, died about twelve years ago. They had no children.

JOHN F. THISSELL.

John F. Thissell, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers and highly respected citizens of Fort Dodge. A native of Maine, he was born near Belfast, May 22, 1821, and was a son of Ezra Thissell, who removed with his family to Muskingum, Ohio, about 1830, and was engaged in the salt business near McConnellsville, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as both he and his wife died about a year after locating there. About 1835 the children removed to Waynesville, DeWitt county, Illinois, where our subject made his home with a married sister until reaching manhood. He learned the cabinetmaker's and carpenter's trades, at which he worked for some time, and then erected a store building and embarked in merchandising, but as the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads failed to pass

through Waynesville when they were built the town was virtually killed, the trade being drawn to the railroad centers. Mr. Thissell then sold out and came to Webster county, Iowa, and buying land on Brushy creek, he engaged in its operation for seven years. At the end of that time he opened a hotel in the old barracks building in Fort Dodge and conducted it for fifteen months. The following year he worked at the carpenter's trade, and was next employed in a lumber yard for a year. He also run a meat market for about a year, and on selling his farm in 1866 bought a grocery store, which he conducted for three years. A year after disposing of his store, he again embarked in the same line of business, to which he gave his time and attention until 1883, when, owing to ill health, he retired from business. He was known by every one as "Honest John," being upright and honorable in all his dealings, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

At Waynesville, Illinois, November 28, 1841, Mr. Thissell was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hoover, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 16, 1824, a daughter of Chris and Martha (Broomhall) Hoover. Her mother reached the advanced age of eigthy-seven years, dying December 22, 1891. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thissell were born two children, but the younger, Mary V., who was born March 29, 1846, died March 20, 1874. Martha J., born November 12, 1842, was married July 22, 1862, to Jasper Bell, by whom she had two children, namely: Lucius H., who was born April 28, 1872, and is now a barber of Waverly, Iowa; Mary C., who was born May 26, 1876, and is now the wife of James V. Lowry. For her second husband Mrs. Bell married Jacob Kirchner and she now makes her home with her mother. She is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Dodge.

Mr. Thissell died on the 31st of August, 1891, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a man of the strictest integrity and many sterling traits of character, and in his death the community realized that they had lost one of their best and most reliable citizens. He always supported the Republican party, but could never be induced to take any part in political affairs.

CHARLES A. GUILD.

Although his residence in Webster county was of comparatively short duration Charles A. Guild was widely and favorably known, and his untimely death was mourned by a host of warm friends. He was born on the 29th of December, 1861, in Morgan, Calhoun county, Georgia, and was a worthy representative of an honored old family.

In the dictionary of obsolete and provincial English by Wright, Gild is defined as a "village green." In the Guild genealogy published by Charles Burleigh we find that the first one of the name was Alexander Gulde, who had property in Sterling, England, in 1449-50. The founder of the American branch of the family was John Guild, who was born in England in 1616, and in 1630 came to the new world with his brother and sister, Samuel and Ann Guild. He was admitted to the church at Dedham, Massachusetts, July 17, 1640, and was married June 24, 1645, to Elizabeth Crooke, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. The family has been one of the proudest and most aristocratic in England and Scotland, as the genealogical records show, and the coat of arms is still used there.

CHARLES A. GUILD

MRS. CHARLES A. GUILD

Dr. Lewis A. Guild, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, February 23, 1825, a son of Cyrus and Amy (Pierce) Guild, and was educated at Harvard University. He made the practice of medicine his life work, and became one of the most prominent physicians of his community. He was also judge of the county court for a time and United States commissioner. In politics he was an uncompromising Republican, and in religious belief he was a Baptist, holding membership in the church at Atlanta, Georgia, where his last days were spent. There he died June 14, 1888, honored and respected by all who knew him. For his first wife he married Rebecca Smith, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had one daughter, Emma L., who was born in 1851 and died in 1864. After the death of his wife Dr. Guild married Frulilla F. Stubbs, and two children blessed this union: Lewis S., who was born in 1858 and was accidentally killed while attending Arlington College in 1874; and Charles A., of this review. The Doctor's third wife bore the maiden name of Lou C. Chipsted, and to them were born five children, whose names and dates of birth were as follows: George W., April 13, 1868; William E., April 25, 1871; Henry A., June 23, 1873; Emma J., December 16, 1875; and Lewis A., February 1, 1881.

The primary education of our subject was acquired in the district school near his boyhood home, and after the removal of the family to Atlanta, he attended the public schools of that city, completing his education at a college there. After leaving school at the age of twenty years he assisted his father in the management of his nursery near Atlanta.

On the 22d of December, 1880, at Athens, Tennessee, Mr. Guild was united in marriage by Rev. S. S. Richardson, to Miss Molly E. Schaeffer, who was born in Greenville, Virginia, March 15, 1858. Her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Raindhill) Schaeffer, were both natives of Frankfort, Germany, the former born June 10, 1808, the latter May 30, 1827. They were married in Baltimore, Maryland, where Mr. Schaeffer engaged in the manufacture of shoes for three years. When Mrs. Guild was about three years old the family removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where her father conducted a large shoe factory, doing an extensive business. At that place her mother died, August 21, 1860, and was buried there. On the 6th of April, 1871, Mr. Schaeffer was again married at Huntsville, his second union being with Anna Eliza Stubbs, a native of Georgia, and in 1877 they removed to Athens, Tennessee, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, having purchased a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres. On selling that place in 1886 he went to Dalton, Georgia, and bought a splendid home, where he lived retired until called to his final rest June 7, 1899, his remains being interred there. His second wife still survives him and continues to reside in Dalton. He was an Ancient Odd Fellow, a Republican in politics, and a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Guild has one brother, William H. Schaeffer, who was born June 4, 1854, and now resides in Paris, Tennessee. He first married Jennie Lawton, of Memphis Tennessee, and after her death wedded Tommy Fields, of Georgia. Ten children were born to our subject and his wife, as follows: Clarence O., who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, November 11, 1881, and was killed at the same time as his father, June 28, 1901; Charles A., who was born in Des Moines,

Iowa, November 29, 1883, and is now managing the farm for his mother; Mollie E., born in Towner Lake, Polk county, Iowa, August 13, 1885; Nettie E., born in Grimes, Iowa, December 21, 1886; Ida G., also born in Grimes, July 31, 1888; William J., born in Webster county, October 8, 1890; Benjamin Harrison, born April 5, 1892; Maudie Leona, who was born October 1, 1894, and died December 18, 1897; Dora Elnora, born May 8, 1896; and Frank R., born October 2, 1900.

After his marriage Mr. Guild engaged in the nursery business at Atlanta, Georgia, for a time, and then purchased four acres of land, which he converted into a magnificent floral park, becoming one of the leading florists and nurserymen of that city. In 1882 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and for two years was manager of a large stock farm near that city. He next had charge of the Ironclad Nursery for one year, and during the following two years rented and carried on the Towner Lake summer resort. At the end of that time he purchased property in Grimes, Polk county, where he established his family, and then engaged in operating a rented farm for two years.

Coming to Webster county, Mr. Guild then purchased eighty acres of land in Yell township, and to it he subsequently added a forty-acre tract adjoining it on the southwest. Still later he bought sixty acres northeast of the farm, and in the spring of 1901 purchased eighty acres on the northwest, making a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres. A part of this was timber land when it came into his possession, but was cleared by him and placed under cultivation. Upon his farm he erected a splendid residence, good barns, granaries and cattle sheds, making it one of the best improved places in the locality. In connection with general farming he engaged in raising a high grade of cattle for market, and in both undertakings met with excellent success, so that he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

On the 28th of June, 1901, within hailing distance of his own home and in the presence of his wife and son Charles, Mr. Guild and his son Clarence O. were shot and killed. This affair was the outcome of a family feud between Mr. Guild and the Bricker brothers, and culminated in the sad tragedy just mentioned. Public sentiment was all with the Guild family, the Brickers and their relatives for generations back having never had a very enviable reputation. In the death of our subject the community realized that it had lost one of its most valued citizens—a man of progressive ideas and sterling worth. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a kind and loving husband and father. His funeral was largely attended by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, who gathered together to pay their last respects to the deceased. He was laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery, Stratford, Iowa. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

At the time of his death Clarence O. Guild was just entering manhood. He was a bright, promising young man, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and very popular among his many friends in this community.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Guild has assumed the management of the farm, and has displayed excellent business and executive ability. She is a graduate of Huntsville Female College and is a lady of culture and refinement and exceptional intellectual

charms. She is courteous and entertaining and presides with gracious dignity over her home.

JOHN E. POWERS.

During his long and active life, John E. Powers has envaded many lines of activity and by reason of his success in one and all of his undertakings has richly earned the right to live in comparative remoteness from business activity in his Duncombe home. He in youth was by no means free from responsibility, for the paternal farm in Ireland, where he was born in 1828, was rendered desolate by the death of his mother when her son was three years of age, although the father survived her until 1845. Until his eighteenth year he attended the public schools, and in 1849 emigrated to America and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He here accepted a position as bookkeeper for O'Brien & Fitz Morris, at a salary of one hundred dollars per month, a responsibility relinquished at the end of a month to fill a like position at the same salary for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Indiana. When a year had passed, he located in Chicago and engaged as superintendent for the building of the Chicago, Rock-Island Railroad, from Chicago Junction to Blue Island, a distance of nine miles, and after the completion of this contract he assisted Henry Fuller in laying the first iron water pipe in Chicago. In 1852 he received a contract from Bay & Sherman to do the dry excavation between the Randolph and Madison street bridges, where the American Transportation Company have their warehouse, to the depth of eight feet. On the completion of that work Mr. Powers went to Stony Island with J. A. Patmor, who had the contract to get out stone for the protection of the Michigan Central Railroad east of Michigan avenue. Shortly after this when Mr. Patmor took a contract at Decatur, Illinois, in 1853, he appointed Mr. Powers superintendent of the work. The following year Mr. Hurd, who was one of Mr. Patmor's partners in the work at Decatur, employed our subject to superintend some work at Franklin Grove, near Dixon, Illinois. In 1855 he had charge of some work four miles west of Dixon for George Hurd, a brother of his previous employer, and it was while serving as foreman for that gentleman that Mr. Powers was married at Dixon, in 1855, to Miss Ellen Flinn, a native of County Galway, Ireland.

Going to Cairo, Illinois, in 1856, he became connected with the big cut on the Illinois Central Railroad at Villaridge, twelve miles north of Cairo, and got that cut of seventy-five feet down to grade. The following year he became superintendent for C. C. Parker, who had a contract to grade ten miles of the Jacksonville & Alton Railroad from Lake Station, Indiana, and who absconded, owing Mr. Powers one thousand dollars. In 1858 he went to Vincennes, Indiana, to superintend work for Mr. Vanduzer on the Mound City Railroad, and while there his first wife died, in 1860. The three children born to them all died in infancy. In 1860 Mr. Powers was superintendent of the levee built between Alton and St. Louis on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river.

In 1866 Mr. Powers built four miles of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad from Missouri Valley Junction north. Then in 1867 he built nine miles of the Iowa Central Railroad from Mason City north. In 1868 he became identified with Iowa, at which time he built seven miles of the Illinois Central

Railroad. He then took a contract to build several miles of the Northwestern Railroad below the Missouri Valley, after which he assisted Mr. Flinn as bookkeeper for six or seven years. In 1868 he purchased one-half section of land, near Border Plains, Iowa, upon which he lived and engaged in farming until 1879. In 1872 he again engaged in contracting and built four miles of the Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad, from Vincent to Boone river.

In the meantime Mr. Powers had become much interested in the undertakings of the Greenback party, and in 1878 was elected clerk of Webster county and removed to Fort Dodge, which continued to be his home during the two years of his office. At the expiration of his term, he again settled on his farm, which was his home until 1899, during which year he removed to Duncombe and purchased a block and erected his fine, commodious residence.

At Border Plains, Iowa, in 1868, Mr. Powers married Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, the mother of the following children by her former marriage: Michael, who is a miner in Idaho; James R., who is living in Denver, Colorado; John R., who is very successful as a miner in British Columbia, and is the owner of several valuable claims; Hugh R., who is working with his brother James in Denver, Colorado; Frank R., who is running a hotel at Wallace, Idaho; Jerry R., who lives on a farm near Border Plains; Mary R., who is deceased; Kate R., who is the widow of Robert Hannon, of Border Plains; and Bridget, who is the wife of John Maloney, of Denver, Colorado. No children have been born of the second union of Mr. Powers. He had three brothers: Edward P., who died in New York, at the age of fifty-four, leaving a wife and nine children; Patrick P., who is a resident of California; and Dennis P., who died in Ireland at the age of nineteen.

In political affiliation Mr. Powers is a Republican, having been allied with that party for the past ten years. Of late he has neither sought or desired official recognition, but has preferred rather to lead a life remote from the strife of political competition. He is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church of Duncombe.

CHARLES COLBY.

For twenty-eight years Charles Colby has been an active factor in commercial circles in Fort Dodge, and is an enterprising and progressive citizen, belonging to that class of wide-awake, progressive men whose efforts have led to the substantial development and growth of this part of the country. He was born in Burke, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 12th of January, 1847, and when a small boy accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, where he remained for a number of years, pursuing his education in the public schools. He continued with his father until the latter's return to Massachusetts, and in 1873 he came to Fort Dodge, where he has since made his home. Here he entered into partnership in the livery business in which he has since been engaged, and the enterprise has met with gratifying success throughout the years of its existence, owing to the capable management, keen discrimination, unfaltering energy and straightforward business methods of the proprietors.

On the 12th of March, 1868, Mr. Colby was united in marriage in Massachusetts to Eliza A. Howes, an estimable lady who

CHARLES COLBY

resided in Hawley, Massachusetts. Her people resided within fourteen miles of the Hoosic tunnel, and Charles Colby sawed and sold lumber which was used in the construction of that tunnel. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Colby: Charles H., who is clerk of the court of Fort Dodge; George Henry, who is a salesman in a hardware store in this city; Jennie, the wife of John L. Chalmers, a tea merchant of Newton, Iowa; Ida B., Minnie and Irene, at home.

Mr. Colby exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and believes firmly in its principles. He was a member of the city council when the water works and gas plants were built and favored every progressive measure which he believed would prove of practical benefit to the city. His life has been characterized by enterprise and advancement and has been well spent, his genuine worth commending him to the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen among whom he has walked as an upright and valued citizen for more than a quarter of a century.

HENRY SHEERER.

Although long since passed beyond the pale of human labor and possibility, Henry Sheerer is remembered as a man who made the most of his gifts and opportunities, and who, in passing by, made many friends, whom he knew how to retain. In his veins flowed the Teutonic blood of his conservative and industrious forefathers, and in Baden, Germany, for centuries the field of their activity, he was born March 2, 1834. His parents, August and Rosina (Fels) Sheerer, were also born in Baden, where they were reared, educated, married, and eventually died, the mother in 1859, and the father in 1861. The father was a man of some means, and for many years conducted a large bakery. To himself and wife were born five children, namely: Caroline, who became the wife of Conrad Miller, and died in 1863, leaving one daughter: Henry; Sophia, who was unmarried and died at the age of fifty-eight years; Stephania, who died at the age of forty-five; and August, who was a mate of the whaler "Louisiana," and while sailing from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1862, left the ship in a boat in pursuit of whales, and was lost at sea.

The education of Mr. Sheerer was acquired in the public schools and at the academy at Carlsruhe, Baden, and when fifteen years of age he began to learn the trade of gardening, at which he became an expert. As became an ambitious and aspiring man he looked around for a profitable location in which to spend his life, and in 1851 embarked in a sailing vessel from Havre, and upon locating in Newark, New Jersey, worked as a gardener and florist. February 24, 1859, at Newark, he married Emily Raab, a native also of Carlsruhe, Baden, born February 4, 1837. The parents of Mrs. Sheerer were Francis and Minnie (Lankin) Raab, who were married in Carlsruhe, where the mother died in 1851. The father moved with his family to America in 1853, crossing the seas on the good ship "Zurich," and after six weeks out from Havre landed in New York harbor. They went to Newark, New Jersey, where the father applied his trade of tailoring, although he afterwards removed to La Salle county, Illinois, about 1872, where his death occurred in 1889. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To

himself and wife were born the following children: Emily, the widow of Mr. Sheerer; Amalia, the widow of Fred Kappler, residing in Newark, New Jersey; Francis, who married Mollie Combs and resides in Ohio Falls, Indiana; Christin, now deceased, who lived in Newark, and left one daughter; Edward, also deceased, who lived in Newark, and left one daughter; and William, deceased, who also left one daughter. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheerer: Henry, born December 5, 1859, married Lizzie Smith, and is living on a farm in Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Illinois, with his three children, Cora, Jessie and Nettie. Herman, born September 3, 1861, married Emma Smith, lives on a farm in Elkhorn township, Webster county, Iowa, and has seven children, Hattie, Mable, Anna, Lloyd, Emma, Chester and a babe. Edward, born April 12, 1864, married Matilda Smith, and lives on a farm in Elkhorn township. Frank, born May 20, 1866, married Caroline Lehr, is a farmer in Elkhorn township and has two children, Nellie and Gertrude. George, born May 20, 1868, married Orie Carter, lives in Keithsburg, Illinois, and has two children, Della and Edna. Louise, born September 23, 1870, married Oscar Gruber, who was born in La Salle county, Illinois, February 18, 1868, and who is a farmer in Elkhorn township. They are the parents of three children: Lewis, born March 8, 1893; Emily, born July 31, 1895; and Frank, born September 2, 1899. Emily Sheerer, born March 3, 1873, married John Redman. Paul Sheerer, born January 28, 1875, married Maud Poundstone, and lives in Elkhorn township.

After his marriage, Mr. Sheerer went to Bristol county, Massachusetts, and worked at his trade for a couple of years, and then went to Westchester county, New York, where he lived until 1864. A later place of residence was La Salle county, Illinois, where he rented land, and where his useful and meritorious life terminated April 16, 1876. He is buried at Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Illinois. He was a Republican in politics, and fraternally was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributed generously towards its charities and support. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sheerer, no less ambitious as an agriculturist, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land which, with the assistance of her sons, she farmed until 1898. She then removed to Iowa, as did most of her children, and in Elkhorn township bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, which she has since rented out. Her sons also bought land, have married and settled down to be substantial and successful men.

JOHN KOLL, Sr.

John Koll, Sr., a well-known resident of Fort Dodge, is the possessor of a handsome property which now enables him to spend his declining years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. The record of his life, previous to 1890, is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, who bent his energies to the acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family.

A native of Germany, Mr. Koll was born in Bavaria June 24, 1822, and is a son of Jacob Koll, whose life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He had three brothers and four sisters, but is the only one of the family to come to America. In his native

land he was reared and educated, and at the age of sixteen years commenced learning the brewery business, at which he worked until his emigration to the United States in 1849. Landing in New York, he proceeded at once to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he soon found employment in a brewery, and followed his trade for seven years. In 1856 he removed to Lyons, Iowa, and started a brewery of his own, which he conducted three years, and on selling out went to Anamosa, where he built a brewery and operated it four years or until it ceased to be profitable when the Civil war broke out. During the following three years he worked in a brewery in Dyersville, and then built one for himself, but after operating it with a partner for a short time he sold out and came to Fort Dodge in the spring of 1865. Here he built a house, but the following fall removed to Boonesboro, where he spent two years and a half. On his return to Fort Dodge in the spring of 1868 he commenced the erection of a brewery, hauling the lumber from Iowa Falls and Boone, a distance of fifty miles, and after its completion he engaged in operating it for two years after the prohibitory law was passed in 1883. Destroying all the beer in 1885, he embarked in the wholesale beer business, which he carried on until 1889, when he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a year. He then rented the place, and has since lived a retired life in Fort Dodge, enjoying the fruits of former labor. He has succeeded in accumulating some good property, and besides his own residence he now owns five houses and five pieces of business property, from which he derives a good income.

On the 9th of May, 1853, Mr. Koll wedded Miss Mary Schnek, of Milwaukee, a daughter of John and Annie Schnek, and they have become the parents of ten children, as follows: Katrina, born in Milwaukee, March 1, 1854, was killed in the Pomeroy cyclone July 12, 1893; John, Jr., born in Milwaukee December 14, 1856, and Henry, born in Lyons, Iowa, October 21, 1858, are both in the wholesale beer business in Fort Dodge; William, born in Anamosa November 25, 1860, is an engineer on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska; Mary, born in Anamosa September 10, 1862, married John Francis, an engineer on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, residing in Fort Dodge; Lizzie, born in Dyersville May 10, 1864, died October 18, 1889; Joseph, born in Fort Dodge September 28, 1866, and Albert, born September 29, 1868, are both engaged in the saloon business in this city; Michael, born October 25, 1870, is in the restaurant business in Fort Dodge; and Frank, born December 16, 1872, is a carpenter of this city.

OLE WILLIAMSON.

Among the representative and prominent citizens of Badger township, Webster county, Iowa, is numbered Ole Williamson, whose home is on section 21. He dates his residence in this county from the 31st of July, 1869, and with its development and upbuilding he has since been actively identified. A native of Norway, he was born near Stavanger July 1, 1840, and was there reared to manhood upon a farm. In 1862 he emigrated to the United States and first set foot on American soil at Quebec, Canada, whence he proceeded at once to La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month for one year.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Williamson was united in marriage with Miss Christina Sagaard, who was also a native of Norway

and came to this country on the same vessel of which her husband was a passenger. At that time they were unacquainted, however. After his marriage Mr. Williamson engaged in farming on rented land first in La Salle county, and later in Livingston county, Illinois, where he spent several years. On leaving there he came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1869, and located where he now resides and began the improvement of a tract of wild land. Subsequently he bought eighty acres of that place, erected thereon a small house, and has since engaged in the cultivation of that land. To the original purchase he has since added a forty-acre tract, making a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he has erected a handsome residence, convenient barns and outbuildings. Besides this property he has another farm of one hundred and twenty acres on the northern boundary line of the county, a part of which is in Humboldt county.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have seven children living, namely: (1) Isabella is now the widow of Professor Cornelius R. Hill, a man of superior education and a well-known educator of Minnesota and Iowa, having taught in some of the leading colleges of those states. For eight years he was at the seminary at Red Wing, Minnesota, and at the time of his death, which occurred March 4, 1896, he was president of Jewell Lutheran College at Jewell Junction, Iowa. Mrs. Hill is now a teacher at that place. She has two children, Ruth and Carl. (2) William is a minister of the United Lutheran church at Portland, Maine. For several years he followed the teacher's profession, having been connected with Tobin College of Fort Dodge and Jewell Lutheran College. (3) Peter was also for several years one of the successful teachers of Iowa, but is now a minister of the Presbyterian church. (4) Syvert is a wide-awake young man of great promise. (5) Susie is married and resides at Jewell Junction, Iowa. (6) Anna is one of the prominent teachers of Webster county, and has for her motto, as had Longfellow's youth,—"Excelsior!" (7) Ina, the youngest of the family, has marked talent for music—as have all to a greater or less degree—and expects to educate herself in this art and adopt it as her profession.

Their home, filled as it is with marks of culture on every hand, such as music, books and flowers, is an interesting one. The efforts of Mrs. Williamson deserve especial mention. She has not only reared a large family, which alone to the modern woman appears a Herculean task, but as a pioneer wife she has ever been ready with strong and willing hands to see that chores were done, grain in stack and hay in the mow. The fortitude and heroism of a pioneer's wife in the midst of hardships and privations cannot be too fully realized and appreciated.

In his political views Mr. Williamson is a stanch Republican, having supported every presidential nominee of that party since casting his first vote for General Grant in 1868. He has never sought official preferment, but gives his entire time and attention to his farming interests. He has met with well deserved success in all his undertakings, and is to-day one of the well-to-do and substantial farmers of his community.

DANIEL DANIELS.

One of the most venerable and honored of the promoters of prosperity in Webster county is Daniel Daniels, who, though retired from active life, and already emerged from the four score and one mile post of

DANIEL DANIELS

MRS. DANIEL DANIELS

life, is yet hale and hearty, and able to appreciate the devotion of his children and the constancy of friends. A native of Meadville, Pennsylvania, he was born December 15, 1820, a son of Abram and Christine (Thurston) Daniels, the former of whom was born in New York and died in Pennsylvania in 1847, while his wife died about 1877.

The Daniels family sought the larger possibilities of America long before the Revolutionary war, in which struggle for independence our subject's grandfather Thurston served with courage for seven years, while his father-in-law was a soldier in the war of 1812. Abram Daniels was a very early settler of Pennsylvania, and his son, Daniel, used to walk a long distance to the little log school house with paper windows and slab seats. He was reared to an appreciation of the dignity of farming as an occupation, and continued to assist his father until grown to manhood. He then for a time worked out on different farms, and eventually bought a farm in Bureau county, Illinois. March 23, 1849, he married Mary Ann Bennett, who was born in Ohio, June 2, 1828, her father being a native of England and her mother of German descent. She had one half sister and two half brothers, all of whom are now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Daniels continued to live on his Illinois farm until 1854, when, after disposing of his interests, he came to Iowa and located on section 10, Webster township, Webster county, where he purchased a half section of land, and later other property, which has since been divided among his children, so that now he owns no land whatever. The children who have thus profited by the enterprise and generosity of their father are as follows: William Henry, Lucy Ann, Charley, Bennett, Alfred, Angeline, Flora, and Emma. The children have all benefited by the substantial training of their youth, and all are industrious and prosperous members of their respective communities. Mrs. Daniels died June 29, 1897, and is buried at Webster City, in which town they had lived for about a year after retiring from farming. At the present time Mr. Daniels makes his home with Erwin Taylor, his son-in-law.

In his political affiliations Mr. Daniels was first identified with the Whig and later with the Republican parties, but he has never devoted much time to politics. In the very early days he served five years as supervisor, but of late years has not held office. He is one of the interesting personalities of the county, and is full of anecdotes regarding the times when the red man was a very formidable antagonist to the pale-face and considered himself the rightful possessor of the land and all it contained. He lived in Iowa at the time of the Indian massacres at Spirit Lake and New Ulm, and knew personally many who participated in that fearful struggle for supremacy.

W. R. McGUIRE.

Among Webster county's officials there is probably none better known than W. R. McGuire, the present deputy sheriff. A native of Missouri, he was born in Clay county, March 3, 1858, his parents being Noah and Sarah J. (Wallace) McGuire. His paternal grandfather John McGuire, was a native of Tennessee, and was one of three brothers who removed to Missouri at an early day, being among the pioneers who settled in that state at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Our subject's maternal

grandfather was David Oliver Wallace, whose nickname was "Bruin." He was a brigadier general in the Civil war and died in 1899. The father of our subject also participated in that struggle, being a member of Company B, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. During his active business life he followed farming, but is now living retired in Cameron, Missouri.

W. R. McGuire is the oldest in a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living, namely: W. R.; Rebecca, wife of Richard Ellis, of Missouri; Simon F., a Methodist Episcopal minister of that state; Martha, wife of George Nettles, of Dayton, Iowa; John, foreman of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, of Chicago; Sadie, a resident of Fort Dodge; David and Frank, who are in the employ of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company and reside in Chicago; Hannah, wife of Oscar Harmon, of Missouri; and Ida, at home with her parents. Edith is deceased.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in his native state. Those were stirring days when Missouri was the seat of conflict between the north and south, and he remembers to have seen Quantrel's raider pass the door of his father's home. The James boys often visited the locality, and Mr. McGuire attended school with the notorious Ford boys, one of whom later killed Jesse James.

On starting out in life for himself Mr. McGuire took up the occupation to which he had been reared and followed farming in Missouri until August, 1877, when he came to Webster county, Iowa, and continued to engage in that pursuit in Yell township until appointed deputy sheriff in 1898. Since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to the duties of that office, and has proved a most capable and trustworthy official.

In 1881 Mr. McGuire was united in marriage with Miss Laura Kmeriem, of Yell township, an adopted daughter of Franklin McGuire. By this union have been born two children, Lester and Carrie. Fraternally Mr. McGuire affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically has been identified with the Republican party since attaining his majority. He has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics, and has been called upon to fill several township offices, including those of school trustee, president of the school board and justice of the peace.

WILLIAM H. GRABENHORST.

William H. Grabenhorst, who, with his father and brother owns and operates a half section of land on section 12, Dayton township, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 14, 1859, and is a son of H. C. and Margaret Ann (Layer) Grabenhorst, the former of whom was born in the province of Brunswick, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1847. The father lived for many years in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged principally in the dairy business. He owned about one hundred and ninety cows, and did an annual business of nearly forty thousand dollars. His life has been one of immense industry and well applied enterprise, and he is one of the foremost developers of Webster county, where he first bought land in 1859.

As a boy William H. Grabenhorst profited by the training to be found in the public schools of Baltimore, and he also studied for three years at the Pennsylvania College,

at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His initiation into the field of independent support was as a member of the United States coast survey at Washington, with which he was connected up to the time of his marriage, September 22, 1881, with Eva Haight, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, and is of American parentage. Mrs. Grabenhorst has one brother, Harry, who is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and one sister, Mrs. Harry Miller of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Grabenhorst with his wife came to their present home near Dayton, Iowa, in March, 1883. To them have been born eight children: Anna, in 1883; Lillie, in 1885; George, in 1887; Will, in 1889; Charley, in 1891; Eugene, in 1893; Nellie, in 1896; and Evelyn, in 1901. Mr. Grabenhorst is one of the intelligently progressive men of his township, and enjoys the esteem of all who are privileged to know him.

WILLIAM N. MESERVEY.

An important chapter in the history of Webster county is that formed by the life record of William N. Meservey. He was one of the public spirited citizens to whose energy and foresight this locality is indebted for many improvements. His work was of such a character as to promote the general welfare and along lines of progress his efforts were efficient and beneficial. As a journalist, he made known to the world the possibilities and natural resources of this section of the country; through the columns of his paper he championed reform and advancement, and in judicial offices he stood as a just interpreter of the law which partakes the life and liberty and the rights of the people. Over his public and private career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Fearless in conduct, honorable in action, stainless in reputation, his work did much toward influencing for good, the welfare of Webster county, and his example is indeed worthy of emulation.

Mr. Meservey was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, November 6, 1820, and in his early youth he was for a few years a student in a graded school of Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon putting aside his text-books he secured employment in a wholesale dry goods house in that city, where he remained until twenty years of age, but thinking to devote his life to professional work he then entered the law office of Amos Lane, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and in 1843 he was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati. The same year he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he engaged in practice until 1845, when he returned to the north, locating in Clinton, Illinois, which was his place of residence until 1854.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Meservey in Webster county. He located in Homer, which was then the county seat of Hamilton and Webster counties, which were then one organization, the division having not yet occurred. When this county was formed and Fort Dodge was made the county seat, he took up his abode in the latter place and was an active, public-spirited and prominent resident of the place until his death. In 1862 he was appointed to a position in the United States treasury department with headquarters at Monroe, Louisiana, and there remained four years, returning to Fort Dodge after the close of the war. Subsequently he assumed control of the Fort Dodge Messenger and conducted that paper until June 4, 1874, when he sold his interest. In February, 1877, he became the editor-in-chief of the Webster County Gazette, and that continued to be

his business connection until his life's labors were ended. He was a fluent orator, an instructive writer and his editorials treated in broad and impartial manner the questions claiming public attention. He made of his paper one of the strongest and most widely circulated journals in western Iowa, and through its columns he promoted every interest which he believed would prove of value and benefit to his adopted city. He was a man true to his honest convictions, and neither fear nor favor could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right.

Mr. Meservey was twice elected judge of Webster county, and upon the bench he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." His knowledge of the law was applied with equity of the points in litigation, and his decisions were always fair and impartial. This was the only civil office he ever held, preferring the independence of a private citizen to the cares of official life. Yet he was ever willing to second the efforts of his friends who aspired to political honors. In his early years he endorsed the principles of Democracy and lent his support toward achieving success for the party, but when the Civil war was inaugurated and the south sought to destroy the Union, setting at naught the power of the constitution, he became identified with the Republican party, and was ever afterward unswerving in his allegiance to its principles.

In Marion, De Witt county, Illinois, on the 27th of December, 1847, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Amanda C. Robbins, a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, who removed to Illinois with her parents during her childhood. Her father, Judge Daniel Robbins, was a prominent citizen of the Prairie state. He was a native, however, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was of English lineage. At the time of his death the Judge left a widow and four children to mourn his loss, the members of the household in addition to Mrs. Meservey being: Stillman T., who is now serving from his district as representative in the state legislature; A. F.; Alice M., the widow of Oliver M. Welch; and William D. In his social relations the Judge was a Mason and was also identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent and helpful spirit of both orders. His death occurred September 21, 1878, and the community thereby lost one of its most valued citizens,—a man who had ever been found as a friend of movements that contributed in large measure to the general good. He commanded respect for his fearless advance of what he believed to be right, by his straightforward methods in business, by his loyalty in citizenship and his faithfulness to his friends.

CYRUS BURNETT.

Since 1857 Cyrus Burnett has made his home in Webster county, and his name is inseparably connected with its agricultural interests. His thoroughly American spirit and his great energy have enabled him to attain a position of influence, and he is today the owner of eight hundred and forty acres of valuable farm land in Iowa and residence property in Dayton.

Mr. Burnett was born in Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1826. His father, John B. Burnett, was a native of New Jersey and of German descent, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Hattie Burgen, was born in Pennsylvania of Irish parentage. They were married in the latter state and from there removed to Ohio in 1812, cutting their way through the wilderness

for one hundred miles to Wayne county, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. On selling that farm in 1857 they removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and there purchased another farm, where the father died six years later. The mother then made her home for a time with her children in Iowa City, and died at that place in 1863. Of their fourteen children, twelve reached man and womanhood and married, namely: Thomas married Cindrella Nixson and lived for some time in Wayne county, Ohio, but both died in Cedar county, Iowa. Daniel married Katie Hines and also lived in Wayne county, Ohio, and Cedar county, Iowa, but died in Iowa City. William married Bettie Hines and died about 1854 in Cedar county, where his wife and several children still reside. Louisa married David Fairfield and removed from Wooster, Ohio, to Williams county, that state, where he died on Christmas and she on the following New Years Day in the latter part of the '60s. Wilson married a Miss Alexander and both died in Williams county, Ohio. Mary was the wife of George Eckert, of Wayne county, Ohio, and both are now deceased. Sarah married John Large, of Wayne county, Ohio, and both died in Indiana. John, deceased, first married Ann Van Est, of Millersburg, Ohio, and came to Cedar county, Iowa, where she died, and he subsequently married again. Nancy married Robert Smith and died in Cedar county. Isaac married Eliza Lorah and later Eliza Nixson, and died in Cedar county. Margaret wedded Stow Smith, of Wayne county, Ohio, and they now reside in Cedar county, Iowa. Cyrus completes the family.

Our subject began his education in a primitive log school house with slab benches, where school was conducted on the subscription plan. He also attended the public schools of Wayne county, Ohio, for a time, and continued his studies there until fifteen years of age. He remained at home until his marriage, which was celebrated in Wooster, Ohio, March 16, 1850, Miss Margaret Ann Richey becoming his wife. She was born in Wayne county, January 4, 1832, a daughter of Gasper T. and Martha (Richart) Richey. The father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was of Irish descent on the paternal side and of German extraction on the maternal side. Her mother was also a native of that state and was of Scotch lineage. Mrs. Burnett's paternal grandparents were married in Easton, Pennsylvania, and made their home in Lycoming county, that state, until 1831, when they removed to Ohio, where the grandmother died in 1840. She bore the maiden name of Margaret Lockard, and was a lady of culture and refinement. The grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and other ancestors took part in the early Indian wars and the war of 1812. The parents of Mrs. Burnett were married in Wooster, Ohio, and in 1854 came to Webster county, Iowa, where the father died in 1882, and the mother in 1892. They had a family of eleven children, of whom four died in infancy or childhood. Of the seven remaining Mrs. Burnett is the oldest; Mary Jane is the wife of J. R. Line, of Fort Dodge; Priscilla married Levi Emerson and died in Stratford, Iowa; Henrietta is the wife of A. R. Daughenbaugh, of Des Moines; Casper T. married Hattie Lyon and died on a farm in Webster county; James F. married Eliza Baker and lives in Pilot Mound, Boone county; S. B. married Angeline Mahan and resides in Webster county.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: Edwin Curtis, the oldest, died and was buried on his thirty-second birthday, May 9, 1883. Jennie successfully engaged in school teaching at Rocky Ford and La Junta, Colorado, for nine years, but has now retired and makes her home in Denver. Howard, who is a law graduate of Cedar Rapids, is now engaged in the oil, coal and fuel business at Chadron, Nebraska. He married Nettie David in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and they have one child, Ruth. Williams Lester, who is engaged in the shoe business in Dayton, Iowa, wedded Mary F. Lane and they have two children, Cyrus Lester and Margaret Iris.

In 1857 Mr. Burnett and his family came to Webster county, Iowa, and settled on a farm five miles southeast of Dayton, but have made their home in the village since 1884, when he retired from active labor to enjoy the fruits of former toil. He conquered all the obstacles in the path to success and secured for himself and family a handsome competence, being now the possessor of some valuable property. He is independent in politics, giving his support to the men and measures which he believes best qualified to advance the interests of his community and promote the general welfare. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and as an honored pioneer and highly respected citizen he is certainly deserving of honorable mention in the history of his adopted county.

CHRISTIAN SCHMOKER.

One of the leading citizens and representative farmers of Cooper township is Christian Schmoker, who claims Switzerland as his native land, his birth having occurred in that country, August 26, 1844. About 1857 he emigrated to the new world with his parents, Christian and Anna (Bernet) Schmoker, also natives of Switzerland. The family first located in Wisconsin, where they made their home until 1868, and then came to Webster county, Iowa, settling in Cooper township, where the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, which he transformed into a good farm. He followed general farming throughout life, and was a sturdy, hard-working man. Here he died at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife at the age of seventy-five. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are still living, namely: Peter, Christian, John, Jacob, Carl, Frederick, Gotlieb, Rudolph, Anna, Elizabeth and Rosa. The father was a member of the German Reformed church, and was a Republican in politics. He might well be termed a pioneer of Cooper township, for on locating here he took up new land and materially assisted in the development of his section of the county. He reared his family to habits of thrift and industry, and many of them are to-day among the substantial citizens of Webster county.

Mr. Schmoker, whose name introduces this sketch, grew to manhood in Wisconsin, and attended school there. In 1868 he came with the family to this county, and has since engaged in general farming, at present owning a well-improved and valuable place of one hundred and sixty acres in Cooper township.

Mr. Schmoker has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Hass, a native of Germany, who died in 1881, leaving six children, namely: Willie, now deceased; Ferdinand; Martin; Louisa;

Anna, now deceased; and Rosa. His second wife bore the maiden name of Catharine Scharf and was born in Illinois. By this union five children were born, namely: Albert; Phoebe; Cora, who died at the age of eighteen months; Hugo, who died at the age of five years; and Winnie.

In his religious views Mr. Schmoker is a Lutheran. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon him to fill local offices of honor and trust, and he has most capably served as school treasurer in Cooper township for the past fifteen years, being the present incumbent. He is a self-made man, for his success in life is due entirely to his own well-directed and energetic efforts.

DEXTER A. WELLER.

For more than forty-two years this gentleman has made his home in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and his name is inseparably connected with public affairs, for during the greater part of this time he has held some public position, and is now acceptably filling the office of city clerk. Mr. Weller was born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, November 15, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Snow) Weller, in whose family were five children, four sons and one daughter. In 1834 they removed to Sandgate, Bennington county, and in the schools of that place our subject received his elementary education. In 1850 the family removed to East Salem, Washington county, New York, where the father engaged in the dye and clothing business.

While residing at that place Dexter A. Weller taught school during the winter months, while through the summer seasons he worked upon a farm until the fall of 1855, when he came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, arriving here on the 30th of September. Here he engaged in teaching during the following winter, and then followed farming until November, 1864, when he was appointed deputy treasurer of Webster county, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1866, when he resumed farming, but in 1867 returned to the treasurer's office as deputy, and filled that position until the 1st of January, 1878. During the next four years he did office work, and in 1883 was appointed secretary of the school board, which position he still holds. He was again made deputy treasurer in 1882, and held that office until elected county treasurer in 1886, after which he served in the latter capacity two years. He continued to work on the books in various offices, however, until March, 1892, when he was appointed city clerk, and has since filled that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Weller was married September 4, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth F. Sargent, a resident of Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, New York. She was born in England, and came with her husband to Fort Dodge in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have two children: Mary L., born December 2, 1862, is at home with her parents; and Minnie E., born April 9, 1866, is the wife of C. H. Colby, clerk of the courts at Fort Dodge.

Socially Mr. Weller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has made a most trustworthy and capable public officer, and has always been found true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private, and he well deserves the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

PHILLIP KARCHER.

Among the brave defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war was Phillip Karcher, a well-known citizen of Fort Dodge, his home being at 609 Fourth avenue south. He was born in Philadelphia on the 26th of March, 1832, his parents being Phillip and Katherine (Erb) Karcher, in whose family were seven children, five sons and two daughters. The father was a native of Germany and a shoemaker by trade.

Our subject received his early education in the schools of his native city, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked in the east until 1859, when he removed to Earlville, Iowa. The following year he came to Fort Dodge, and continued to follow his chosen occupation until after the Civil war broke out. On the 22d of August, 1862, Mr. Karcher enlisted in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Alexander Dowd and Colonel John Scott. His regiment being assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, he took part with that command in the battles of Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, Louisiana; Lake Chicot, Arkansas; Tuples, Mississippi; Old Tom Creek, Mississippi; Nashville, Tennessee; and Blakely, Alabama. At the close of the war he was mustered out and discharged from the service at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Returning to Fort Dodge, he has since engaged in shoemaking and has met with fair success. He is now an honored member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., No. 236, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Karcher was married, August 6, 1853, to Miss Margaret Hefley, of Philadelphia, a daughter of John M. Hefley, a farmer of Pennsylvania. Seven children blessed this union, namely: William H., born May 13, 1854, is now engaged in mining in Colorado; Phillip, Jr., born December 8, 1856, is a blacksmith of Des Moines; Mary E., born September 8, 1860, is the wife of William Grace, a farmer of Palo Alto county, Iowa; Catherine, born August 28, 1862, is at home; John Morris, born July 9, 1866, is a railroad contractor in Illinois; George S., born March 18, 1869, is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad and resides at home; and James, born April 14, 1877, is a fireman on the same road.

ANGUS McBANE.

Angus McBane was one of the honored pioneers of Webster county, and for many years no man was more actively or honorably associated with financial interests in this part of the state than he. As a real estate dealer he became an important factor in the development and settlement of the county, and in all possible ways he contributed to the upbuilding and substantial improvement of the city and the surrounding district, so that his name is inseparably interwoven with its annals. His career was one of enterprising business activity, of loyal citizenship and of fidelity to all the relations and duties of private life, and his example is one well worthy of emulation.

Mr. McBane was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 27, 1829, a son of John and Marjory McBane, who were natives of Inverness, Scotland, where they were reared and married. In 1817 they crossed the Atlantic to "the land of the free

ANGUS McBANE

and the home of the brave," taking up their abode among the early settlers of Columbiana county, where the father entered a tract of land from the government. With characteristic Scottish thrift and energy he began its development and transformed it into an excellent farm upon which he and his wife spent their remaining days. They had a family of eight children, of whom five were born in Scotland, while three were added to the family circle after the emigration to the new world.

On the old family homestead in the Buckeye state Angus McBane, of this review, was born and reared, and in 1844, when fifteen years of age, he started to learn the printer's trade in his brother's office, but he did not find this pursuit congenial, and on the expiration of his service he sought other employment and accepted a position in a drug store at Wellsville, which position he retained about four years, when he went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on a flatboat to New Orleans. At this time the excitement following the discovery of gold in California was at its height, and Mr. McBane, who was possessed of a good constitution and was full of hope and energy, determined to try his fortune in the Golden state, hoping that amid the reported wealth of the Pacific coast he might secure enough of the precious metal to render him a wealthy man or at least give him a good start in the business world. Accordingly he made preparations for the western journey. In the spring of 1850 he joined a party of American Argonauts in search of the golden fleece, but instead of sailing amid enchanted isles as their Greek predecessors had done, they journeyed by ox-teams across hundreds of miles of plains or through mountain passes, four months being required to make the trip, and on his arrival there he spent all but a very small sum of money. For two years after his arrival Mr. McBane worked in the mines, and then engaged in the milling business where Nevada City now stands, erecting a steam sawmill, which he operated until 1854, when he returned to New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and from the eastern metropolis made his way to Ohio. After a short time he made another trip down the river to New Orleans, and next engaged in the commission business with his brother Alexander in Pittsburg, but after a short time withdrew from the firm, believing that the west would offer better business opportunities than the older and more thickly settled east. Accordingly he made his way to Chicago, Minneapolis and then to Des Moines, Iowa, intending to engage in the real estate business there, but finding that the best land had already been secured in these places, he came to Fort Dodge, in June, 1855, and remained a resident of this city until his death. In August of that year he built a banking house and at once engaged in the banking and real estate business as a member of the firm of Wilsons, McBane & Company. He was subsequently prominently connected with various banking institutions and at one time was president of the Merchants National Bank, and was also officially connected with the First National Bank after its consolidation with the Merchants National, while later he was a member of the banking firm of McBane & Grant. His thorough understanding of the business made his counsel of importance in financial circles, and the success of the institutions with which he was associated was due in no small measure to his efforts. As the years passed his prosperity increased, his

labors making him one of the most affluent citizens of the county, but success did not come to him all at once as there were years when the county was sparsely settled and there was not much business to be done.

Mr. McBane was actively interested in the general progress and welfare, and cooperated whenever possible in the movements which led to substantial improvement in this part of the state. He was living in Webster county when in 1857 the Indians massacred the people at Spirit Lake. He took an active part in assisting in the protection of the settlers at that point, being connected with the expedition that went to their relief. Through his real estate transactions he induced settlers to come to the county and was ever conscientious in aiding them to secure the kind of farms they desired, so that he always enjoyed and merited the business confidence of the people.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Mr. McBane and Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, of Hamilton county, Iowa, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and a daughter of James McLaughlin, of Inverness, Scotland, who with his family came to Webster City, Iowa, in 1856, but the following fall he died, leaving a wife and three children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McBane were born four sons and three daughters, namely: William Wilson, who died at Great Falls, Montana, August 10, 1900; James Alexander, who died at Fort Dodge, November 6, 1890; John Daniel, who died in October, 1877; Angus, who is the only living son; Lizzie, who died on the afternoon of the day on which her father passed away; Marjory; and Blanche, who is the wife of J. C. Alvarado.

For some time prior to his death Mr. McBane was in failing health, and on the 12th of April, 1888, he departed this life. For a third of a century he lived in Fort Dodge, and few men were more widely known in Webster county, his business interests bringing him into contact with a large number whose friendship and respect he won by an honorable life and a kindly manner. He richly merited his prosperity, for it was honorably gained and worthily used. His career proved the power of industry, integrity and perseverance as factors in the business world and should serve as an inspiration to others who must depend upon their own resources for advancement.

TIMOTHY CRIMINS.

Timothy Crimins, experienced railroad man, scientific farmer and all-around helpful citizen of Elkhorn township, was born in County Cork, Ireland, January 15, 1826. His parents, Dennis and Julia (McCallif) Crimins, were natives respectively of Counties Kerry and Cork, Ireland, and were married in their native land, where they engaged in farming. In the family were the following children: John, who died in Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1899, was a soldier during the Civil war, and was wounded while serving in the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry; Johanna died in June, 1871; Dennis died in Ireland; and Ellen also died in her native land.

Before coming to America, in 1849, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Crimins studied in the public schools of his native land, and gained considerable knowledge of farming and general business. He sailed on the good ship John Evans, which for five weeks plowed its way through stormy seas and delaying calms, and finally arrived in

Boston Harbor. Mr. Crimins engaged in railroad work out of Boston, and for twenty years was identified with the Harlem Railroad. After spending some time in Connecticut he was with the Maysville Railroad in Kentucky during one summer, and then went to work on the levee in Arkansas, eventually bringing up at St. Louis, where he worked with the Pacific Railroad for two years. He then returned to New York and worked on the canal, later crossing the lake from Buffalo to Ohio, and then traveled to Michigan, where he walked thirty-five miles to catch a train to Chicago. He then went to Dunleith, Illinois, and worked on the Illinois Central Railroad, and was employed one summer in Iowa, and for a year in Minnesota, afterward working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company out of Omaha, Nebraska. At a later period he came to Des Moines, Iowa, and was with nearly all the railroads through central Iowa, and finally abandoned the railroad business entirely and settled on the river claim on section 9, Elkhorn township, Webster county, which he afterward purchased.

June 24, 1872, Mr. Crimins married Mary Trainer, a native of County Louth, Ireland, born December 25, 1897, and a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (White) Trainer, also natives of County Louth. The parents came to America, where the mother died, after which the father returned to Ireland. There were in the family the following children: Patrick, who married Anna Colwell and lives in Fort Dodge; John, who is a gold miner in Montana; Simon, who lives in Elkhorn township, Webster county, Iowa; Robert, who is engaged in railroading in Fort Dodge; Margretta, who is the wife of Donald Farrell, of Fort Dodge; Susan, who is the wife of Owen Halligan, of the vicinity of Fort Dodge; Anna, who was the wife of Anthony Halligan and died twenty years ago in Elkhorn township; Bridget, who is the wife of W. M. Hachenburg, of Minnesota; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Jim Breman, of Minnesota. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crimins, namely: Dennis, who married Jennie McIntire; Joe, who died in infancy; Patrick, who died at the age of three years; Ellen, who is the widow of George McMahon; Edward, who is living at home; and Julia, who is also living at home.

At the time of taking possession of his one hundred and sixty acres of land Mr. Crimins had a great deal of laborious work ahead of him, for the property was raw prairie and had hitherto been unacquainted with plow or harrow. He broke the land himself, and has since made all manner of desirable improvements, including a comfortable house, fine barn, good fences and outbuildings, as well as modern machinery of every known variety. He is a progressive farmer and valued citizen, and his efforts have resulted in a benefit to the community.

CHARLES PINGEL.

This well-known and successful agriculturist of Cooper township, was born in Meggesburg, on the 8th of April, 1844, and was a lad of eight years when he crossed the broad Atlantic in company with his parents, Henry and Dora Pingel, who were also natives of the fatherland. The family located in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where Henry Pingel continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. He did not live long,

however, after coming to this country, and died at the age of sixty-one years. His wife still survives him and now makes her home with their only daughter, Mrs. Catharine Wenters, in Iowa. In their family were only two children, the other being our subject.

Charles Pingel spent his boyhood and youth in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. His educational advantages were limited, as he began working for his board and clothes when a mere boy, and has since been dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. The first wages he received were five dollars per month. While employed as a farm hand he managed to save some of his salary, and was at length able to purchase a tract of forty acres in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. He has since bought and sold several farms. In 1874 he came to Iowa, and after residing in various places he finally located in Webster county in 1880, and purchased a farm in Cooper township. He is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, pleasantly located four and a half miles east of Fort Dodge, and in connection with its operation he also cultivates rented property to the amount of four hundred and forty acres. Of this about one hundred and fifty acres are devoted to corn and a similar amount to small grain, while the remainder is in hay and pasture. He keeps from fifty to seventy head of cattle and a large number of horses and hogs. He has good and substantial buildings upon his place, and everything about the farm testifies to the thrift and industry of the owner.

On the 22d of February, 1864, Mr. Pingel married Miss Dora Dubler, who was born in Germany, October 17, 1844, a daughter of John and Mary (Gillhoff) Dubler. Her father died in that country and her mother afterward came to America, where she passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. Of their five children three are still living: John, Sophia and Dora. The children born to our subject and his wife are William, Paulina, John, Louisa, Frederick, Otto, Norman, Edward, Herman, Christian, George and Frank, all living; and Anna, who died at the age of eighteen years. The family have a pleasant home, where hospitality and good cheer abound, and they stand high in the community where they reside. Mrs. Pingel is a member of the Reformed church and is a most estimable lady. Our subject is liberal in his religious views and is a Republican in politics.

REV. JOHN A. CHRISTENSON.

Rev. John A. Christenson, the beloved pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Dayton, Iowa, was born in Sweden, September 29, 1854, a son of Carl and Anna Christina (Carl) Christenson, who were also natives of that country. The father was captain of a vessel sailing out of Guttenberg and was lost in a storm at sea on October 20, 1881, when all on board perished. His widow subsequently came to America, in 1887, with her youngest son, and is now living with another son in Princeton, Illinois. In the family were five children, namely: Carl, who married Anna Carlson and died in Sweden in 1897; John A., our subject; Gustave, who is married and living in Princeton, Illinois; Alfred, a resident of Belvidere, that state; and Francis, who makes his home in Chicago.

Mr. Christenson, of this review, began

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his education in the public schools of Sweden, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. Having decided to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic, he came to America in May, 1880, and first set foot on American soil at Boston. He spent three months at Chicago, and then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he remained for a year and a half, being employed as an expert machinist while carrying on his theological studies preparatory to entering the ministry. In 1882 he took charge of a small congregation at De Kalb, Illinois.

Prior to this Mr. Christenson was married at Rockford, April 8, 1881, to Miss Lotta Swan, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, December 3, 1857, and died October 4, 1887, her remains being interred in Chicago. She lost her mother when quite young, and her father died in 1887. Both were life-long residents of Sweden. They had two children, one of whom also died in that country.

About Christmas, 1884, Mr. Christenson went to Chicago to take charge of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission church near Humboldt Park, and remained there until November, 1888. There he was married October 19, 1888, to Miss Josephine Nettenstrom, who was born in Sweden, January 4, 1863, a daughter of J. P. and Anna Lisa Nettenstrom, also natives of that country. In 1881 the family emigrated to the United States and located in Chicago, where the father worked at his trade of blacksmithing with good success for many years and is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil. Of his nine children the following are still living: Bettie, wife of Otto Elg, of Chicago; Josephine, wife of our subject; Joel, who married Ellen Peterson and resides in Chicago, being an architect for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, erecting buildings and bridges for that company; David, who married Emma Johnson, and is a cutter and tailor of Chicago; Richard, who is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Chicago; Ida, wife of John Safstrom, of that city; and Elmer, who is attending school in Chicago.

By his first marriage Mr. Christenson had two sons: Edwin, born in Rockford, Illinois, April 21, 1882; and David, born in DeKalb, Illinois, April 15, 1884. There were seven children by the second union, namely: Ellen, born in Galesburg, Illinois, December 20, 1889; Mabel, born in Sioux City, Iowa, August 12, 1891; Abel, born in Dayton, October 10, 1893; Myrtle, born in Dayton, August 10, 1895; Wilburt, born in Dayton, September 9, 1896; Clements, born in Dayton, October 16, 1898; and Theodore, born in Dayton, November 1, 1900.

On leaving Chicago in November, 1888, Mr. Christenson went to Galesburg, Illinois, to take charge of the Second Lutheran church of that place, and remained there until August, 1890. In June of that year he went to Jamestown, New York, where he was examined and ordained a minister of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod. He then accepted a call from the church of that denomination at Sioux City, Iowa, and from there came to Dayton in May, 1893, as pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of this place, and is still filling that position. Here he has a nice church and a good parsonage, and under his able guidance the church has steadily prospered and is now in a flourishing condition. He is a broad-minded, liberal man and excellent scholar, having a fine library of several hundred volumes, of which he makes good use. In his political views he is a stanch Republican,

and is a man highly respected and esteemed not only by the people of his own congregation but by all who know him.

C. L. GRANGER.

The financial and commercial interests of Fort Dodge would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are so closely interwoven with the development and business interests of the city which has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as inspiration to others but have also been of important service to their city and county through various avenues of usefulness. Although Mr. Granger was not a pioneer of Webster county, there is no man who more richly deserves mention in this volume than he. His business interests were so broad and varied that he contributed in large measure to the general prosperity, and yet not alone along business lines were his efforts put forth for the public good, for from the time he took up his abode in Webster county his life record became an important chapter in its history.

C. L. Granger was a native of Michigan, born at Mt. Clemens, February 11, 1850, and was a son of Sylvester and Mary (Vernie) Granger. When quite young his family removed to Crown Point, Indiana, and it was here Mr. Granger grew to manhood and received his early mental training. From the first he became interested in the implement trade and his whole life was devoted to that line of business. While still a young man he became associated with the McCormick Company, and it was but a short time before they recognized his worth and ability. He was first promoted to the position of general agent in Illinois and later held the same position in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. In 1879 he determined to seek a new field of labor and entered the business world as a dealer. Landing in Fort Dodge, Iowa, in December of that year, he soon embarked in the wholesale and retail agricultural implement business, which he continued up to the time of his death.

At Crown Point, Indiana, October 14, 1874, Mr. Granger was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Willey, a native of that state. Her father, George Willey, was a pioneer of Indiana, where he continued to make his home throughout life. Both he and his wife are now deceased and are sleeping their last sleep in the Crown Point cemetery.

As before stated, it was at a very early age that Mr. Granger began business for himself, and his success in life was due entirely to his own efforts. He belonged to the great army of self-made men that have by their industry, perseverance and straightforward business methods made this commercial world of ours what it is to-day, the greatest in the whole world. When but a youth he formed a habit of making use of all his opportunities, and his success was by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It came to him as a natural result of energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly-balanced mind and honorable business principles. He determined to make a success of his life, and the prosperity that came to him was well deserved.

In addition to his regular business Mr. Granger was also associated with other enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Cardiff Gypsum Company, and remained a stockholder of the same up to the time of his death.

Fraternally Mr. Granger was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum and Legion of Honor, and politically was identified with the Republican party. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he took an active and influential part in municipal affairs, and for four terms most efficiently served as mayor of Fort Dodge. It has been said by those who were most closely associated with him at that time that he was the strong supporter of all movements calculated to benefit the city of his adoption, and to-day all acknowledge that never were the reins of city government in more capable hands. He was an enterprising man and all matters pertaining to the public welfare received his hearty endorsement. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong; his public service was most exemplary, and his private life was marked by the utmost fidelity to duty. He died at Passavant Hospital, Chicago, where he had gone for treatment, April 6, 1900, after having been in poor health for some time. His death was a sad blow to his wife and friends, of which he had scores, and he is to-day mourned by all who knew him. He made for himself a record in business, and by his well-directed efforts acquired a handsome competence.

JOHN FALLON.

John Fallon, deceased, was for many years one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of Douglas township. He was born in Ireland on the 19th of April, 1831, and came to America in 1833. For some time he made his home in Clinton county, New York, where he owned and operated a farm of one hundred and ten acres.

Before leaving the Empire state Mr. Fallon was married, January 8, 1858, to Miss Mary Gannon, who was born in New York city, April 2, 1840. Her parents, Thomas and Mary (Mahon) Gannon, were natives of Ireland and came to the new world when young. Her father, who was a mason by trade, spent his last days in Clinton county, New York, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife was seventy-nine years old at the time of her death. Of the nine children born to them only two reached years of maturity, and Mrs. Fallon is the only one of the family now living. Our subject and his wife became the parents of fourteen children, who are still living, namely: William H., Thomas, Mary, Frank, George, Julius, Joseph, Josephine, Hattie, Lena, James, John, Anna and Clement. Those deceased are Charles, who was the second in order of birth and died on the home farm in 1893; Bennett John, who died in Chicago, May 20, 1886; and Kattie, who died when quite young.

In November, 1866, Mr. Fallon came to Iowa and took up his residence in Webster county, first buying one hundred and sixty acres of land in Douglas township in partnership with his brother Henry. Subsequently he purchased the farm where his last days were spent, and at the time of his death owned five hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land under a high state of cultivation. He was a hard-working, energetic man and met with marked success in his farming operations. He also gave considerable attention to the feeding of stock and prospered in that undertaking.

As one of the leading and influential citizens of his township Mr. Fallon was called upon to fill several local offices of honor and trust, such as assessor and trus-

tee, and always took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. In his political views he was first a Democrat, but was later independent in politics, and in religious faith was a Catholic. After a useful and well-spent life, he died December 9, 1896, honored and respected by all who knew him. His family still reside on the old home farm and are people of prominence in the community where they reside.

William H. Fallon, the oldest son of our subject, was born in Clinton county, New York, December 7, 1859, and began his education in the public schools of that state, continuing his studies in the schools of Douglas township after the removal of the family to this county. He is now administrator of his father's estate, and in the conduct of the business displays exceptional ability and sound judgment. He is now successfully engaged in farming upon three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred of which are devoted to corn, seventy to small grain and the remainder to pasture and hay. In connection with his brothers he carries on the home farm, and makes a specialty of the breeding of standard thoroughbred horses and owns some very valuable animals, including two thoroughbred stallions and one standbred. Some of his horses have fine records. He also keeps seventeen head of cattle and takes great pride in his stock. In politics he is independent.

LOUIS W. NEUDECK.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Webster county, and is the largest land owner in Douglas township, where he has made his home since 1887. He was born on the 3d of May, 1852, in St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is a son of Louis and Catherine (Wolf) Neudeck, the former born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 25, 1821, the latter in Epenberen Westphalia, Germany, December 7, 1826. On his emigration to America, about 1842, the father located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and when a young man followed a sea-faring life. Later he engaged in the cattle business to some extent in Illinois and in the dry goods business at Stillwater, Minnesota, from 1848 to 1850. He was next interested in the lumber business at St. Anthony and subsequently in the meat business, being one of the early settlers of that place. In 1862 he joined Anson Northrup's company at the outbreak of the New Ulm Indian massacre. He served in this company until the Indians were subdued in 1863, when he crossed the plains with provisions, etc., and opened up a cattle ranch in Helena, Montana. Returning in the spring of 1864, he soon afterward joined Captain Fisk's expedition, which was organized for the purpose of transporting provisions, etc., to the gold fields of Idaho. When about two hundred miles north of Fort Rice the party went into camp for dinner and after a two-hours' rest they resumed their journey. While in camp one of Mr. Neudeck's oxen strayed away. Telling the rest of the party to continue their way, he started in search of the animal with no thought of danger, as it was thought that not an Indian was near, but such was not the case, as he had gone but a short distance ere he was killed, on the 2d of October, 1864. It seems as if this was a signal, for at once, from all quarters Indians appeared. The party at once went into camp again and made preparations for

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an attack. For two weeks they held the Indians at bay, hoping for reinforcements, as two of their number had gone back to Fort Rice after the soldiers which were stationed there, but before their arrival twelve of the party were killed and many wounded.

Mrs. Neudeck died April 14, 1881. In the family of this worthy couple were five children who reached years of maturity, namely: Mrs. Eliza Stetson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Louis W., our subject; William H., also a resident of Minneapolis; Mrs. Carrie Smith, of Los Angeles, California; and Lucy, who married Lou Fourney and died at the age of twenty-one years.

Louis W. Neudeck passed his boyhood and youth in Minneapolis and is indebted to its public schools for his educational advantages. On starting out in life for himself he was first employed as a herdsman for the cattlemen of Minneapolis. In 1870 he went to Duluth, where he engaged in the meat business for a year, at the end of which time he removed to Austin, Minnesota, where the following year was spent in the same business. In 1872 he engaged in the meat business at Red Wing, that state, where he continued for about nine years. He then returned to Minneapolis, where he carried on an extensive meat and cattle business on both the east and west side up to the time of his removal to Webster county, Iowa. In connection with this business he also conducted a large farm, most of the land being used for grazing purposes. In 1887 he disposed of his interests in Minnesota and purchased eight hundred and eighty acres of valuable farm land in Douglas township, this county. This place is supplied with good and substantial buildings and everything about the farm shows the careful supervision of its owner, who is one of the most up-to-date and progressive agriculturists of northwestern Iowa. In addition to his farming operations Mr. Neudeck has become known as the most extensive breeder of polled Angus cattle in this section of the state, and at present has over two hundred head of thoroughbreds upon his place. He ships his cattle to all parts of the west and south and also east of the Mississippi river. Prior to coming to Iowa he was engaged in the same line of business in Minnesota and has been eminently successful in this venture. He is also a breeder of French coach horses, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs, and keeps from forty-five to fifty head of horses. For ten years he has owned Illustre, a celebrated imported French coach stallion. On account of his stock most of his land is used for pasturage, but three hundred acres are yearly planted in corn and oats.

Mr. Neudeck was married, October 9, 1878, to Miss Clara O. Eames, a native of Oquawka, Illinois, and a daughter of Captain Obediah and Mary (Biglow) Eames. Her father, who was born in 1824, died in 1881, but her mother is still living. Captain Eames built and ran several steamboats on the Mississippi river between Stillwater, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri, for a number of years. He also had large cattle and landed interests. Mr. and Mrs. Neudeck have five children: Vinnie E., Louis M., Harry W., Mabel C. and Ertel M.

Mr. Neudeck is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Mystic Shrine of Des Moines, and his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. His political support is given to the men and measures of the Democratic party, but he takes no active part in public affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to his own business interests. He to-day enjoys the reward of his

painstaking and conscientious work. By his energy, perseverance and fine business ability he has been enabled to secure an ample fortune. Systematic and methodical, his sagacity, keen discrimination and sound judgment have made him one of the most prosperous agriculturists of Iowa.

THOMAS CAHILL.

Prominent among the citizens of Fort Dodge now retired from active business cares is Thomas Cahill, who is spending his declining years is ease and quiet at his pleasant home, 902 Third avenue north. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1830, and is a son of Patrick Cahill, who came to the United States in 1852, and spent his last days at Palo Alto, Iowa. Rev. Michael Cahill, a brother of our subject, was ordained a Catholic priest at St. Louis in 1854, and the following year was appointed pastor of a church at Boomington, Illinois. He died in Paris in 1857.

Thomas Cahill passed the days of his minority in his native land, and in January, 1851, came to the New World. He first located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, later spent two years in Ohio, and from there removed to Elgin, Illnois, in 1854. The following year he came to Iowa and bought a farm near Iowa City, and in 1856 took up a claim in Palo Alto county, being there at the time of the Indian massacre in that county. In the spring of 1857 he located permanently in Fort Dodge.

Mr. Cahill was married in Chicago, Illinois, in July, 1857, to Miss Bridget Hickey, a sister of Judge Hickey, and a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. Of the six children born of this union Katherine is the only one now living. The sons were Michael, who died at the age of seven months; Thomas Patrick, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-eight years; Michael Joseph, who died in infancy; Daniel, who died at the age of seven years; and James, who died in childhood. Thomas Patrick was educated at Professor Kenyon's College and served as assistant county treasurer for a time, being a very bright and promising young man. The wife and mother, who was a most estimable lady, died October 10, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years.

On taking up his residence in Fort Dodge in 1857, Mr. Cahill embarked in the grocery business with William Halihan on Market street next to Laufersweiler's furniture store, and that partnership continued until the fall of 1858, afer which he was alone in business on the corner of Walter street and First avenue south until 1862. During that year he became interested in railroad contracting, and for twenty-one years engaged in that business, receiving large contracts for grading the road beds of the Illinois Central; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. On account of failing health he retired from business about 1895, having accumulated enough property to enable him to spend his remaining years in ease and comfort. His real estate holdings in Fort Dodge include one lot on Third avenue and Ninth street and three lots on block 22 First avenue south. All of this property has been acquired through his own unaided efforts and he deserves great credit for the success he has achieved in life. For almost forty years he was one of the active and progressive men of the city, as well as one of its most reliable and honorable citizens, and now in

his declining years is enjoying a well-earned rest, free from the cares and responsibilities of business life.

VICTOR GABRIELSON.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Dayton. No one in the locality is better known, for his entire life has here been passed, and all his interests from boyhood have been closely associated with those of Webster county. He is now engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business in partnership with his brother, George A.

Mr. Gabrielson was born in Dayton, on the 30th of March, 1868, and is a son of John Gabrielson, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Upon the home farm he grew to manhood, giving his father the benefit of his labors until nineteen years of age. His early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by two years' attendance at the Western Normal School at Shenandoah, Iowa, where he won the degree of D. D. For two years he taught in district schools and for one year in a graded school. He then accepted a position with the firm of Grange & Mitchell, implement dealers at Fort Dodge, and at the end of a year bought an interest in the hardware business of Richardson & Roerbeck at Dayton, but two years later sold out to Mr. Richardson, and in connection with his brother, George A., opened a new establishment as dealers in hardware and implements. This business they still carry on, having met with well-merited success. Through courtesy to their customers and by fair and honorable dealing, they have gained a liberal share of the public patronage, and to-day occupy an enviable position in business circles.

In 1893 Mr. Gabrielson was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Sackrison, of Stratford, Iowa, who was born January 1, 1865, in Illinois. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sackrison, were both natives of Sweden, and came to America in early life, their marriage being celebrated in Illinois. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living and continues to reside in Stratford. In early life he followed farming, but is now retired from active labor. His family consisted of six children, namely: Otto, who now lives with our subject; Mary, wife of John Carlson, of Hamilton county, Iowa; Emily, who died at the age of seven years; Albert, who married Caroline Israelson and resides in Hardin township, this county; and Eddie and Gust, who live with Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Gabrielson have two children: Nellie V., born May 27, 1895; and John H., born January 16, 1898. The family have a pleasant home in Dayton, where hospitality and good cheer reign supreme. Mrs. Gabrielson is a member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, and our subject belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is quite popular both in business and social circles and highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE LARSON.

One of the leading agriculturists and highly respected citizens of Badger township is George Larson, whose home is on section 8. His success in life has been worthily achieved, as in him are embraced

the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry that never flag. Coming to this county in March, 1865, he has witnessed almost its entire development, and has materially aided in its upbuilding and advancement.

A native of Norway, Mr. Larson was born in the "land of the midnight sun," September 16, 1833, and there grew to manhood upon a farm, being given but limited school privileges. In 1855 he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after about eight weeks on the water landed in Quebec, Canada, whence he made his way to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked on the railroad for about six years.

At the end of that period Mr. Larson came to Webster county, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land where he now resides and built thereon a log house, which was his home for seven or eight years. In the meantime he placed acre after acre of his land under the plow until it was all under cultivation. He broke the land with two yoke of oxen, and has made all the improvements upon the place, having recently erected a large and pleasant residence. He has also built barns and other outbuildings, has set out fruit and shade trees, and now has a fine grove of maple and forest trees planted from the seed.

Before leaving Norway Mr. Larson married Miss Anna Marear, who died in Wisconsin, leaving five children, namely: Mary, Louis, John, Sebert and Albert. He was again married in Webster county, Iowa, in 1868, his second union being with Miss Cecelia Severson, who was also born and reared in Norway, and on coming to this country spent eight years in Dane county, Wisconsin, before taking up her residence in Webster county, Iowa. By his last marriage Mr. Larson had five children, two of whom are still living: Severen, who married Tillie Johnson and has one child, Gyhard S.; and Albert.

Politically Mr. Larson has always been identified with the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, but he has never sought or cared for official preferment, desiring rather to devote his entire time and attention to his agricultural interests. He is a man of good business ability, and as he thoroughly understands his chosen occupation he has met with remarkable success since coming to this country, and is to-day the owner of a fine farm of four hundred acres under excellent cultivation and well improved.

JOHN KOLL, JR.

John Koll, Jr., who is now successfully engaged in the liquor business at 602 First avenue south, Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 14th of December, 1856, and is one of a family of ten children, whose parents are John and Mary (Schnek) Koll, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

During the infancy of our subject the family came to Iowa, and he was principally reared and educated in Fort Dodge. After leaving school he assisted his father in the brewery business until 1886, and later worked for the roadmaster of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad for about a year. Since then he has engaged in the liquor business in Fort Dodge and now owns a saloon at 602 First avenue south, as previously stated. He also acts as wholesale agent for the West Side Brewing Company of Chicago.

Mr. Koll was married October 27, 1881, to Miss Minnie Osmondson, a daughter of Christ and Rachel (Raymer) Osmondson, who are natives of Norway and are now residents of Fort Dodge. Four children blessed this union, namely: Albert Francis, born July 21, 1882, was killed October 29, 1885; Harry Edgar, born March 18, 1884, is at home; Hattie Aileen, born December 6, 1887, was a graduate from the Rogers School of Music of Fort Dodge and then attended a school of music in Chicago; and Violet Elizabeth, born December 22, 1893, completes the family. The family have a nice home at 306 Second avenue north. Mr. Koll is a wide-awake, energetic and progressive man, and is meeting with good success. Fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, and his wife is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor.

WILLIAM J. VAN OSDOLL.

William J. Van Osdoll, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Fort Dodge, and was one of its most honored and highly respected citizens. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Meshoppen, Wyoming county, December 18, 1829, and was a son of Philip and Melissa (Churchill) Van Osdoll, who came to this country from Holland and settled in Meshoppen, where our subject was reared and educated. In early life he learned the mason's trade, and at the age of twenty years commenced contracting and building on his own account.

Mr. Van Osdoll was thus employed until after the Civil war broke out, when he entered the service of his country, enlisting on the 1st of September, 1862, in Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Jayne and Colonel Dodge. The regiment became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, being assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth and Tenth Corps. Mr. Van Osdoll was mustered into service September 16, 1862, and with his command was sent to North Carolina to operate against Wilmington, Beauport and Port Royal. He took part in the engagement on Morris Island, July 10, 1863, and at Fort Wagner from that date until the 6th of the following September, and was in the assault on Charleston in July, 1864. He remained on Morris Island during the summer and autumn of 1864, doing duty as boat infantry, and in February, 1865, Major Hennessy, with Company B, proceeded against the city of Charleston and captured that stronghold of treason. On account of fever our subject was confined in the hospital at Beauport for four weeks, and was detailed for special duty in the signal corps for six months in the fall of 1864. He was attached to the Army of the Cumberland until the last year of the war, when he was transferred to Sherman's army. On the cessation of hostilities he was honorably discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina, June 24, 1865.

When the war was over Mr. Van Osdoll returned to his old home in Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen calling until the spring of 1868, when he came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and continued to work at the mason's trade at this place throughout the remainder of his life. On locating here he built a house for the accommodation of his family.

On the 2d of July, 1859, in Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Osdoll married Miss Olive Robinson, a daughter of John

and Olive (Howard) Robinson, who were natives of that state and residents of Wyoming county, where her father followed farming. By this union the following children were born: Lillian, now the wife of W. M. Merritt, an insurance adjuster of Fort Dodge; Frank, who is a traveling salesman for the Stucco Mills and a resident of Fort Dodge; and Olive, a stenographer for S. R. Dohs, a wholesale fruit dealer of Fort Dodge. The son married Nettie Beach.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Van Osdoll took an active interest in municipal affairs, and for four years was an influential member of the city council of Fort Dodge. Socially he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died on the 8th of February, 1898, leaving many friends as well as his immediate family to mourn his loss. He was a brave soldier and valued citizen, and commanded universal respect and esteem.

SAMUEL ISAAC CHINBURG, D. D. S.

Prominent among the successful dentists of Webster county is Dr. S. I. Chinburg, of Dayton, who was born in Henry county, Illinois, April 15, 1860, of Swedish parentage. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, entered the service of his adopted country during the Civil war, and died in Andersonville prison. The mother died in Boone county, Iowa. In their family were five children, namely: August; Charles J., who married Tilla Burnquist and resides in Odebolt, Iowa; Carrie, widow of C. M. Blaine and a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Mary, wife of Hobart Crane, of Menominee, Michigan; and Samuel Isaac, of this review.

Dr. Chinburg received a good common-school education, graduating from the third ward school of Des Moines. He then took a two years' course in dentistry at the Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, and since leaving that institution in 1879 has successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Iowa, being located at Des Moines for over ten years. He was then upon the road for nearly the same length of time, finally locating in Dayton in 1895. Here he has since made his headquarters, but still does considerable work outside of the town. He has a well-equipped office, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, his skill and ability being widely recognized.

PATRICK SCALLY.

Patrick Scally, deceased, who for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born in Castletown, Geoghagan, Ireland, in 1828, and came alone to America at the age of fourteen years. He first located in Illinois, where he worked in the mines for a number of years. While thus employed the Civil war broke out, and he manifested his love for his adopted country by enlisting at Belleville, Illinois, July 27, 1861, as a private in Company K, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward promoted to orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Perryville and many other engagements under General Sherman; and was a member of the corps sent to the relief of General Burnside. He was wounded at Knoxville, Tennessee. After over three years of arduous and faithful service on southern

battle fields, he was honorably discharged August 1, 1864, and returned to his home in Illinois with a war record of which he could be justly proud.

In 1868 Mr. Scally came to Fort Dodge, and after being engaged in the saloon business for a short time, he opened a hotel in a building on the square and successfully conducted it until 1883. During the following two years he practically lived retired and then again embarked in the hotel business, which he carried on until failing health compelled his retirement in 1891.

At the church of the Holy Cross, in New York city, Mr. Scally was married, May 10, 1870, to Miss Rose Phelan, whose parents lived on a farm in Ireland adjoining the Scally homestead. For four years previous to this Mrs. Scally had resided in that city, but after her marriage came to Fort Dodge, where they continued to make their home until his death, which occurred May 12, 1897. Of the four children born to himself and wife two survive him: Mary, wife of P. M. Dowd, a grocer of Fort Dodge; and Thomas, freight agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at this place.

In business affairs Mr. Scally prospered and accumulated considerable property, including some farm land in Webster county, a part of which his widow still owns, having a good farm in Douglas township and another in Washington township. She also owns the building where the firm of Dowd & Scally are engaged in the grocery business and her pleasant residence at 520 Third avenue south. At one time Mr. Scally was engaged in prospecting for coal, and was always a very progressive and energetic business man. He was a member of Corpus Christi church and Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., of Fort Dodge, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In the care of her property Mrs. Scally has displayed good business and executive ability, and has met with good success. She is a most estimable woman, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Fort Dodge who esteem her highly for her genuine worth.

ROBERT WILSON BLAIN.

One of the representative farmers of Webster county, Iowa, who has done much toward promoting the advancement and welfare of this section of the state, is Robert Wilson Blain, who is now living retired on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Douglas township. He is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Robert Blain, having emigrated from Scotland in 1802, and located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There his life was spent in the pursuits of farming and blacksmithing until his death, he having attained the age of eighty years. His wife, Elizabeth (Johnson) Blain, also lived to an advanced age.

William Blain, the father of our subject, was but one year of age when he came to America with his parents. He spent the greater part of his life in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but when fifty years of age he removed to California. There he engaged in mining, and passed away in his fifty-second year. He married Miss Catherine Weih, who was a faithful and loving companion to him, and who lived to the advanced age of eighty-four. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom reached mature years. Our subject, who is the eldest of the children, and a sister, Emily Graig, who resides in Chicago, Illinois, are the only surviving members of the family.

Robert Wilson Blain, whose name introduces this review, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1827. In the public schools of his native county he received his early education, and there he also learned the trades of gunsmith and machinist. In 1843 he left his native state for the west, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, where he engaged in millwright and carpenter work. He was employed largely in bridge building and mill work in that portion of the state until 1858, when he removed to Webster county. Prior to his locating in this county he had purchased a valuable tract of land in Clay county, which he had cultivated extensively. In 1866, however, he sold this property and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and which comprises a tract of two hundred and forty acres of rich land. To this property he has made improvements, and has all the modern equipments and implements necessary for the perfect cultivation of the land, and in all the surrounding country there is no farm which yields more bountiful harvests than that of Mr. Blain. Sixty acres of the land is devoted to the raising of corn; forty acres yield large crops of the smaller grains, while the remainder of the land is sown to hay, and also affords pasturage for his live stock. The farm is perfect in its entirety. A comfortable residence, well-filled barns and outbuildings present a neat and thrifty appearance which plainly indicates the care and labor which have been bestowed upon them. In addition to this property, Mr. Blain also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Humboldt county, Iowa. His life's labor has been crowned with success, and he now lives retired from active life, enjoying the well-earned rest which is his after years of unceasing labor. The duties of the farm are performed by one of his sons.

In 1855 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Blain and Miss Lydia Kendelstive, a native of Illinois, who has been a most loving and helpful companion on the journey of life. Eleven children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Blain, namely: Edward F., James W., Rosella A., Sarah C., Carrie C., Charles L., Fannie A., Kittie M., William H., Harry and Elmo. Politically Mr. Blain is a stalwart Republican, and has always been active in local affairs. For nine successive years he held the office of township trustee, performing his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won for him the high respect and commendation of his fellow citizens. At the present time he is content to remain at his own fireside, declining to accept any public office. His influence for good has always been felt in the community and many issues which have resulted in the progress and welfare of the county have been made successful through his untiring efforts. Since the establishment of the weather bureau in the state he has furnished the reports, and has also reported the crop conditions for Webster county. He attends the Congregational church, and during his entire life has upheld the principles of justice and honor. He and his family have many friends in Webster county, and all who know them entertain for them the highest respect.

ISAAC BELL.

Among the prominent citizens of Webster county, Iowa, who through a number of years has been identified with the farming interests of the state, is Isaac Bell, who was

ISAAC BELL

MRS. ISAAC BELL

born in Clay county, Indiana, February 12, 1835, and is a son of Isaac and Amy (Craig) Bell. His paternal grandfather was one of the brave soldiers of the war of 1812, and lived to an extreme old age. His remains were interred in Vigories cemetery, this county. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and the mother in Virginia, of good old Revolutionary stock. They were married in Ohio and there the father engaged for some years in farming, and then removed to Clay county, Indiana, where he took up a government claim upon which the family lived for twelve years.

Isaac Bell, Sr., was one of those hardy, adventurous men, who found enjoyment in the dangers and privations of pioneer life, enduring the trials in order to reap the benefits, hence, in 1844, he sold his interests in Indiana and removed to Iowa, taking up a government claim again of one hundred and sixty acres. This was raw prairie land, near Washington, then a trading post of one thousand inhabitants, and this land Mr. Bell broke with his oxen. Then this claim was sold to those who were willing to pay for land already broken, and Mr. Bell went to Marion county, where he again took up a claim, improved it and three years later sold it and moved into Hamilton county. On disposing of his property in that county he came to Webster county in April, 1849. Here Mr. Bell bought one hundred and sixty acres in Yell township and lived upon this farm until his death, in February, 1871, his burial being in Vigories cemetery, this township.

The mother of our subject was removed by death, August 26, 1864. In 1865 Mr. Bell was married a second time to Mrs. Cynthia Townslay. The children born to him were twelve in number, and all of the first marriage. They were as follows: Jacob, who first married Rachel Hardin and second Louisa Layton, resided in Yell township; Jane, who married first Andrew Fantz and second Samuel Dungan, resided in Harrison county, Iowa; Nancy, who married first Nelson Hunter, second James Johnson and third William McDonald, resided in Yell township; Pressley, who married Elmira Howard, resided in Hamilton county, where she died in February, 1900; Elizabeth is the widow of Henry Craig, and resides in Richmond, Indiana; Sarah married Alexander Rogers, of Omaha, Nebraska, and both are deceased; Purlonzo, who first married Jane Neice and second Mrs. Sophia Allen, lived in Story county, Iowa; Isaac, of this biography, is the eighth in order of birth; Lucinda, who married William Jered, has passed away, as has her husband, having lived in Madrid, Iowa, and later in Kansas; and one child died in infancy. Of the children five are now living.

Isaac Bell, of this sketch, attended school in Boone county, Iowa, later for a short period at Missouri Bend, and a district school in Webster township, this county. After leaving school, at the age of nineteen, he continued to assist his father on the farm until he was twenty-one. Those were pioneer days, and at the time of the location of the family in Iowa our subject recalls many hunting expeditions taken with his father, who was a fine sportsman. Then it was no trouble to keep the larder supplied with wild turkey and venison, and young Isaac became an expert hunter.

On August 26, 1858, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Stark, who was born in Vigo, Indiana, August 16, 1835. The Stark family originated in Wales and probably few families can show a greater number of American patriots upon its rolls, from the brave Captain Stark, of

the Revolutionary fame, whom every school boy remembers as intimating the only way in which "Molly Stark" might be kept from being a widow, on down through later wars until 1861, when five brave brothers of Mrs. Bell testified to their loyalty by entering the Union army. Mrs. Bell was the daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Bates) Stark, both natives of Kentucky, although married in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Stark lived in Indiana until 1850, moving then to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where they lived until the spring of 1852. Then they moved to Boone county, Iowa, settling on land which Mr. Stark bought at that time. In 1853 he moved to Yell township, Webster county, and lived upon his farm there until his death, October 15, 1877, his widow surviving until February 7, 1881.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Bell being the ninth in order of birth, and the others as follows: Simeon, who died in Missouri, married Luzetta Herring, whose death occurred in Illinois, in which state they lived; Abraham married Isabella Herring and died at their home in Illinois, where his widow resides; Malinda married John Kuykendall and resides in Santa Rosa, California; William, who married Elizabeth Shew, died in Illinois; Candace, who married George Kuykendall, died at their home in Santa Rosa, California; Jessie, who married Winnia Mitchell, resides in Elmwood, Nebraska; James resides in Seattle, Washington; Ancel, who married Louisa De Fore, resides at Encline, Boone county, Iowa; Dennis, who married Margaret Mitchell, resides at Elmwood, Nebraska; Charles gave up his life for his country during the Civil war; Christia Ann resides in Elmwood, Nebraska, and is the widow of John Mitchell, who died while in the Civil war; and George, who married Martha Armstrong, resides at Tindall, South Dakota.

After his marriage our subject moved to the fine farm which he now occupies on section 1, Yell township, Webster county, where his one hundred and fifty-four acres are now cultivated by his sons, Mr. Bell having practically retired from activity. This is one of the most valuable farms in the township and under his capable management has become one of the most productive.

In political life, like his father, Mr. Bell has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and also like his father, he has been a leading member of the Christian church. Formerly he was connected with the Masonic lodge in Homer, Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born a large and interesting family which has few broken links. Many of the children have married and the bright faces of happy grandchildren now surround our subject and his most worthy wife. These children were: Albert, born June 21, 1856, married first Mrs. Ellen Grosehart and second Josie Denton; Purlonzo, born May 12, 1858, married Mary Swearingen, and they reside in Cripple Creek, Colorado; Estelle, born February 1, 1860, was the wife of Samuel Armstrong, of Yell township, and died on June 19, 1888; Amy L., born July 6, 1861, married Thomas Ervin and lives in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; George S., born June 26, 1863, married Lizzie Davis and resides in Cripple Creek, Colorado; Mary Alice, born November 12, 1867, married Grant Paul and resides in Yell township; Charles, born November 14, 1869, married Stella Baker and lives on the home place; William, born November 2, 1872, married Frank Baker and resides in Yell township, on a

farm; John F., born November 25, 1875, is single and lives at home; and Edith Della and Ethel Rella, twins, were born June 25, 1883.

C. H. PAYNE.

New conditions in life gave rise to many new enterprises in the nineteenth century, prominent among which was the mutual insurance business, and probably no single line of business has been of more practical value to mankind than this. The very term "mutual" indicates that many share therein and profit by the good results that follow this co-operative industry. One of the leading representatives of mutual insurance in northwestern Iowa is C. H. Payne, whose long residence in Fort Dodge, together with his business activity and sterling worth, has made him one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens in this part of the state. He is the present secretary of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Association of Webster and adjoining counties and is a director of the Iowa Tornado Insurance Company and the Central Iowa Mutual Insurance Association, while of several other insurance companies he is a representative.

Mr. Payne was born in Bridgeport, Addison county, Vermont, April 25, 1829, a son of Roswell and Elmira (Barbour) Payne. In 1836 the father removed with his family to Galesburg, Illinois, the city having but a short time previous been founded. He was one of its earliest settlers and built one of the first houses there and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in Galesburg and were laid to rest in the cemetery there. After attending the common schools C. H. Payne continued his education in Knox College, of Galesburg, and when a young man engaged in farming in Illinois, following that pursuit until 1868.

In the spring of that year Mr. Payne came to Fort Dodge. There was no railroad here at the time and northwestern Iowa was still largely unimproved. Mr. Payne began merchandising in connection with the insurance business, with which he had already become somewhat acquainted, having written his first insurance application in June, 1851, more than a half century ago. He met with creditable success in his mercantile enterprise and continued in the business until 1876, when he sold out, since which time he has given his entire attention to the insurance business. In 1884 he was one of the organizers of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, which is now carrying insurance to the amount of three and a half million dollars. Success has attended the company from the start. The officers are L. S. Coffin, president; F. B. Drake, vice-president; C. H. Payne, secretary; and C. W. Maher, treasurer, the last named succeeding to the office on the death of C. C. Carpenter.

On the 15th of April, 1852, Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss S. A. Reed, of Connecticut, and unto them have been born seven children: F. R., who is proprietor of a mill and creamery at Williams, Iowa; F. E., a farmer and stock-raiser; Otho, who is engaged in the breeding of fine stock; Rev. C. A., who is pastor of the Congregational church in Berlin, Wisconsin; George H., a real estate dealer of Payne, Knox county, Nebraska; Henry B., who is engaged in the real estate business in Omaha; Walter W., a merchant of Truesdale, Iowa; and Harriet, who is as-

sisting her father in business. The family attend the Congregational church, of which the parents have long been faithful members, while Mr. Payne has served for many years as deacon. He is a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in all movements calculated to advance the material, social, intellectual or moral interests of the community. In his business his enterprise, capable management and straightforward dealings have brought him creditable prosperity and he is still a very active factor in insurance circles, although he has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His life, honorable and upright, has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and among the representative citizens of Webster county he well deserves prominent mention.

W. H. H. COLBY & BROTHER.

The firm whose name introduces this review is composed of two of the most enterprising and energetic business men of northwestern Iowa, men who have made their own way in the world, who owe their advancement and prosperity to their own efforts. For a number of years they have been identified with business interests in Fort Dodge, where they are now conducting a large livery stable, which is well patronized. They also have a feed barn which is run in connection with the livery. The senior member of the firm is W. H. H. Colby and the brother is Charles Colby, while Fred G. Colby, a son of the former, also owns an interest in the business. All reside in Fort Dodge, and their progressive and enterprising spirit makes them valued citizens.

The Colbys were an old New England family, and Harrison and Jane Colby, the parents of W. H. H. and Charles Colby, were natives of Vermont. The family removed from the Green Mountain state to Wisconsin about 1855. The father traded his Vermont property for a stock of jewelry in Boston and on arriving at Token creek, Wisconsin, he exchanged the jewelry for a hotel property in the Badger state. He next brought his family to the west, and in Wisconsin conducted a hotel and store, his son, W. H. H. Colby, managing the latter. For five or six years the father remained there and then traded his property for a farm in Massachusetts. After spending four or five years in agricultural pursuits he rented a hotel in Greenfield, Massachusetts, called the Franklin House, conducting the same for about three years, when he returned to the farm, which had been rented during the time he was in the hotel. This was in 1865. It was about 1874 when he came to Fort Dodge, where he lived in retirement from business cares. His death occurred in 1888 and his wife passed away fourteen months later. They were the parents of four children: Delia, who has passed away; Elizabeth, who is the widow of F. Randall, who served as a captain in the Civil war and contracted disease which resulted in his death after the close of hostilities; and W. H. H. and Charles. The living sister is a resident of Pasadena, California.

W. H. H. Colby was born in Barton, Vermont, March 18, 1840, and was about fifteen years of age when with his mother, his sisters and brother he went to Wisconsin to join his father. He assisted his father largely in his business there, managing the store and early developed excellent ability. When only nineteen years of age he was married, on the

W. H. H. COLBY

25th of June, 1859, to Miss Emily E. Spaulding, a daughter of George A. Spaulding, who was a native of Vermont and an early settler of Wisconsin. Her mother died in the Badger state and her father afterward made his home with Mrs. Colby until his death.

After his marriage the subject of this review purchased a farm and for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he purchased horses for the government service in Wisconsin. He was also engaged in the cattle industry, and he purchased a hotel and livery barn at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, being associated in the latter enterprise with Jim and Fred Bird. A year later, however, he sold his interest and went to Mesmania, where he purchased a livery stable, which he conducted for eighteen months and then sold. His next place of residence was New Lisbon, Wisconsin, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Tobler in the livery business, which he conducted for three years. He then sold his interest to his partner, and in 1870 became a resident of Iowa, settling at Fort Dodge. Prior to this he went to Dubuque at the request of his friend, George B. Burch, a prominent lumber dealer, who was then mayor of the city, but not liking the outlook he decided not to take up his abode there and came on to Fort Dodge. In company with a partner of Mr. Burch he started for Sioux City, looking for a favorable location for a lumber yard ,and after visiting many points in Iowa they selected Fort Dodge. Mr. Colby leased property where the Colby Brothers' barn is now located, with the privilege of buying the same within two years, and when six months had passed he had prospered so greatly that the land was bought by Mr. Colby. He was also in the lumber business in Fort Dodge for three years after his arrival here, and when he sold out he had ten thousand dollars upon his books, for he was always generous in giving credit to the needy, allowing time upon the purchases and thus enabling many to build homes who could not have done so otherwise. In 1870 Mr. Colby built his first livery barn, and after having two wooden structures he now has a fine pressed brick barn upon the site of the old ones. His land has a frontage of one hundred and seven feet and a depth of one hundred and forty feet. The firm also owned a farm of three hundred acres, which eventually they sold. In addition to renting out horses and vehicles of every description the firm has engaged to some extent in the breeding of fine horses and now have about eighty head. When a young man W. H. H. Colby began driving on the track, and during the greater part of the time since has acted as his own driver when his horses have been entered for racers, being still as good a jockey at the age of sixty-one as he was when a young man of twenty. He was the owner of the famous horse Minnie Maxfield, which dropped dead on the track at Cedar Rapids. He also owned Charles G. Hays, with a record of 2:29¼; John A. Rolinds, with a record of 2:29¼; raised Hazel Maid, which also made a record of 2:20¼, and he gave six horses in exchange for Alda, whose record was 2:14. He was offered three thousand dollars for her at Terre Haute. He owned Rollo, which in the second year made a record of 2:23½ and the fourth year 2:18¼, also won one thousand dollars in Omaha and held the world's record twice as a two-year-old. Finally this horse was sold in Rhode Island for fifteen hundred dollars. In every line of business in which Mr. Colby has been engaged he has won success, and his enter-

prise and determination are splendid qualities which might serve as a profitable example to many others.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colby were born two children: Fred and Nellie, the latter the wife of Arthur Keyes, of California. In his social relations Mr. Colby is a Mason and is a charter member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in Fort Dodge. In politics he takes a deep interest and votes with the Republican party, but has always refused to become a candidate for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business, which has rewarded his faithfulness with a handsome competence.

LOUIS ERICKSON.

For over a third of a century this gentleman has been a resident of Webster county, and was early identified with its agricultural pursuits. Having met with excellent success in business affairs, he is now able to spend his remaining days in ease and comfort at his pleasant home in Dayton, where he has lived for the past eleven years.

Like many of the best citizens of the county, Mr. Erickson is a native of Sweden, in which country his parents spent their entire lives. He was born September 11, 1831, and is one of a family of six children, of whom two died in Sweden. Of those living he is the oldest, the others being John Olaf and Louisa, both residents of Sweden; and August, who now makes his home in Dayton township, this county.

Mr. Erickson was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1856 emigrated to America. He took passage at Stockholm on a sailing vessel, the Sattell, and after a voyage of six weeks' duration landed in New York. For two years he made his home in Chicago while employed as a sailor on Lake Michigan. On the 14th of March, 1863, he was married at Bishop Hill, Illinois, to Miss Emma Augusta Newstrand, and they made their home at that place until coming to Iowa in 1866. Mrs. Erickson died while on a visit to Bishop Hill, October 5, 1884, and was buried there. She left five children, namely: Emma, who married a Mr. Weistrom, of Denver, Colorado, and is now deceased; Ida, who is teaching in a high school at Butte, Montana; Victor, who is married and lives in Denison, Texas, where he is employed as engineer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; Levina, who is teaching school at Whitehead, Montana; and Melvin, who is now a student in the medical department of the State University at Iowa City. Mr. Erickson was again married, October 20, 1886, his second union being with Mrs. Anna Peterson. There are no children by the second marriage.

On coming to Webster county in 1866 Mr. Erickson purchased eighty acres of wild land in Dayton township, which he at once began to break and place under cultivation, and at the same time erected thereon the necessary farm buildings which to-day are still standing. As time passed and he prospered in his farming operations he added to his property and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, though for the past eleven years he has lived a retired life in the village of Dayton. When he came to the county it was all wild and unimproved with exception of the land along the edge of the timber, and with its development and upbuilding he has since been identified.

In 1875 Mr. Erickson was made a Ma-

son at Ashland Lodge, No. 111, of Fort Dodge, and is now connected with Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M. He attends the Swedish Methodist church and is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served on the school board and filled other township offices in a most creditable and acceptable manner.

PERRY MAPES.

Perry Mapes is a well-known farmer residing on section 36, Newark township, his place being conveniently located within four miles of the village of Vincent. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1844, there being but one farm between the Mapes homestead and the farm on which President Garfield was born and reared.

John D. Mapes, the father of our subject, was born in New York state, in 1807, and was a son of Captain Seth Mapes, also a native of the Empire state. The family is of Welsh origin and was founded on Long Island prior to the Revolutionary war. Our subject's grandfather held a captain's commission in the New York militia. As early as 1814 he removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, becoming one of the pioneers of that locality, and there opened up a farm, on which he lived for ten years. He then removed to another farm in the same county, which place is still owned and occupied by members of the family. John D. Mapes grew to manhood in Ohio and there married Miss Henrietta Patchen, a native of New York, who removed to the Buckeye state when a young lady. Her father, Noah Patchen, was another of the early settlers of Cuyahoga county. After his marriage Mr. Mapes made his home in that county throughout the remainder of his life, with the exception of about three years spent in Ashtabula county, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died October 8, 1885, but his wife, now in her ninety-first year, still survives him and continues to reside on the old homestead with a daughter. Perry is the sixth in order of birth in their family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, seven of whom reached years of maturity, while two sons and three daughters are still living.

On the old farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Perry Mapes passed the days of his boyhood and youth, receiving his early education in the local schools. Later he attended Willoughby Collegiate Institute and Baldwin University. When the country became involved in civil war, he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union, and on the 12th of August, 1862, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Company D, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Ohio. He aided the defense of Cincinnati, and the siege of Knoxville, and later, after an illness, was on detached duty, serving as telegraph messenger in the office of Knoxville for about one year. Subsequently he rejoined his command and was with Sherman's army in the campaign from Goldsboro to Raleigh. While en route from Knoxville to Goldsboro, he attended the second inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4, 1865. On rejoining his command he did guard duty at General Schofield's headquarters. After the surrender of Johnston's army to General Sherman, Mr. Mapes was one of twenty-five men that accompanied several officers from Raleigh to Greensboro, to receive

the surrender of the army and property, including the rebel officers, guns, ammunition and all the accoutrements of war. The war having ended, he was honorably discharged at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 12, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Cleveland, Ohio.

Returning to his home Mr. Mapes resumed his studies and later engaged in teaching school in Ohio until 1869, when he went to Illinois and followed the same profession off and on for twenty-five years, in Fulton, Peoria, McLean and Iroquois counties. Returning to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, he was there married March 20, 1873, to Miss Diana E. Luse, who was born in the same township where her husband's birth occurred. Her father, Jesse H. Luse, was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and became a farmer of Cuyahoga county. There Mrs. Mapes was reared and educated, attending first the common schools and later Willoughby Collegiate Institute. She, too, engaged in teaching school, both before and after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Mapes began their married life in Peoria county, Illinois, where they taught school together for a time. Later they removed to a farm near Saybrook, McLean county, Illinois, where they made their home for about five years. In 1883 they located on a farm near Gilman, Iroquois county, Illinois, but Mr. Mapes left the land to be operated by tenants while he engaged in school teaching, but finally devoted his attention to carrying on the farm. Selling the place in 1895, he came to Webster county, Iowa, and purchased the farm where he now resides, taking up his residence thereon the following year. He now owns one hundred and forty-four acres on section 36, Newark township, and section 1, Colfax township, and is successfully engaged in its operation and in stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Mapes have three children: Florence, who is now a student at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa; and Edwin P. and Erwin K., who are both attending Tobin College, Fort Dodge, Iowa. The family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of Vincent, of which Mr. Mapes is an official member and superintendent of the Sunday-school, having been an active worker in the same for many years. Politically he has affiliated with the Republican party since he cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1868, but he has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. Although his residence in Webster county is of comparatively short duration, he has already made many warm friends and is held in high regard by all who know him.

AUGUST GROSENBAUGH.

August Grosenbaugh, who is now living a retired life in Dayton, Iowa, is a veteran of the Civil war and bears an honorable record for brave service in the cause of freedom and union, and in the paths of peace he has also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good citizen.

His early home was in the beautiful land of the Alps, for he was born in Switzerland, September 24, 1840, his parents being Frederick and Magdalene Grosenbaugh, who spent their entire lives in that country. In their family were eight children, namely: Frederick and Edward, who are married and continue to reside in Switzerland; August, our subject; John, deceased, who mar-

MR. AND MRS. AUGUST GROSENBAUGH

ried Ida Girod, a resident of Wooster, Ohio; Mrs. Lizzie Droz, also a resident of that place; Amiel, who died in this country at the age of twenty-five years; Julius, who married Anna Roll and resides in Benton county, Iowa; Alcid, who was accidentally drowned in the Verdigris river near Coffeyville, Kansas, at the age of twenty years; and Louis, who died in Ohio at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Grosenbaugh acquired his education in the schools of his native land, and in 1860 crossed the broad Atlantic, being the first of the family to emigrate. After seventeen days spent upon the water he landed in New York. Locating in Ohio, he worked on a farm in that state until his enlistment in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. On the 15th of August, 1862, he joined Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William L. Dixon and Colonel B. F. Smith. As a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, the regiment was under the command of General Sedgwick, but at different times it was also a member of the Eighth and Third Corps. The first engagement in which Mr. Grosenbaugh participated was at Martinsburg, June 14, 1863, when Company I was captured by Lee's army. During the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was wounded by a piece of flying shell, and also taken prisoner, but managed to escape on the 9th of June and rejoined his regiment at Petersburg. He took part in the siege of that place from the 27th of March until the 2d of April, 1865. After the surrender of Lee to Grant, April 9, 1865, his regiment with the Sixth Corps was ordered to Raleigh, North Carolina, to meet Sherman, but on reaching Danville received word of Johnston's surrender and proceeded no further. Mr. Grosenbaugh took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865. The war having ended, he was then honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 1, 1865, and returned to Tuscarawas county, that state.

At Mount Eaton, Ohio, Mr. Grosenbaugh was married September 12, 1865, to Miss Susanna Olmstead, who was born in Tuscarawas county, February 17, 1842, though of Swiss origin, her parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Ricksicker) Olmstead, being natives of Switzerland. Her father came to America in 1833 and her mother four or five years later. They first located in Stark county, Ohio, whence they removed to Tuscarawas county, and there the father engaged in farming throughout life. In their family were ten children, namely: Mary, wife of Jacob Intermill, of Jewell county, Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Nydegger, who lives on the old homestead in Ohio; Susanna, wife of our subject; Frederick, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, who first married Sevilla Mewmaw and second Emma Zingry; Sophia, wife of Godfrey Feller, of Jewell county, Kansas; Margaret, who died at the age of twelve years; Caroline, wife of William Putnam, of Stark county, Ohio; Daniel, who is married and lives near Ludwigton, Michigan; Joseph, who married Louise Ruffer and also resides near Ludwigton; and Amelia, who died at the age of five years.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Grosenbaugh, Eloise, the eldest, married Homer Fultz and is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Perry, Iowa, while her husband is an engineer on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad; John J. married Leota Marsh and is engaged in the grain business at Nemaha, Iowa, in con-

nection with W. Marsh, having built the first elevator at that place; Lena died at the age of twenty-one years; Fred A. is a lawyer of Fort Dodge; Amanda died at the age of two years; Carrie is preparing herself to enter the legal profession; Otille, who was a graduate of the Highland Park College, Des Moines, died at the age of nineteen years; and Minnie also died at the age of nineteen.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Grosenbaugh removed to Benton county, Iowa, and two years later came to Webster county, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, and is now living a retired life in Dayton. As he prospered in business affairs he added to his landed possessions from time to time until he now owns four hundred and fifty-seven acres of land in Kansas; a quarter section in Burnside township, this county; and a good home in Dayton. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while his wife holds membership in the Woman's Relief Corps. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability, whose circle of friends and acquaintances is extensive.

A. S. R. REYNOLDS.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Fort Dodge who occupies a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles than A. S. R. Reynolds, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. Though he is now known as one of the capitalists of this part of the state, and is not actively engaged in business save in the management of his investments, it was his close application and excellent management that brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. No legitimate business can be carried on that does not prove of benefit to the community in which it is located, and the interests of Mr. Reynolds have not only contributed to his own success but in large measure have promoted the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of Fort Dodge.

Mr. Reynolds is a western man by birth and training, and early became imbued with the progressive spirit which has led to the wonderful development of the great district this side of the Mississippi. His birth occurred near Boonville, Missouri, December 27, 1844, and he is a son of S. R. and N. W. (Worley) Reynolds, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts. In 1830 they emigrated westward, taking up their abode in Missouri, whence they came to Iowa in 1846, accomplishing the entire journey with an ox-team. They settled in Delaware county, seven miles north of Manchester, where Mr. Reynolds engaged in both farming and merchandising. At that time his nearest neighbor was five miles away and the district was wild and unimproved. He aided in removing a band of Indians to a reservation further west; wild game of various kinds abounded, and there were few evidences of the fact that civilization had taken root in this then wild western district. A tract of wild prairie obtained from the government was transformed into a fine farm by Mr. Reynolds and thereon he

remained until about five years ago. At the same time he carried on merchandising, going to Dubuque, a distance of thirty-nine miles, where he would purchase a small stock of goods, using an ox-team to convey them to his home district, where he disposed of them to his neighbors. About five years ago he retired from active business life to make his home with his daughter, who lives four miles north of the original family homestead in Delaware county. He was born August 4, 1811, and still enjoys good health, although his eyesight has failed somewhat. His life has been an active and useful one, devoted to his business interests and the faithful performance of his duties of citizenship, and in his declining years he receives the veneration and respect which is ever accorded one whose career has been an honorable one through many years. His wife, who was born September 12, 1817, departed this life on the 6th of December, 1900. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom six are living: Castine R., who married L. G. Lawrence and lives in Delaware county, Iowa; R. D., also of Delaware county; S. Roscoe, of the same county; Ernest H. and Elihu H., twins, who are living in Oelwein, Buchanan county, Iowa.

Mr. Reynolds was reared and educated in Delaware county, spending his boyhood days with his father on the farm and in his mercantile business until he was about seventeen years of age, when, aroused by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted, in September, 1862, as a member of Company G, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, with the expectation of going south, but his company was assigned to the Indian service and went to the frontier to quell the uprising of the red men and protect the frontier settlers from their attacks. At the edge of the "bad lands" they fought for five or six days, the battle taking place at Tah kah kouta—the land of the deer. The troops encountered the Indians about four o'clock in the afternoon—a force of twelve thousand Indians against only thirty-five hundred white soldiers. The fight lasted until dark and the army encamped on the field, but the next morning at daybreak they went back to where they had left their supply train. While in the army Mr. Reynolds participated in eight battles and skirmishes and continued in the Indian service until mustered out at Sioux City, in October, 1865. He was discharged and paid off at Davenport, and was mustered out on the virgin prairie, now constituting the heart of Sioux City, Iowa.

The following account of one of the bloodiest battles of the west, taken from the Minneapolis Journal of June 17, 1901, will be read with interest. Mr. Reynolds was a member of the relief party mentioned in the article. "In the summer of 1863 General Sully and General Sibley were ordered out to the territory of Dakota to pursue and capture a large band of Sioux Indians. General Sibley advanced from the east and General Sully came up the Missouri river from Fort Pierre. After reaching the point somewhere near the line that marks the division of the two states, he turned eastward and advanced to the hills that constitute the divide between the Missouri and James rivers, where the Indians were camping. General Sully's command was composed of the Sixth Iowa and Second Nebraska Cavalry. On the 3d of September, 1863, Major House, with the first battalion of the Iowa Cavalry, was sent out to locate the Indian village, while the rest of the command remained in camp near a large lake. Late in the afternoon of the 3d the

small command turned the corner of a sharp hill and found itself within a few yards of the Indian village, which contained many thousand men, women and children. To attack this force alone meant annihilation, and besides, was against orders, and to retreat was equally impossible, as it would draw the whole tribe upon them. The only thing, then, that could be done was to send La Trambeau, the half-breed scout, back to camp to inform Sully of their situation and trust to Sully's ability to reach them before dark. Major House's command was at this time about twelve miles east of General Sully's camp, and the sun was settling low toward the west. The Indians knew their advantage over the soldiers, and while some of the young bloods wanted to finish them at once, the older men counseled them to wait until the darkness, when it would be more complete, as the soldiers knew nothing of the country and could not escape them. The Indians at this time supposed that this four hundred men were all there was. The Indians were confident of the ultimate outcome, and walked about the command at a short distance, and even parleyed among themselves as to which should have this horse or that, as the fancy happened to strike them. They jeered and mocked at the soldiers, and held up both hands pointing at one of the soldiers to signify that they were ten to one. The soldiers agreed that when the chances for rescue before dark were gone they would fight and sell their lives as dearly as possible. As the sun neared the horizon the Indians began to prepare for their bloody work, and the soldiers began to shake hands and bid their comrades goodbye, as there would be no quarter given or taken. At this time the second and third battalions of the Iowa regiment came up behind the first battalion and then everything was confusion in the Indian village, the old men, women and children began to cut down the tepees and break camp. The joy of the rescued battallion can better be imagined than told. As soon as their comrades reached them they immediately began to attack and drove the Sioux before them over the hill and down into a small draw, when the Nebraska regiment appeared on the hill in front of them and they turned with desperation upon the Iowa cavalry, and for half an hour one of the most desperate battles of the western frontier ensued. At length the Indians discovered a weak point in the blue line. They cut everything loose from their horses and escaped into the darkness. General Sully captured everything they had, clothing, food and camp equipage, besides one hundred and seventy-five old men, women and children."

Returning to his home in Delaware county, Mr. Reynolds was engaged in chopping cord wood and splitting rails for two years. In 1869 he accepted a position as clerk in a general store at Earlville, Delaware county, where he remained for three years, after which he was employed in a similar capacity in another store. On the 24th of February, 1872, he came to Fort Dodge, and with the capital he had acquired through his own exertions he purchased a grocery store at 523 Central avenue, which he conducted for one year and a half. He then erected a building at 521 Central avenue and continued in the same nine years, when he moved into the Reynolds block and for eleven and a half years conducted the store in that part, where the Commercial National Bank is now located. He remained in that line of business for twenty-two years, during which time his patronage constantly increased as the result

of his enterprise, capable management and earnest desire to please his patrons, coupled with business methods that were above reproach. In 1894 he disposed of his store and has since given his attention to the management of his property interests, for as the years have gone by he has made wise and extensive investments in real estate. In 1881 he built the Reynolds block, at the corner of Central avenue and Seventh street —a bank, store and office building with a Masonic hall on the third floor. The building has a frontage of forty-nine feet, with a depth of one hundred and forty feet, and is three stories in height with basement. It was the first building of any importance erected east of Sixth street, now Seventh street, but now the court house, one of the finest in the state, stands opposite the Reynolds block. He also erected another building at the corner of Ninth street and First avenue, north, and these stand as monuments of his enterprise,—the visible proof of his life of business activity.

On the 6th of February, 1872, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Wilkenson, a native of Indiana and a daughter of George Wilkenson, who was an early settler of Fort Dodge, where his widow still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one son, Lewis M., now a member of the Fort Dodge fire department. He has also been connected with the American Express Company, also served as clerk in the post office for a time.

Mr. Reynolds has never taken an active part in politics aside from voting, his support being given to the men and measures of the Republican party. He has served on the school board for fourteen years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend, ready and willing to institute improved methods that will lead to practical results in the schoolroom. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity. In 1870 he was initiated into the order and is a charter member of Earlville Lodge. Such in brief is the history of one who ranks prominent among the most successful men of this section of the state, and his life demonstrates the possibilities of accomplishment in this land where caste or class do not hamper ambition and ability. Steadily he has advanced, and his energy, determination and straightforward business methods have enabled him to meet competition and secure a liberal patronage, which has brought to him success.

DAVID RISK.

This well-known citizen of Fort Dodge, residing at 1522 Third avenue, south, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of August, 1843, his parents being James and Mary Ann (Everett) Risk, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They had two other children: A. C., who is now prospecting in the Rocky mountains; and Mary Elizabeth, who died in Michigan. On leaving Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852, the family removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and resided there until 1865, when they went to Wilton, Minnesota, but the following year came to Iowa, and took up their residence on a farm in Deer Creek township, Webster county. After following farming for some years the father is now living a retired life in Fort Dodge, enjoying a well-earned rest.

David Risk completed his education in the schools of Burlington, Wisconsin, then engaged in teaching school for two winters in that state and one winter in Minnesota

during the residence of the family in that state. After coming to Iowa he followed the same pursuit in Webster county during the winter months, while the summer seasons were devoted to farming for some years. He was secretary of the teachers' organization in this county for a number of years.

In 1871 Mr. Risk was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Haviland, a daughter of David and Cecelia (Wood) Haviland, who were natives of New York, the Haviland family being founded in Dutchess county, that state, at an early date. After residing in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, for some time Mrs. Risk's parents came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1854, and bought a tract of government land. Mr. Haviland was prominently identified with the early development of that county. In his family were ten children, four sons and six daughters. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Risk was a successful teacher, and taught a number of terms in Fort Dodge. Our subject and his wife have two children: Ida is the wife of W. S. Johnson, and they now reside in Brisbane, Australia. Lyle, the younger daughter, is engaged in teaching school in Deer Creek township, this county.

Mr. Risk remained upon the farm, which adjoined that of his father's, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881. In that year he rented his farm and removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he took up the study of telegraphy and later entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as station agent at Amiret, Minnesota, where he remained until 1883. He then returned to Webster county and resumed farming, continuing at that occupation until 1891, when he removed to Gowrie, where he carried on business as a hardware dealer for two years. He next spent six years at Grand Junction, Colorado, engaged in the fruit business, and at the end of that time returned to Fort Dodge, where he has since made his home. He was a charter member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and secretary of the Webster Grange for a time.

Up to 1883 Mr. Risk was a supporter of the Democratic party, but in that year he changed to the Republican party, which organization he adhered to until 1896, since which time he has voted independent of party lines. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county where much of his life has been passed, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON.

Among the old and honored residents of Fort Dodge is numbered Benjamin Grayson, who is a native of the old Dominion, his birth having occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 27, 1833. His parents were Richard O. and Margaret (Fitzhugh) Grayson, both representatives of old and distinguished families of that state. The father, who was a large landowner, died in Virginia, when about forty years of age, and the mother when forty-one. In their family were six children, namely: Ann, wife of Colonel Fitzhugh, of Staunton, Virginia; Mary, wife of Rev. E. H. Harlow, of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin, our subject; T. F., a resident of Fort Dodge; Richard O., who was killed in the Civil war; and Helen, who died in infancy.

The subject of this review was prin-

cipally reared and educated in his native county. He attended an academy at Leesburg, Virginia, and also the mathematical school at Alexandria, that state, where he took a course in mathematics and civil engineering. Leaving home in 1853, at the age of twenty years, he went to Missouri, and at St. Louis became connected with a civil engineer who had in charge the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and who appointed Mr. Grayson as superintendent of the building of the road along the first twenty-five miles east of St. Joseph. He was thus employed until the suspension of the work, when he came to Fort Dodge, October 1, 1855, as a civil engineer in locating land warrants. He also acted as agent for several eastern land agencies, and is to-day well known among the extensive land owners of Iowa.

On the 27th of October, 1858, Mr. Grayson married Miss Nannie S. Rhodes, also a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and a daughter of Captain H. H. Rhodes, of the United States navy, now deceased. Of the eight children born of this union, four are still living, namely: Marion, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut; Richard, a lumberman of Seattle, Washington; and Benjamin and Robert, both residents of Des Moines, Iowa.

When Mr. Grayson came to Fort Dodge there was not a settlement between this city and Sioux City, and those early days were fraught with considerable pioneer experience. He served as assistant paymaster in the Federal army for a time, returning to Fort Dodge in 1864, since which time he has made his home uninterruptedly here. He was made a Mason in 1858, being the first man initiated into the lodge at this place. Religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Grayson has made for himself an honorable record in business, as a citizen, friend and neighbor he is true to every duty, and justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

JOHAN ANDERSON.

For several years this gentleman was one of the leading farmers of Webster county, but having retired from active labor, he now makes his home in Dayton, where he is surrounded by all the comforts which makes life worth the living. Like many of the best citizens of the county, he is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred in that country, August 14, 1828. There his parents, Anders and Hakanson (Britta) Anderson, spent their entire lives. In their family were six children, of whom three remained in Sweden and the others came to America, namely: Christina, now the widow of Charles Anderson and a resident of Sweden; Charley, who is married and also lives in that country; Johan, our subject; Mary, wife of Joseph Freeburg, a farmer of Dayton township, this county; Andrew, who died in Sweden; and Charlotte, wife of Swan Nelson, of Wapello county, Iowa.

Johan Anderson received his education at his mother's knee, and grew to manhood in his native land. There he was married on the 5th of November, 1863, to Miss Hannah Nelson, who was born in Sweden, November 11, 1837, a daughter of Nels and Helena Peterson. Her parents came to America in 1881 and made their home with our subject, where the father died May 7, 1888, and the mother January 24, 1901. Their children were Lizzie, wife of John Anderson, of Webster county; Anna, wife

of August Schultz, a farmer of Dayton township; Hannah, wife of our subject; Christina, who married Otto Anderson, but both are now deceased; Peter, who is married and lives on a farm near Dayton; and Charles, who is also married and lives near Dayton. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson only one is now living, Hulda, who is the wife of Rev. J. E. Rydback, now of Stanton, Iowa, and has four children, Theodore, Alfhild, Eveline and Linnea.

In 1864, the year following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson emigrated to America, and first located in Andover, Henry county, Illinois, where they spent six years on a rented farm. At the end of that period they came to Webster county, Iowa, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, which he still owns. To the cultivation and improvement of that place he devoted his energies until 1889, when he removed to Dayton, and has since lived a retired life. Besides his valuable farm he owns a good home in Dayton, all of which property has been acquired through his own well directed efforts. Industrious, enterprising and progressive, he met with success in his farming operations and is today quite well-to-do. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and religiously both he and his estimable wife are members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church.

GEORGE MUSBURGER.

Since the spring of 1888 this gentleman has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Webster county, and is now the owner of a well-improved and valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 25 and 36, Newark township. A native of Ohio, he was born near Cincinnati, Hamilton county, June 18, 1844, a son of John G. and Lizzie Musburger. The father was born and reared in Germany, and on coming to America when a young man he located in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. There he was married, and to himself and wife were born four children, our subject being the only son. His sisters were Barbara, wife of Charles Bastian, who was formerly a resident of Webster county, Iowa, but now lives in Oklahoma; Lizzie, wife of James Birtwell, of La Salle county, Illinois; and Mary, wife of a Mr. Burkhart. The parents both died of cholera in 1851, within twenty-four hours of each other.

Thus our subject was left an orphan at an early age and was reared by strangers, being forced to endure many hardships and privations and having but limited school privileges. He spent a part of his boyhood and youth on a farm in Ohio, and the remainder in the city of Cincinnati. Coming west in 1858, he first located in La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted on the 14th of August, 1862, for three years or during the war, and became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. His first engagement was the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, followed by the battles of Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Chattanooga, Resaca, Marietta and Peach Tree Creek. During the last named engagement Mr. Musburger received a gunshot through the

GEORGE MUSBURGER

right shoulder, and was disabled for some time. He was at first confined in the hospital at Chattanooga, but was later taken to Nashville, from there to Louisville, then to Evansville, Indiana, and still later to Quincy, Illinois. Having partially recovered, he rejoined his regiment at Washington, D. C., and from that city was sent to Chicago, where he was honorably discharged on the 16th of June, 1865, the war having ended. He then returned home, and for three years worked on a farm.

On the 28th of December, 1869, in La Salle county, Illinois, Mr. Musburger was united in marriage with Miss Sarah S. Wakey, a native of that county and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Wakey. By this union were born four children, namely: (1) George W., born October 7, 1870, is now engaged in business in Fort Collins, Colorado. He is married and has two daughters, Velma M. and Zeta P. (2) Harrison J., born July 13, 1872, is now operating the home farm. He is married and has four children, Mabel O., Vernon J., Roy F. and Elmer C. (3) Milo, born July 9, 1881, is also at home. (4) Lloyd E., born October 27, 1890, is attending the home school.

For about five years after his marriage Mr. Musburger was engaged in farming on rented land, and then bought one hundred and sixteen acres in La Salle county, Illinois, to the further improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies for some years. He also added to it from time to time until he had two hundred and forty acres, but sold that place in 1888 on his removal to Iowa. Locating in Webster county, he purchased a partially improved place of two hundred and forty acres in Newark township, and has since bought an adjoining eighty-acre tract. He has since built a good and substantial residence and outbuildings, has set out shade trees, and to-day has one of the most desirable farms of its size in the county. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock raising and has met with well-deserved success in all his undertakings. His prosperity is due to his indefatigable labor, enterprise and good management, as well as the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed proved a true helpmate to him.

Politically Mr. Musburger has been a life-long Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church, having been reared in that faith, and they are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of their community, their circle of friends being only limited by their circle of acquaintances.

HENRY CARR.

Henry Carr, one of Dayton's most prosperous and influential citizens, was born on the 10th of December, 1833, in the Shenandoah valley, his birthplace being near Newmarket, in Rockingham county, Virginia. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Miley) Carr, were natives of the same county, and continued to reside there until 1837, when they removed to Jacksonburg, Indiana, where they made their home until called to their final rest, the mother dying in 1886, and the father in 1893. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Our subject is the second in a family of eleven children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. The following reached years of maturity: John, who married Sarah Harless and lives in Mills county, Iowa; Joseph, a resident of Wayne county, In-

diana, who first married Josephine and, second, Elmira Pike, both now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of William J. Cook, of Henry county, Indiana; Amanda, widow of J. C. White and a resident of Wayne County, Indiana; and Lewis R., who died August 27, 1901, in Henry county, Indiana.

During his boyhood Henry Carr pursued his education in a log school house at Jacksonburg, Wayne county, Indiana, the door of which structure was made of rough slabs and the furniture was of a primitive sort. After the completion of his education at the age of twenty years, he remained in Indiana until 1855, and then came to Webster county, Iowa, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, at the same time buying eighty acres in Wayne county, this state. He then returned to Indiana, where he continued to make his home until 1869.

In the meantime Mr. Carr was married in 1859, at Corydon, Iowa, to Miss Havana Niday, who was born near Ironton, Ohio, in 1840, and was a daughter of John and Sarah (Harless) Niday, both natives of Virginia. Her parents were married in Lawrence county, Ohio, and from there removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where they spent three years, the remainder of their lives being passed in Wayne county, this state. Of their twelve children only one is now living, Minerva, of William Houser, of Putnam county, Missouri.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born the following children: (1) Mary died at the age of fifteen years. (2) John W., who is now engaged in the practice of law in Lincoln, Nebraska, married Helen Lilliard and has two children, Ida and Frances. (3) Ellen married J. S. Schick, of Promise City, Wayne county, Iowa, who died, leaving four children: Warner, Earl, Jay and Marvin. Mrs. Schick now lives with her father in Dayton. (4) Cora is the wife of Levi G. Ritchie, living near Dell Rapids, South Dakota, and they have two children: Vincent and Lulu. (5) Viola married J. N. Le Valley and died in August, 1896, leaving one child, Frances. (6) Lulu is the wife of Judd N. Le Valley, of Dayton, and they have one child, Helen Janette. (7) Etta is the wife of William T. Swanson, who lives on a farm northwest of Dayton, and they have one son, Glenn. Mrs. Carr died in Dayton, on the 23d of April, 1891, leaving many friends, as well as her immediate family, to mourn her loss.

In 1883 Mr. Carr located upon the land in Dayton township, Webster county, which he had entered from the government in 1855, and still owns one hundred and seventeen acres, which is now under a high state of cultivation and quite valuable. For some years he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, and in partnership with N. J. Minnis does business at Dayton under the firm name of Carr & Company, dealers in live stock, grain, hay, oil meal, buggies and wagons. In business affairs he has steadily prospered, being energetic, enterprising and industrious, and is to-day quite well-to-do. He is a stockholder in the Business Men's Building & Loan Association, of Marshalltown, Iowa, the Dayton Investment Company and the First National Bank, of Dayton, and is one of the representative and prominent business men of the town. Socially he is a member of Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M., and politically is identified with the Democratic party. He has served as justice of the peace several terms and was thoroughly impartial in meting out justice, his opinions being unbiased by either fear or favor.

J. M. MULRONEY.

J. M. Mulroney is now living a retired life, but for many years he was an active factor in business circles in Webster county. He possessed an enterprising and progressive spirit, which has ever dominated the west and which has led to its rapid and wonderful development. His efforts were of that particular nature that contributed to the general good as well as his individual prosperity, and thus has one of the leading and valued representative citizens of this community made his name worthy of honorable mention in this history.

Mr. Mulroney is a native of the Emerald Isle and the sterling qualities of the sons of Ireland are noticeable in his career. He was born November 11, 1832, and is a son of Patrick Mulroney, who, with his family, crossed the broad Atlantic to America when our subject was a youth of thirteen years. They located at Williamsburg, New York, where they resided some years. In about 1859 the mother and one daughter came west, the father having passed away at Trenton, New Jersey, where he was stopping for a few days, attending to business affairs.

Mr. Mulroney remained at Williamsburg for about three years as a student in the schools of that place. He also spent one year as an employe in a blacksmith shop and then went to Connecticut, where for two years he was variously employed, doing service upon the farm, at railroading and in the lumber woods. In 1849 he turned his face toward the setting sun and by lake, canal and stage traveled to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he had relatives living. For a year he was in partnership with three others on a flatboat on the Mississippi river, getting out and selling cedar posts and pickets. The following spring, 1851, he was attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. In order to reach the gold fields he was obliged to return to New York, where he took passage on an ocean steamer and by way of the Nicaragua route proceeded to the golden state, where he engaged in mining, searching for the precious metal. He also ran a mercantile business in connection with mining. He remained in California until 1857, at a place then known as Sodabar. The company with which he was associated also run a pack train, which was the only way of transporting goods at that time. The freight rate was eight cents per pound when the train was first established. He also acted as postmaster, having charge of the mail, for which he received no compensation for his work. He likewise acted as claim recorder and was a prominent factor in those early days in California when many men of resolute spirit, strong principles and honorable life sought wealth there, but when also many men of dishonest motives attempted to control the settlements and make money in any way possible. Mr. Mulroney can relate many interesting incidents in the early days when lynch law governed that region, for it was the only method which the citizens of worth could use in dealing with the desperate characters that infested California.

At length returning to Philadelphia, Mr. Mulroney there disposed of his gold dust in 1857, and after spending a few weeks in that city again made his way to Wisconsin, but shortly afterwards became a resident of Iowa, settling in that portion of the state now comprised within the boundary of Palo Alto county. At the first election, in 1858, when the organization of

the county took place, he was elected treasurer and recorder, serving for nine years, and during that time he also conducted a cattle ranch. He filled the position of justice of the peace at a time when there were fifty-seven voters in Palo Alto county, and was also postmaster, the office being in his own home and named Sodabar. The offices of the treasurer and recorder were also in his home. He was a member of the rescue party at the time of the Jackson massacre. So far west upon the frontier, however, was his home, that all kinds of experiences were to be endured and the conditions of life were primitive. The settlers wore buffalo moccasins, lived in log cabins and provided nearly everything which was needed for use in the home and upon the farms, for railroad communication had not yet brought the comforts known to the older east. For several years Mr. Mulrony conducted his cattle ranch and then in 1865 traded cattle for a good mercantile business at Fort Dodge, thus becoming a partner of R. P. Furlong, the store being located where the firm of Mulroney Manufacturing Company is now situated. A wooden building stood there at the time he entered the mercantile business, but it has long since been replaced by a splendid brick structure. When ten years had passed Mr. Mulroney purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until he turned it over to his sons, and now he is practically living a retired life, on account of his health. He is, however, associated with some of the financial concerns of the county, being at present vice-president of the First National Bank. He was also interested in the building of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and in the construction of the Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad, taking a contract for the work on the latter line, as a member of the firm of Mulroney, Furlong & London.

In 1858, in Palo Alto county, Mr. Mulroney was united in marriage to Miss Jane Evans, a daughter of Jeremiah Evans, a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa at a very early date and spent his remaining days in Palo Alto county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mulroney were born the following children: Mary, now the wife of Ed O'Connell, of Bloomington, Illinois; John, deceased, who was a real estate dealer of Fort Dodge; Kyran, who is supposed to be in the west; Will, Joseph and Louis, who are associated in business at Fort Dodge; Charles, a physician on the revenue cutter stationed in Alaska during the winters of 1901 and 1902; Edward, an attorney of Missoula, Montana; and Josephine. The mother died in 1882 and Mr. Mulroney afterward married Miss Hannah Eugenie Byrne, of Fort Dodge, by whom he has two sons, Frank and Robert.

Such in brief is the history of one whose identification with Webster county, Iowa, dates from the period of its early settlement. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of this part of the state, and has contributed in a large measure to its progress, and at all times has manifested a loyal and patriotic spirit in behalf of his adopted land. In business he has ever maintained an unsullied reputation for straightforward dealing, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ALBERT M. HOUGE.

This well-known agriculturist, residing on section 5, Badger township, owns and operates an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he has placed under

JOHN J. HOUGE

a high state of cultivation. He was born on the 19th of April, 1855, in Dane county, Wisconsin, and is a son of John J. and Karen S. Houge, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of Carl J. Houge on another page of this volume.

In 1868 our subject accompanied his parents on their removal to Webster county, Iowa, and here he grew to manhood amid rural surroundings. He pursued his studies in the local schools, and aided in the work of the home farm until twenty-two years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world. His life has been devoted to farming, and in that pursuit he has met with excellent success, as he thoroughly understands all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist.

On the 11th of November, 1877, in this county, Mr. Houge married Miss Caroline Sampson, a native of Livingston county, Illinois, and a daughter of Peter Sampson, who came to this country from Norway and after spending some years in the Prairie state removed to Webster county, Iowa, in 1867, being one of the early settlers of Badger township, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. During the dark days of the Civil war he joined an Illinois regiment and was in the service three years. He died in this county about 1872. He had three children: Caroline, wife of our subject; Sarah, wife of H. C. Swanson, of Badger township; and Lewis, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Houge have a family of nine children, namely: Carl J., Louis P., William B., Agnes S., Clarence M., Bessie S., John J. and Peter G., twins; and Alvin H. All are at home with exception of Carl J. and Louis P., who are now earning their own living.

Mr. and Mrs. Houge began their domestic life on the farm where they still reside, and after renting it for several years was given the place as his share of his father's estate. It consisted of one hundred and sixty acres on section 5, Badger township, but he also has an adjoining eighty-acre tract on section 4. He has tiled and fenced the entire amount, and set out fruit and ornamental trees, has built a neat residence and good barns and outbuildings, and now has a well-improved farm supplied with all the accessories and conveniences found upon a model farm of the present century. He is engaged in the breeding and raising of cattle, sheep and hogs for market, and in this branch of his business he has also prospered.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Houge a stanch supporter of its principles since he cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and he has taken quite an active part in local politics, serving as township trustee two terms; supervisor of highways several years, while he is now a member of the school board. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions of his party, and his public duties have always been most conscientiously discharged.

CHARLES J. SCHILL.

Charles J. Schill, deceased, was numbered among the most active and enterprising farmers of Dayton township for almost twenty years, and was living on his farm at the time of his death, which occurred February 6, 1895. He was born in Elfberg, Sweden, on the 1st of May, 1844, a son of Charles M. and Eliza Schill, who brought their family to the new world in

1862, landing in New York. They were on the Atlantic ocean for thirteen weeks, and came very nearly starving the last few days. After spending two years in Mercer county, Illinois, they removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, where the father purchased a tract of land and improved a farm. In 1870 he came to Dayton and is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Hedlund, at this place, his wife having died here in 1890. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are still living, namely: Christine L., widow of John L. Hedlund, and a resident of Dayton; Frank G., who married Caroline Johnson and lives on a farm in Lost Grove township; and Gustave A., who married Ida Hall and resides in Fort Dodge.

Charles J. Schill, whose name introduces this sketch, had but little opportunity to attend the schools of his native land. He was eighteen years of age on the emigration of the family to America, and remained with his parents in Illinois until he entered the army. On the 1st of February, 1864, at Galesburg, he enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Captain N. N. Burpee and Colonels H. Capron and F. M. Davidson. He was mustered into the United States service on the 24th of the same month, and the regiment was assigned to Stoneman's Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas. Mr. Schill's arm was broken in an accident at Pulaski, Tennessee, caused by a derailed train, and he was confined in the hospital for some time. After his recovery he assisted in the care of others for a while, but desiring more active service he was released, and took part in several engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Pulaski, July 31, 1865, and mustered out on the 4th of August.

Mr. Schill then joined his parents in Mercer county, Illinois, and shortly afterward removed with the family to Hamilton county, Iowa. He was married July 2, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Cannon, of Hardin township, Webster county, who was born in Ljusdahl Helsingland, Sweden, September 18, 1848, a daughter of Peter and Christine Cannon. Her family came to America in 1854 on the sailing vessel Magda, and after six weeks spent upon the water landed in New York, whence they proceeded to Mercer county, Illinois, locating near New Boston. In 1861 they came to Webster county, Iowa, by team and covered wagon, there being no railroad at that time any nearer than Iowa City. There were few settlements this side of Marshalltown, and they would often travel all day long without seeing a house. Webster county was very sparsely settled and only a very few families were living in Hardin township when they located there. Mr. Cannon preempted a quarter section of government land in that township, and on it he made his home until his death, October 12, 1891. His wife died on the 22nd of January, 1901. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Christine, widow of Andrew Seth and a resident of Stratford, Iowa; Ellen, widow of Carl J. Johanson and a resident of the same place; Jonas, who also lives in Stratford; Elizabeth, widow of our subject; and Peter, of Stratford. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schill were born the following children: Lorena, wife of Emanuel Johnson, employed in a meat market in Dayton; Millie G. and Harry M., both at home with their mother; Arthur J., who died September 10, 1895, at the age of fif-

teen years; Carl, also at home; and Edna, who died September 14, 1895, when about three years of age. The family have a very pleasant and comfortable home in Dayton, and stand high in public esteem.

After his marriage Mr. Schill continued to reside in Hamilton county until 1876, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Dayton township, Webster county, to which he subsequently added forty acres. He successfully engaged in the operation of this land until his death. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while his wife was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Methodist Episcopal church, which he also attended. His life was such as to command the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social affairs, and he was always found true to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty to his adopted country was above question, being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battle fields.

STILLMAN T. MESERVEY.

Hon. Stillman T. Meservey is now representing his district in the state legislature, and is known as one of the most distinguished and honorable citizens of Webster county. He is prominent in the circles of the Republican party, where his opinions carry weight and influence because of his honest allegiance to the platform, his lofty patriotism and his unfaltering support of whatever he believes to be right and just. Mr. Meservey is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, where his birth occurred December 17, 1848. He was about six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Webster county, and thus he has spent the greater part of his life in this locality. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools of Fort Dodge, was supplemented by study in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Clinton, New York. Throughout his business career he has been identified with commercial and industrial interests of the county seat. For a time he owned and conducted a drug store, and since its organization in 1871, he has been associated with the Iowa Plaster Association. As a business man he is extremely capable possessing the western spirit of enterprise and progress. He not only forms his plans readily, but is determined in their execution, and with all he is straightforward and reliable in all trade transactions.

Mr. Meservey was united in marriage to Miss Anna Scott, of Oneida county, New York, and their union was blessed with three children: William N., Lizzie and Scott. The family occupy an enviable position in social circles, and their own home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. On the 15th of December, 1900, Mrs. Meservey was called to her final reward, leaving a much bereaved family and a host of admiring friends. In the affairs of the city Mr. Meservey has long been an important factor, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office. Three times he has served as mayor of Fort Dodge, his administration being practical, business like and progressive. He has favored improvement without extravagance. He has supported all practical reforms and has ever exercised his official prerogatives to sup-

port the measures that have lead to substantial development. Several times he has been a member of the city council, and in 1885 he was elected to the state legislature of Iowa, and again honored with the position in 1901. No higher testimonial of his capability could be given than the fact that he has been re-elected to office, for the public is a discriminating factor and although unscrupulous men sometimes gain office, it is impossible for them to retain elective positions which are subject to public criticism. Mr. Meservey has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative measures enacted during his terms of service. To each question that has come up for settlement, he has given earnest and thoughtful consideration, and his course has ever been marked by patriotic devotion to duty, placing his county before party, and general welfare before personal aggrandizement.

ALBERT L. STINE.

Albert L. Stine, farmer and coal dealer, and owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 3 and 10, Pleasant Valley township, was born in McLean county, Illinois, fifteen miles east of Bloomington, September 19, 1845. His parents, D. E. and Mary (Dawson) Stine, were natives respectively of Duncombe county, North Carolina, and McLean county, Illinois, and were intimately connected with pioneer life in Iowa.

The Stine family is of German descent, and was first represented in America by the paternal grandfather of our subject, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. On the maternal side, the grandfather Dawson came from Ohio, and participated in the war of 1812. He was actively engaged in the raid on the Indians after the terrible massacre at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and his patriotism and general worth won for him a warm place in the hearts of other pioneers of this state. The parents of Albert L. Stine were married in McLean county, Illinois, and in 1853 removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where they lived until the fall of 1854, going then to Kossuth county, this state. Eventually they returned to McLean county, and to their surprise found that the grandfather Dawson had departed from his accustomed haunts, and with teams and prairie schooners had started with his family for Iowa. He settled in Homer, then the county-seat of Webster county, where he bought two lots, and afterward came to Fort Dodge, where he bought the four-acre lots now owned by Mr. Conaway. In the meantime his son-in-law, D. E. Stine, finding his father-in-law gone from McLean county, started in pursuit and overtook him at Agency City, where Mr. Dawson had rented a house and left his family and one team of horses. Together they took their families and moved to Fort Dodge, where Mr. Stine lived until the spring of 1859, after which he settled on a farm on section 3, Pleasant Valley township, which property is now owned by V. Rogers. This land, which was taken up as a river claim, continued to be the home of the new settlers until 1866, when Mr. Stine took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in building and contracting. From there he removed to Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas, where his wife died in April, 1874. After a time he went back to Iowa and lived in Carroll county, but eventually settled in Denver, Colorado, in 1881, where he again married, and where he died in 1889. He was a Democrat in politics and

ALBERT L. STINE

held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was deputy-sheriff of Linn county, Iowa, having first been elected constable, and his energy and varied capabilities led him into many lines of activity. He was among other things a hotel man, having with considerable success conducted a hostelry in Cedar Rapids. He was the father of twelve children by his first union, namely: Albert L.; Laura, who became the wife of Judge H. P. Moffitt and died in Dubuque, Iowa, her husband having died by the hand of an assassin in Kentucky; J. D., who married Miss Talbott, of Carroll, Iowa, and lives in Fort Dodge; Clarinda, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri, and married Mr. Blake after the death of her first husband, Henry Gile; William, who is married and lives in New York city; Maria, who lives in Carroll, Iowa, and is the wife of Robert Coburn; Mary, who lives near Prairie City, Iowa, and, after the death of her husband, James Folsom, married J. Simmons; McClelland, who died when ten days old; Frank, who married Elvira Curtis and lives in Kansas City, Kansas; Nina, who is the wife of Warner Miller and lives in Denver, Colorado; Elma, who is married to Frank Thomas and lives in Boone, Iowa; and Henry, who married Miss Powell. By the second union of D. E. Stine there were three children.

The early education of Albert L. Stine is interestingly associated with the first log school house in Webster county, built one block west of where the Wahkonsa school building now stands in Fort Dodge. The teacher of this school in 1855 was a Miss Hunt, during whose term of service the brick school house was built. A later imparter of the principles of arithmetic, grammar and geography was Mr. Gunn, and still later Mr. Gaylor, who was succeeded by Mr. Miller in 1859. The following winter the Stine family removed to Pleasant Valley, where the son attended school during the winter months and worked during the summer, and in April of 1864 entered the university at Iowa City. The emergency of the Civil war interfered with his proposed plans for higher education at the university, for in June of 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Charles E. Boreland, Colonel S. H. Henderson and Adjutant General A. J. Smith. After spending some time at Memphis, Tennessee, the regiment participated in a campaign at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and were engaged in guard and skirmish duty. From July 5, 1864, until September 2, 1864, they were at Memphis, and then came to Cairo, and later to Davenport, Iowa, where Mr. Stine was honorably discharged from the service September 15, 1864. He then returned to Fort Dodge and worked on a farm, and also engaged in freighting between Boone, Cedar Falls, Nevada and Des Moines to Fort Dodge.

On the 24th of April, 1866, at Fort Dodge, Mr. Stine married Miss Alice McAnally, who was born in De Kalb county, Indiana, April 7, 1849, a daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Potts) McAnally, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Defiance county, Ohio. Her parents were married in the Buckeye state, where they made their home for a number of years, and then spent eleven years in De Kalb county, Indiana. In the spring of 1866 they removed to Webster county, Iowa, and located in Pleasant Valley township. Upon the purchase of one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land they lived for two years, and after disposing of the property went to Cass county, Missouri, where the father died June 11, 1896, and

was buried at Harrisonville, that county. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had been justice of peace for a number of years, and had held most of the important township offices in Indiana. His wife, who is now living in Butler, Bates county, Missouri, is the mother of fifteen children: James, now deceased, married Mary Knott, who lives in Waterloo, Indiana; Louisa, also deceased, became the wife of Daniel Rhodes, who married again, and died in Webster county, Iowa; Sarah, who died at Kearney, Nebraska, married James Wallace, who died in Bremer county, Iowa; Thomas, who died in Rochester, Indiana, married Nancy Keely, whose death occurred in Kansas City, Missouri; Susan and Mary both died in infancy; Amanda, who became the widow of William Hornberger, lives in Bates county, Missouri, and has since married Albert Rogers; Catherine and Isabella died in infancy; William H. married Kate Corey and lives in Lehigh, Iowa; Anna died at the age of nine years; Alice is the wife of A. L. Stine; John is now deceased, and his widow, formerly Martha Wynn, married again and lives in Cass county, Missouri; B. W., who lives in Lehigh, Iowa, first married Mary Ball McAnally and after her death wedded her half-sister, Hannah Ball; and A. L. married Elizabeth Copeland and lives in Rich Hill, Bates county, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stine have been born the following children: Mary E., born January 2, 1868, and died August 9, 1869; Laura A., born September 1, 1869, and married Thomas Sebber in 1893, lives on a farm in Newark township and has two children living, Clara and Alice; Daisy L., born July 26, 1871, married J. J. Fritz in 1892, lives at Fort Dodge, and has one child, Grace; Mabel C., born February 22, 1873, married Robert Johnston in 1892, lives in Estherville, Iowa, and has four children, Pearl, Albert, Ruby and Culbert; Margaret A., born May 22, 1875, married Jeremiah Coleman in 1896, lives in Washington township on a farm and has two children, Ellen and Lyle; William Ernest, born February 23, 1877, is a traveling salesman for the Fort Dodge Grocery Company; Albert B., born April 17, 1880, died December 16, 1881; Aaron F., born March 14, 1882, lives in Washington township; Faith, born August 3, 1884, and Robert J., born September 14, 1886, are at home; Lisle, born September 13, 1889, died November 10 of the same year; Samuel L., born January 7, 1891, completes the family.

After his marriage Mr. Stine lived in Webster county until March 14, 1867, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked there that summer at making hay and hauling ties and bricks. On the 16th of October, the same year, he returned to Webster county and bought five acres of land on section 10, Pleasant Valley township, and in 1876 sold out and settled on the Fort Dodge Coal Company's land, where he built a house and ran a coal mine until 1896. He then purchased forty acres of land on section 3, Pleasant Valley township, and afterward bought eighty acres, and at the present time he owns one hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county. The coal mine under his farm is leased to other parties, and at present Mr. Stine devotes the greater part of his time to agricultural pursuits. He is a wide-awake, progressive man, and has added his share to the best development of Webster county. Mr. Stine is a popular and well-known man and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sparta

Lodge, No. 226, at Kalo. He is also associated with the Grand Army of the Republic, Fort Donelson Post, at Fort Dodge. Dodge.

JOHN O'LOUGHLIN.

John O'Loughlin, deceased, through the years of his identification with Fort Dodge enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow townsmen by reason of his strict integrity and upright dealings. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 20, 1820, and in early life came to the United States. Prior to his departure for this country both his parents died, and the trip to America was made alone. He first took up his residence in Roundout, New York. Learning the mason's trade, he followed that occupation throughout his active business life, and during his residence in Fort Dodge, he also dealt in real estate to some extent.

In 1854 Mr. O'Loughlin was married at Roundout, New York, to Miss Ellen Murphy, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and they became the parents of the following named children: Mary, now a resident of Fort Dodge, was born in Roundout, New York, and successfully engaged in teaching school for some time; Elizabeth is the wife of T. A. Cunningham, of Fort Dodge; Ella is the wife of C. E. Griffin, a merchant of Clare, Iowa; and John C. is a mason and contractor of Fort Dodge. All the children, with the exception of the first named, were born in Fort Dodge.

It was on the 1st of October, 1856, that Mr. O'Loughlin and his family came to Fort Dodge, and with its business interests he was closely identified until his death, which occurred June 22, 1886. His wife, who survived him some years, passed away on the 17th of February, 1896. Their home was at 546 Third avenue, north, which house was built by Mr. O'Loughlin alone in early days. He not only erected the walls of this structure, but also quarried the gypsum and cut the stone, it taking him about five years to complete the task, but it to-day stands as a substantial monument to his architectural skill and handiwork. In all the relations of life he was found true to every trust reposed in him, and was held in high regard by all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life.

JOHN LOOBY.

For several years the subject of this sketch was actively identified with the business interests of Fort Dodge and was accounted one of its most reliable and highly respected citizens. He was born in Utica, New York, May 6, 1835, and was a son of Thomas Looby, a native of Ireland and a retired gentleman. At an early day the family removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and there our subject acquired his literary education and also learned the carpenter's trade. When the country became involved in civil war he offered his services to the government, enlisting in April, 1861, for ninety days, as a member of Company D, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the end of that time he was mustered out and did not re-enlist on account of rheumatism.

Coming to Iowa in the summer of 1861, Mr. Looby first located in Dubuque and turned his attention to boat building in the daytime and to drilling recruits at night until 1862, when he accepted a position as

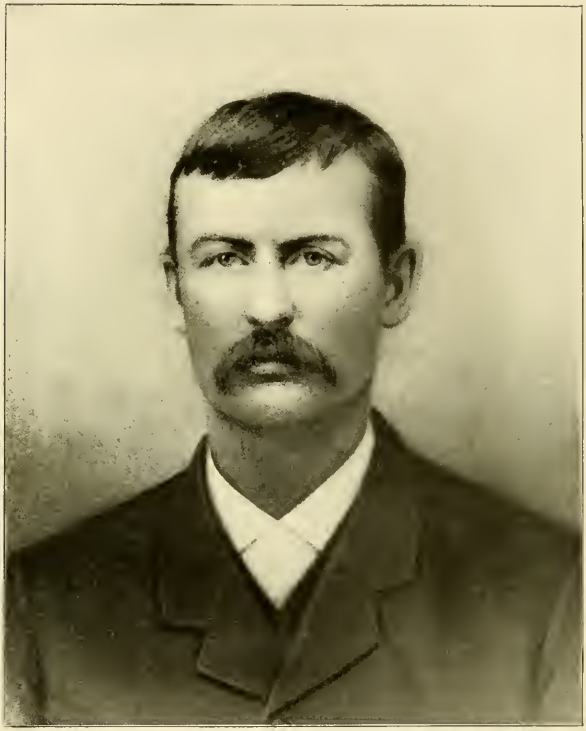
freight conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The following year he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as passenger conductor, running between Dubuque and Fort Dodge, and remained with that corporation until 1879, when he embarked in the grain and stock business and followed that pursuit for one year. The following year was spent in travel in the west, and in 1882 he opened a drug store in Fort Dodge, which he carried on quite successfully until ill health caused his retirement from business in 1894. Mr. Looby's efforts met with success and at the time of his death he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Looby was married on October 31, 1874, to Miss Annie Goodwin, who was born in Watertown, New York, January 7, 1856. Her parents, John and Mary (McAdams) Goodwin, were natives of Ireland and Vermont, respectively. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Looby were born six children, the first four in Dubuque and the others in Fort Dodge. In order of birth they are as follows: Jennie, born August 8, 1875, is now the wife of Virgil Deckert, a plumber of Fort Dodge; Alice, born October 10, 1877, is the wife of J. T. Garland, bookkeeper for the Iowa Plaster Company of this city; Julia, born May 30, 1879, is the wife of Herbert L. Dickinson, a farmer of Elreno, Oklahoma; Annie, born January 31, 1881, is the wife of E. F. Warren, a machinist of Chicago; and Agnes, born March 25, 1883, and Esther, born April 25, 1886, are both attending St. Joseph's Academy of Des Moines. The family residence in Fort Dodge is at 813 First avenue north.

Mr. Looby died November 15, 1896, and his death was deeply mourned by a host of warm friends as well as his immediate family. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R. He was also an honorary member of Company G, Iowa National Guards, and was one of the representative and prominent citizens of Fort Dodge.

SARAH ELMIRA DANIELS.

The oft-demonstrated fact that women possess particular aptitude for the management of agricultural enterprises is happily illustrated in the successful career of Sarah Elmira Daniels, widow of W. H. Daniels, and the owner of a farm of two hundred acres on section 8, Webster township. Until her tenth year Mrs. Daniels lived in Macon county, Illinois, where she was born June 8, 1854, a daughter of Henry Widick, subsequently identified with the substantial growth of Webster county, and mentioned at length in another part of this work.

At the public schools of Webster county Mrs. Daniels diligently continued the study begun in Illinois, and remained under the parental roof, a mile from where she now lives, up to the time of her marriage with W. H. Daniels, March 23, 1873. Mr. Daniels was born in Bureau county, Illinois, June 9, 1849, a son of Daniel Daniels, the latter of whom was for many years one of the chief promoters of the well-being of this county. The son graduated from the district schools and the high school of Webster City, and lived with his parents until the time of his marriage. He then purchased eighty acres of land, to the improvement of which he devoted his best energies up to the time of his death, October 24, 1899. Nor did the eighty acres represent the entire result of his industry, for as the years went by and his harvests yielded



W. H. DANIELS

MRS. W. H. DANIELS

abundantly more lands came into his possession, so that in time he owned more than six hundred acres. He was an excellent manager and shrewd business man and understood how to best utilize the land in the improvement of which he took such pride. He raised considerable high-grade stock and engaged in general farming, but was by no means self-centered in his interests, for township affairs in general commanded his earnest consideration and support. As a stanch Republican he held many offices of trust and responsibility, and he was conspicuously averse to the crooked methods often resorted to by office holders at the expense of the public welfare. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributed to the extent of his ability toward its charities and support, and he was fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World. In the Laboring Men's Co-operative Life Association he carried a policy of two thousand dollars, and also two thousand dollars in the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Daniels was unexpectedly called from the surroundings of which he had been an integral and influential part, for his illness was of but a week's duration. He was a man of sterling worth and unblemished integrity, and the hosts of friends who missed him from the accustomed haunts appreciated his many enviable traits of character.

Mrs. Daniels is at present the owner of two hundred acres of her husband's property, the balance of the six hundred acres having been divided up among the heirs according to the terms of his will. Upon this well-regulated and fertile farm she has reared the following children: Della Mabel, born March 5, 1874, and now the wife of Edward Wooddle, of Webster township; Bertha Evelyn, born February 12, 1877, and the wife of Edward Reed, a farmer of Webster township; Daisy Agnes, born September 6, 1879, and at present the wife of James Hamilton, a farmer living one mile east of the Daniels farm; Howard Alvin, born May 30, 1882, and living with his mother; William Ralph, born June 21, 1884; Mollie Augusta, born February 6, 1889; Walter Edgar, born January 17, 1892; Hazel Gay, born March 30, 1896. In the carrying on of her various interests Mrs. Daniels is ably assisted by three of her sons, who are successfully maintaining the methods adopted by their father, and are in every way progressive and broad-minded members of society. Mrs. Daniels is a share holder in the Lehigh Savings Bank, and is a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Lehigh. She has a pleasant and comfortable home, fine barns and general improvements, is a worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and an influential member of the social and material life of the township.

HIRAM KEEFER.

For over a quarter of a century this gentleman was identified with the interests of Fort Dodge, and was accounted one of its most highly respected citizens. He was born in Coeymans, Albany county, New York, August 8, 1824, and in early life was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in Albany. After he had thoroughly mastered that occupation he commenced business for himself as a contractor and builder.

On the 22d of September, 1847, Mr. Keefer was united in marriage with Miss Susan Palmer, of Westero, New York, and before leaving Albany county one son was born to them, John P., whose birth occurred April 20, 1853. On the 21st of April, 1856,

Mr. Keefer and his family removed from Albany to Harvard Junction, McHenry county, Illinois, where the son died February 11, 1859. Another son, Charles M., was born at that place October 19, 1861. While at Harvard Mr. Keefer was associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as contractor and builder.

In 1868 he brought his family to Fort Dodge, Iowa, arriving here on the 14th of April, and here formed a partnership with L. Blanden and H. Norton in the lumber business under the firm name of Blanden, Norton & Company. His worth and ability were soon widely recognized and he became a prominent factor in public affairs, serving as a member of the city council from the fourth ward and also as a member of the school board. His course was ever such as to commend him to the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact either in public or private life, and at his death, which ocurred October 31, 1893, he left many friends as well as his immediate family to mourn his loss. His widow, who was born on the 1st of March, 1821, at New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, is now eighty-one years of age, but still enjoys good health. She makes her home at 1331 Fourth avenue south, where she is surrounded by a host of warm friends and acquaintances.

Charles M. Keefer, the only child of our subject now living, was reared and educated in Fort Dodge, and was connected with a grocery store in this city in 1877 and 1878. On severing his connection with the firm he commenced railroading as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad in the fall of 1879, and in the spring of the following year was called to Minneapolis as a conductor on the main line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, with which he remained four years. He was next in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and while with that road, September 19, 1885, he fell from the top of a box car, passing between two cars, and falling with his right hand on the rail, so that it was crushed under the wheels. This necessitated the amputation of that member. Since then Mr. Keefer has been a bookkeeper and traveling salesman, and makes his home in Fort Dodge. He acceptably served one term as city assessor, to which office he was elected by a large majority—a fact that plainly indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He was married, May 19, 1889, to Miss Lucy E. Cooley, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

FRANK L. EASLEY.

Probably one of the best-known civil engineers of this section of the state is Frank L. Easley, of Fort Dodge, his home being at 613½ Central avenue. He was born November 29, 1850, near Crawfordsville, in Parke county, Indiana, and is one of a family of ten children, having five brothers and four sisters. His parents, Daniel and Rachel (Newcomb) Easley, both died in October, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven and seventy-five years, respectively. Both were born in this country, and the father was a contractor and builder by occupation. He was a soldier of both the Mexican and Civil wars, and was a most loyal and patriotic citizen. In 1851 he removed with his family to Ottumwa, Iowa, where in connection with his chosen occu-

pation he also ran a mill until the Civil war broke out, when he assisted in organizing two companies of infantry, but he himself joined the First Iowa Cavalry.

Frank L. Easley acquired his early education in the public schools of Ottumwa, and also studied civil engineering, being connected with that department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad service in starting out upon his business career. Coming to Webster county in 1875, he engaged in civil engineering and the study of law and was admitted to practice before the state and federal courts in 1880. That year he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the capacity of civil engineer, and in 1883 was elected county surveyor of Webster county, which office he filled for a number of terms. He also served as city engineer for ten years, being elected to that position in 1884, and under his supervision all of the sewer mains of Fort Dodge were built and the water works reconstructed. He made the plans and specifications and superintended the erection of the water tower. In 1884 Mr. Easley assisted in locating and building the Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Great Western system, and in 1898 again entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on double-track work between Cedar Rapids and Tama City, and also laid out a switch-yard in Cedar Rapids. Being then transferred, he engaged in the construction of the lines on Soldier and Boyer rivers near Dennison, Iowa, but during all this time he made his headquarters in Fort Dodge and maintained an office here. At the present time he is engaged in special work of various kinds in the line of his profession, and is considered one of the best and most capable civil engineers in Iowa.

On the 3d of March, 1872, Mr. Easley was united in marriage with Miss Melissia McKinley, a daughter of Abner McKinley, who was a farmer by occupation. To Mr. and Mrs. Easley have been born the following children: Minnie, the wife of L. B. Euswell, of Calhoun county, Iowa; Emma, who is the wife of a Mr. Davidson and a resident of Webster county; Andrew, also a farmer of this county; Rachel, who is married to a brother of the other Mr. Davidson and resides in this county; Eva, who married a Mr. Reckard, of South Dakota, where they make their home; and Frank, who resides in this county. Fraternally Mr. Easley is a member of the Masonic order, holding the Memphis Rite, ninetieth degree.

J. F. KUSTERER.

From crude inactivity and unproductiveness Mr. Kusterer has developed his farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 5, Fulton township, until at the present time there are few properties in the county which yield more abundant harvests or reward industry with more lucrative returns. This especially enterprising tiller of the soil was born in Logan county, Illinois, February 20, 1854, a son of Jonathan Conrad and Caroline (Bauer) Kusterer, natives of Germany.

In the fatherland Jonathan Conrad Kusterer was a successful farmer, while she whom he eventually married was a clerk in her father's brick-yard. After uniting their fortunes for good and all they came to America in June, 1853, the sailing craft making the voyage in sixty-one days. Upon landing in New York they went direct to Springfield, Illinois, by rail, and from there to Mount Pulaski, that state, in the vicin-

ity of which town they rented land for ten or eleven years. With the money saved from this undertaking they purchased eighty acres of land in Sagamon county, Illinois, upon which they lived for eighty years, and this was afterward given in trade with a money consideration for another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Logan county, Illinois. There the first wife died in 1886, and two years later the father married Mary Vogel, who, by her previous marriage, had one son, John, now living in Quincy. In the course of time the father's health failed, and in search of that vitality supposed to be imparted by the balmy air and perpetual sunshine of California he went thither with his wife, and died amid his delightful surroundings in October, 1901. His wife now lives in Mount Pulaski, Illinois. There were seven children in the family: Wilhelmina, who is now the wife of Christian Schrote, a farmer near Mount Pulaski; J. F.; John, who married Kate Bresmer and lives in Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa; Louis, who married Lena Rose and lives on the home farm in Illinois; Mary, who is now the wife of Garret Rentmister and lives near Mount Pulaski; Edward, who married June McNeil and lives in Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa; and Samuel, who married Fannie Ellison and lives in Sangamon county, Illinois.

As a boy Mr. Kusterer lived on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. His life was practically uneventful up to the time of his marriage, January 30, 1878, with Catherine Volle, who was born near Mount Pulaski, Illinois, December 2, 1858. The parents of Mrs. Kusterer emigrated from Germany in 1830, and two years later settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, eventually removing to the vicinity of Mount Pulaski, Illinois, where they have since lived. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Kusterer is the oldest; George, who married Nancy Broughton and lives in Kansas; Jacob, a resident of Logan county, Illinois; John C., who married Leora Lakin and lives in Logan county; Frederick; Lillie; Louis; and Walter. To Mr. and Mrs. Kusterer have been born six children: Fannie E., born September 20, 1879; Lydia M., June 20, 1882; Laura A., April 11, 1889; Daniel J., March 28, 1892; Luvina, March 25, 1894; and Ella May, September 11, 1898.

For twenty-one years Mr. Kusterer lived in Logan county, Illinois, upon rented land, and in the meantime had purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and upon which he moved in 1898. He has spared no pains in general improvements and has spent over two thousand five hundred dollars in endeavoring to make his property one of the finest in Webster county. The buildings are constructed after the most approved manner, and the machinery introduced is of modern construction and in accord with latter-day methods of conducting a farm. Mr. Kusterer is affiliated with the Republican party, but has been too actively employed with his general interests to either desire or seek public recognition. He occupies a conspicuous place among the progressive agriculturists and citizens of Fulton township, and is a promoter of the all-around stability of its interests and institutions.

LEMUEL LONG.

Lemuel Long, a retired farmer residing on section 34, Deer Creek township, is an honored representative of the early pioneers of this county and a true type of the

LEMUEL LONG

energetic, hardy men who have actively assisted in developing and improving this beautiful and fertile agricultural country. He dates his residence in this county from the spring of 1856 and in its development and progress he has taken an active part.

Mr. Long was born in Coventry, Connecticut, October 29, 1813, and is now the only one living in a family of ten children, of whom he was eighth in order of birth. The Long family was founded in the new world by three brothers, who came to this country in early colonial days and settled in New York. One remained in that state, but one subsequently removed to Connecticut and the other to Pennsylvania. From the Connecticut branch our subject is descended. His father, Reuben Long, was a native of the Nutmeg state, where he spent his early life engaged in farming, but his last years were passed in Erie county, New York, where he located when that region was an almost unbroken wilderness and in the midst of the forest he cleared and developed a farm. When a young man he married Miss Esther Abby, also a native of Connecticut. Her father took part in the early Indian wars and also in the Revolution, and her husband was also numbered among the Continental soldiers who aided the colonies in achieving their independence.

Lemuel Long passed his boyhood and youth in Erie county, New York, and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority. In 1835 he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, which state was then a territory, and took up a claim of eighty acres, which he subsequently purchased when the land came into market. There he opened up a good farm and successfully engaged in its operation for several years. He next went to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1854, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land near Ottawa, which he commenced to improve, but at the end of two years he sold that place at a good profit and came to Webster county, Iowa, arriving in April, 1856. After purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Deer Creek township, he returned to Illinois for his family. Their first home here was a log house, in which they lived for several years while Mr. Long broke the land and placed it under cultivation. In later years he sold a part of the original purchase and bought other land, and to-day owns two hundred and twenty acres, under excellent cultivation and well improved with good buildings. In connection with general farming he engaged in raising and feeding stock for market, but has now laid aside all business cares and is enjoying a well-earned rest.

While a resident of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, Mr. Long was married in 1840 to Miss Jane Shoemaker, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and died after coming to this county in 1857. By that union seven children were born, namely: Reuben, now a resident of Clarinda, Iowa; Charles, a farmer of Nebraska; Eli, a resident of Minnesota; Joseph, a farmer of Webster county; Mary, wife of Wilson Lumpkin, a business man of Louisiana; Martha, wife of W. C. Brown, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Ada, wife of George Wright, of Connecticut. Mr. Long was again married in this county in 1857, his second union being with Miss Adaline F. Hunt, a native of Monroe county, New York, where her early life was passed. Her father, Ebenezer Hunt, was a miller by trade and

one of the first settlers of Webster county, Iowa. In early life Mrs. Long engaged in teaching and taught the first summer school in Fort Dodge. She died May 26, 1901, leaving five children: Esther, now the wife of Samuel Bechtel, of California; Erastus E., who is engaged in farming on the home place; Ellen M., wife of W. B. Miller, of Fort Dodge; Pattie May, wife of James B. Garrett, of Fort Dodge; and George L., who was married in December, 1899, to Bertha L. Fuller and had one daughter, Bertha Ruth, who died at the age of nine months.

On attaining his majority Mr. Long became identified with the Democracy, but being a strong Abolitionist, he joined the Republican party at the outbreak of the Civil war, and has since been one of its stanch supporters. He has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs and served for eight years as township trustee, thirteen years as township school treasurer, and as a member of the school board for several years. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but has never united with any church organization. His long residence in this county, covering almost half a century has made him widely and favorably known, and he has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer days in this locality, when the county was all wild and unimproved. He owned the first threshing machine ever brought into the county and run the same during season for twelve years. He also bought the first mower and reaper, and not only cut grain for his neighbors, but for farmers living in adjoining counties, as improved machinery was very scarce in pioneer days. He is a man of tried integrity and sterling worth, and well deserves prominent mention among the honored pioneers and representative citizens of his adopted county.

JAMES O. NELSON.

Among the prominent and successful Norwegians of Webster county particular mention is due James O. Nelson, who has improved his opportunities in the land of his adoption and is the possessor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 30, Fulton township. He was born in Norway, May 26, 1859, and is a son of Nels and Anna (Jenson) Nelson, who were born and spent their entire lives in the northern country, where the mother died in 1877 and the father in 1883. Of their two living sons, Nels is a farmer and is still living in the land of his Norse ancestors.

Like the average youth of Norway, James O. Nelson received a practical home training, and was educated in the district schools. He remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, after which he was employed by the month on the surrounding farms until the age of twenty-four. Hoping much from a complete change of surroundings, he emigrated to America in 1883, and, upon locating in Story City, Iowa, was for a time employed by the railroad, and subsequently worked on a farm until the time of his marriage in Hamilton county, April 1, 1886. Mrs. Nelson was formerly Torby A. Peterson, a native of Hamilton county, and born March 13, 1869. Her parents, who were of Norwegian birth, came to America and settled first in Illinois, from which state they removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, where they at present live. Their son Oscar is a resident of Minnesota, while Bertha, the wife of Martin Miller, and Julia, the wife

of J. P. Brakke, are residents of Fulton township, Webster county.

After his marriage Mr. Nelson worked in Marshall county for a year, and for the following year worked for his father-in-law. In 1888 he rented land for a year, and then bought the farm upon which he now lives, and where his first wife died March 21, 1894. There were born of this union three children: Nels A., born January 16, 1887; Alfred T., born March 22, 1890; and Tobias, born March 12, 1894, and died July 12, 1894. April 1, 1898, Mr. Nelson married Bertha Martenson, who was born in Norway February 1, 1861, and whose father died in January of 1878, but whose mother is still living in her native land. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Nelson are: Tobias, who lives in Marshall county; Martin, who is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Balate, who is the wife of Andrew Brakke and lives in Norway; Mabel, who married G. Larson and also lives in Norway; Christiana, who is the wife of Samuel Torbgarens and lives in Norway; and Martha, who is unmarried and lives in the same country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were born two children: Anna, who was born May 2, 1900, and died the following day; and Amandel, who was born February 13, 1902.

Mr. Nelson is engaged in farming and also raises a high grade of cattle. Although for several years an invalid, and at present unable to accomplish any great amount of work, he is able, with the assistance of his strong and capable sons, to keep things on the farm in a highly prosperous condition. He is a Republican, and a stanch adherent of the principles of that party, but has never cared for political office. He is a man of high moral character, as are most of his countrymen, and the Norwegian Lutheran church near his farm owes its existence to his promotion and support.

JOHN B. GILL.

Among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Fort Dodge is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He has made his home here since the spring of 1869, and is now successfully engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Fourth avenue south and Nineteenth street. A native of the neighboring state of Illinois, he was born in Ogle county, December 23, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Charlotte (Plane) Gill, who were born in England and came to America in 1837. By occupation the father was a farmer.

For his early education John B. Gill is indebted to the public schools of Byron, Illinois, where he pursued his studies during the winter months and aided his father in the work of the home farm through the summer season until he entered the army during the Civil war. He first enlisted in 1861, but his father believing him too young to enter the service, he was not allowed to go to the front. However, on the 12th of December, 1863, he enlisted at Byron in Company M, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain John F. Austin and Colonel John L. Beveridge, who was later governor of Illinois. From their camp at St. Charles, Illinois, the regiment went to Alton, where they did guard duty at the prison for about three months. After this they were sent to St. Louis, Missouri, and for some time was engaged in fighting bushwhackers in Missouri and Arkansas. They participated in numerous engagements, including those at California Sta-

tion, Independence, Missouri, and Little Blue, where General Marmaduke was captured. The hardest battle in which they took part was at Otonio on the Arkansas line. They remained there until after the surrender of General Lee, when they were sent out on the plains near Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Gill was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 23, 1865, and received an honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois, six days later.

Returning to Byron, he remained on the home farm until his removal to Fort Dodge in the spring of 1869. He was married in St. Charles, Illinois, to Miss Mary J. McClane, whose parents were natives of that state, and by this union seven children were born, namely: Nellie, now the wife of J. A. Fletcher, who is engineer in the brickyards of Fort Dodge; Thomas B., who lives at home with his parents; Carrie M., widow of Dr. A. P. Anderson; Edith, the wife of J. J. O'Brien, of Sioux City, Iowa; Katie M., a teacher living at home; Alice, wife of E. E. Mason, bookkeeper in Olson's drug store; and Frank, at home.

After coming to Fort Dodge, Mr. Gill engaged in teaming for two years, and later was employed in the store of J. M. Berry & Company until 1882, when he formed a partnership with C. O. Peterson and embarked in the grocery business on Central avenue, under the firm name of Peterson & Gill. In 1887 he sold his interest in that establishment to his partner and purchased the stock of John Wolfinger, continuing to engage in the same line of business for two years, at the end of which time he disposed of his store. He then gave his attention to the livery business for three years, and on selling out was not actively engaged in any business until 1895, when he erected a store building at the corner of Fourth avenue south and nineteenth street and put in a stock of groceries. This store he has since conducted with marked success, having by fair and honorable dealings and good goods secured a liberal share of the public patronage. From 1895 until 1901 Mr. Gill was a member of the police force of Fort Dodge, and proved a very capable and trustworthy officer. He also held the office of deputy sheriff one term. In politics Mr. Gill supports the men and measures of the Republican party. For three terms he was a member of the city council from the second ward and also served two terms on the school board. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an honored member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R.

HENRY HAYLER.

This well-known resident of Fort Dodge was born in Battle, County of Sussex, England, on the 4th of May, 1837, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Weeks) Hayler, who spent their entire lives in that country. The father was a chartist and a merchant tailor. Our subject has one brother living in the United States—George Hayler, who is a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan. His half-brother, Guy Hayler, is a well-known English temperance leader, the editor of the Temperance Witness at Newcastle on the Tyne, and the author of Master Method George Proctor, the Teetotaler.

Mr. Hayler, of this review, was reared and educated in his native place, and in 1853 came alone to America. He first lo-

cated in Lockport, New York, where he had an uncle living, and for about six years was employed in sorting wool in a factory. He then learned the painter's trade, which he followed for twelve years at Ann Arbor Michigan, and then engaged in farming near that city until 1871, which year witnessed his arrival in Iowa. Taking up a government homestead in Calhoun county, he devoted his time and energies to its improvement and cultivation until 1874, when he removed to Fort Dodge and worked in an iron foundry and machine shop for two years. He next did odd jobs until 1881, when he embarked in the hardware business and carried it on for seven years. Since then he has given his attention to gardening. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county, and is held in the highest regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 22d of December, 1859, Mr. Hayler was united in marriage with Miss Maria Ashton, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who was born in Moulton, England, January 26, 1841, and came to the new world in 1851 with her parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Beers) Ashton, also natives of England. The father was born in Lincolnshire and was a bricklayer by trade. Both he and his wife died in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mrs. Hayler is a sister of the gentlemen composing the firm of Ashton Brothers, grocers, on Central avenue, Fort Dodge.

The children born to our subject and his wife are as follows: Elizabeth A., born October 7, 1860, is the wife of Professor A. V. Storm, of Cherokee, Iowa; Emma J., born November 7, 1862, is teaching in the high school of Quimby, Iowa; Hannah T., born September 21, 1865, is the wife of Jason Lowry, a banker of Pomeroy, Iowa; Robert H., born March 21, 1867, is a farmer of Webster county; Rudolph A., born October 20, 1871, is an engineer on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and resides in Fort Dodge; Charles W., born November 28, 1873, is a carpenter of Fort Dodge; Florence A., born April 14, 1876, is a teacher by occupation; Henry Clarence, born August 25, 1878, is stock clerk for the Fort Dodge Grocery Company; George R., born June 25, 1880, is a graduate of the State University and is now a civil engineer; and Arthur F., born June 12, 1885, is at home. The family is one of which any parents might well be proud, for all are now filling honorable positions in life.

FREDERICK E. WEISS.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most progressive and successful farmers of Badger township, where he and his sons own and operate four hundred acres of rich and arable land on section 20, about six miles north of Fort Dodge. A native of Germany, he was born in Prussia on the 24th of June, 1840, and was a lad of eleven years when, in company with his parents, he crossed the ocean and settled in Cook county, Illinois, within ten miles of Chicago. The family made their home upon a farm, and there our subject grew to manhood, early becoming familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the same time he acquired a good practical education in the common schools near his home.

While still a resident of Cook county, Illinois, Mr. Weiss was married, in 1863, to Miss Amelia Weiss, who is also of Ger-

man birth, being born in the same neighborhood as her husband. She was a young lady on her emigration to the new world. After his marriage Mr. Weiss engaged in farming and also worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, near Chicago for several years. It was in 1878 that he came to Iowa with his own and his father's family, and took up his residence in Badger township, Webster county, where he now resides. There the father had purchased an eighty-acre farm but partially improved, and while he made his home in Fort Dodge our subject operated the place. At the father's death the children of our subject succeeded to the place. In connection with farming Mr. Weiss has worked at his trade in this county, and, prospering in his undertakings, he has purchased land from time to time until he and his sons now own over four hundred acres under a high state of cultivation. They have built a comfortable and commodious residence and convenient outbuildings and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. Mr. Weiss alone owns two hundred and forty acres adjoining the old homestead, and is to-day one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his community. As a carpenter he has assisted in the erection of many buildings in and around Fort Dodge, and in this way has materially aided in the upbuilding and development of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiss have a family of seven children, namely: Louis and William are both married and engaged in farming on the home place; Henry is married and engaged in the butcher business in Fort Dodge; Otto is also married and now holds a responsible position in the county treasurer's office at Fort Dodge; Louisa is the wife of Rudolph Beecher, a harness maker of Fort Dodge; and Albert and Carl are both at home with their parents.

Mr. Weiss cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and twice supported General Grant for the presidency, but since that time has affiliated with the Democratic party. For several years he served as township trustee and supervisor of highways, and his official duties were always most capably and satisfactorily performed. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Fort Dodge and are people of prominence in the community where they reside.

P. L. LARSON.

One of the most progressive and energetic business men of Fort Dodge is P. L. Larson, the well-known proprietor of the Larson Greenhouse on the northwest corner of Seventeenth street and Central avenue. He was born at Malmo, in the southern part of Sweden, July 6, 1865, and was reared and educated in that country. He also served one year in the Swedish army. When a boy of fourteen he was apprenticed to a florist, and in due time thoroughly mastered the business to which he has since devoted the greater part of his time and attention. So competent was he at the age of twenty years he was placed in charge of a fine greenhouse in his native land, and held the position two years.

On the 1st of May, 1887, Mr. Larson came to the United States and first located in Litchfield, Minnesota, where he spent a short time, and then went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked in a greenhouse until 1891. He next went to Denver, Colorado, and became a partner in a florist

business there. At the end of two years he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he had charge of a greenhouse until coming to Fort Dodge in July, 1897. In the meantime he was married in Denver, on the 30th of August, 1894, to Miss Katherina Anderson, who was born in Sweden.

On first coming to Fort Dodge Mr. Larson leased the greenhouses for two years, but in 1899 purchased his present property, which he has greatly improved and enlarged, now having sixteen thousand square feet of glass. He now owns five lots—one hundred and sixty-two and a half feet on Seventeenth street and two hundred and fifty feet on Central avenue—which are covered by seven greenhouses one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The first of these is devoted to smilax, palms and ferns, the second to tea roses, the third to general propagating, the third and fourth to carnations, the fifth to chrysanthemums in season and bedded plants, the sixth to American beauty roses, and the seventh to carnations and violets. The heat for these buildings is furnished by a fifty-horse-power engine, and recently a steam trap has been put in, this being a device for taking the condensed steam from the pipes. Mr. Larson's office is a building eighteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, and is located on the northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Central avenue, while the boiler and workshop is located at the rear just west of the greenhouses. In the workshop, which is a building fourteen by one hundred and twelve feet, all the potting and packing is done. Mr. Larson raises large crops of lettuce and parsley all the year round, and in the spring grows all kinds of garden plants and radishes for market. During the winter he confines his trade to cut flowers, palms and ferns, and enjoys an excellent trade extending over a large radius around Fort Dodge. In his business he employs four men all the year round. His greenhouses are equipped with the latest improved appliances, including the latest ventilating machine, by which the entire roof can be raised by simply turning a crank. He is very progressive in his methods, is an energetic, enterprising and reliable business man, and well deserves the success that has come to him, it being due entirely to his own unaided efforts and good business ability. His residence is located just north of the greenhouses. Fraternally Mr. Larson is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN H. KELLY.

By industry and good management Mr. Kelly has attained to an enviable position among the farmers of Webster county. A native of County Clare, Ireland, he was born of Irish parents, who never came to America and who are now deceased. When fifteen years of age he came to the United States, and up to 1876 was variously employed by the day. He understood the advantage of application and faithfulness, and his life has been attuned to these admirable underlying principles.

In May, 1876, Mr. Kelly married Ellen Hanrahan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who came to the United States when eighteen years of age and worked out in different families up to the time of her marriage. Her parents, Roger and Johannah Hanrahan, had a large family of children, and of these the following are living: Bridget, the wife of Jerry Greehey, of Ireland; Daniel, who married Kate Lonegan and lives in Duncombe, Iowa; William, who married Mary Reedy and lives on

a farm north of Duncombe; Roger, who still lives in Ireland; and John, who married Mary O'Connor and runs a shoe store in Webster City. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, nine of whom are now living: Mary, born August 22, 1877; John, January 30, 1879; Josie, May 28, 1880; William, May 5, 1882; Daniel, May 1, 1885; Catherine, November 4, 1883; Nellie, April 16, 1888; Norah, January 10, 1890; and Agnes, October 7, 1893. Two of the children died in infancy.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Kelly was section foreman on the New York Central Railway, after which he came to Iowa, and in March of 1878 settled on land near the town of Duncombe, which at that time consisted of a depot and store and gave very little promise for the future. His nearest neighbor was one and a half miles distant, and he started in to formulate prosperity with almost nothing in the world save willing hands and plenty of determination. With the gains permitted by his frugality and wise management he purchased some land, to which he added from time to time, until at present he is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres, constituting one of the finest properties in Webster county. He has a pleasant and comfortable home, and is able to enjoy not only the necessities but many of the luxuries of life. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a Democrat in political affiliation.

GEORGE W. FLOWER.

The family represented by Mr. Flower, of Washington township, traces its ancestry to England, whence his grandfather emigrated to America and settled in New York state. His father, Lewis Flower, was born and reared in New York, and there followed the occupation of a contractor and builder until his death about 1851. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Valentine, a native of New York and a life-long resident of that state. Born of their union were eight children, namely: William, who married Miss Martha Watts and is living near the old homestead in Queens county, New York; George W., of this sketch; Charles, who enlisted in the United States navy, but subsequently entered the regular army and was killed while in service in the west; Zeblin, who was also killed in the army; Benjamin F., who resides in San Francisco, California; Henrietta and Lula, who died in childhood; and John H., a resident of Salem, Oregon. Some time after the death of Lewis Flower his widow was again married, becoming the wife of S. M. Havens. After the death of her second husband, she came west and visited her children, but finally returned to New York, where her death occurred in September, 1898.

In Queens county, New York, where he was born December 29, 1844, George W. Flower received his primary education in public schools, and he afterward studied in the schools of Westchester county, that state. At the age of fifteen years he began to be self-supporting and from that day forward earned his own livelihood. At the opening of the Civil war his sympathies were strongly on the side of the Union, and he determined to serve his country by fighting against the Confederacy. On June 20, 1861, he enlisted in the army, at Brooklyn, New York, and was mustered into Company G, Sixty-seventh New York Infantry, which was often called Henry Ward Beecher's regiment. For a time he

G. W. FLOWER

MRS. G. W. FLOWER

was stationed at Fort Schuyler and later was transferred to Fort Hamilton and thence to Washington, D. C., where he served under General Scott and then under General McClellan. Later the regiment was successively under Generals Meade, Ulysses S. Grant, Joseph Hooker and Ambrose E. Burnside. In all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Petersburg, this regiment bore a valiant part and aided the northern troops in gaining a decisive victory on more than one closely-contested battlefield. On the expiration of the term of service, Mr. Flower was sent to Washington and thence to Brooklyn, where he was mustered out on the 4th of July, 1864. During his entire service, covering a period of three years, he was never wounded or taken prisoner, although he was often exposed to shot and shell from the Confederate ranks.

At Shelter Island, Suffolk county, New York, December 3, 1866, Mr. Flower married Elizabeth Manwaring, who was born in Connecticut, May 6, 1843. She was a daughter of Charles D. and Elizabeth M. (Hughes) Manwaring, natives of Connecticut, who, after their marriage, removed to New York and resided in that state until their death. In their family were four daughters and six sons, namely: John, who married Fidelia Loper and makes his home in New York; Charles, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Henry, whose home is in Connecticut; Frances, widow of Louis Mulford and a resident of New York state; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Flower; Josephine, who married James Ward, of Shelter Island, New York; Ellen, wife of Gabriel Edwards, of Amagansett, Long Island; Alexander, unmarried, residing at Shelter Island, New York; Arthur, who died at fourteen years of age; and Gilbert, who married Alice Griffin and makes his home at Shelter Island. Eight children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Flower, namely: Addie T., who died at the age of nine years; Lillian G., who married Lewis Weldon, and resides at Eagle Grove, Iowa; Minnie V., now Mrs. Edward Daniels, who has three children, Gertrude, Lloyd and Earl, and resides in Washington township, Webster county; Mary E., Mrs. John Nagle, of Freeport, Illinois, who has two daughters, Flossie and Irene; George W., an expert machinist, employed at Freeport, Illinois; Arthur H., who resides with his parents; Walter G., who married Alice Young and resides in Hamilton county, Iowa, on a farm; and Gilbert R., who is with his parents.

For a time after his return from the army Mr. Flower pursued the occupation of a farmer in New York, but, believing greater opportunities awaited him further west, he came to Iowa in 1872 and settled in Dubuque. One year later he moved to Delaware county and after three years, in 1876, established his home on section 26, Washington township, Webster county, where he has since resided. The forty acres forming his original purchase comprised raw prairie land, which necessitated the hardest labor on his part before it was broken and placed in a condition to respond to cultivation. Energy and perseverance, however, in time made of the tract one of the most valuable for miles around. As his means increased he invested in additional property and is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres, lying principally on sections 25 and 26, all of which is improved farm land. His crops of grain are large, but are not sold in the markets, being held to furnish winter feed for his stock, of which he has a considerable number of

head, all high grade. It has been said by many that his stock are as fine as can be found in the township and certainly those who are familiar with the stock business would at once judge these to be of the best strains the west produces. As he is closely engrossed by the management of his farm and the care of his live stock, Mr. Flower has no leisure for participation in public affairs, and has hitherto refused to accept official positions, although he keeps posted concerning the problems before our nation and is a stanch supporter of Republican principles.

REV. FATHER RYAN.

Among the most promising Roman Catholic churches in Webster county is the church of Saint Joseph at Duncombe, an institution worthy of special mention because of the extent of its charities and the steady increase of its membership and general usefulness. Like so many of the parishes destined for large accomplishment in promoting morality and peace, this offshoot of the greatest ecclesiastical denomination in the world had a small beginning, and its rise to its present importance among the uplifting influences of a populous district is due to the faithfulness of its congregation, and the devotion of the fathers who have directed its undertakings. The band of worshippers in whose minds and hearts was conceived the potent necessity accomplished their object in 1889, at which time the present completed structure was ready for any emergency, and a tangible and practical habitation was provided for the continuance of ambitious plans for well doing. Father Garland was in charge until 1893, when Father O'Brien was appointed and continued in charge until the fall of 1898. Father Martin Murray then received temporary appointment and remained here until January, 1899, when Father Leahy assumed charge and ministered to the spiritual wants of members until May, 1900, when he was promoted to the more important charge at Otter Creek, Jackson county, Iowa. At that time Father Ryan, the present pastor, came with his earnestness and faith, and has since wrought exceeding well in many directions, and won the gratitude and good-will of all with whom he has been associated.

A native of County Tipperary, Ireland, Father Ryan was born April 11, 1864, and his father is still living in his native land. His primary classical education was acquired at the local Irish schools, after which he entered the College of Saint Patrick, at Thurles, from which he was graduated June 29, 1888. After his ordination he availed himself of the larger possibilities of America, and upon locating in Dubuque, Iowa, September 6, 1888, was appointed professor of the College of Saint Joseph, a position maintained by him for six years. On September 12, 1894, he was appointed to a pastorate in Delmar, Clinton county, Iowa, and on May 20, 1900, came to Duncombe, with the most enobling influences of which he has since been actively identified.

C. L. GATES.

The high standing of the public institutions of Webster county is due largely to the excellent character of the men placed over their management, and illustrative of this fact is the wise control of C. L. Gates, superintendent of the Webster county farm. A native of Paw Paw, Lee county, Illinois, Mr.

Gates was born October 13, 1848, a son of Erastus and Martha (Page) Gates, natives of Ohio. After the marriage of the parents in Ohio they removed to Illinois about 1840, and settled in Lee county, where the father engaged in the mercantile business until 1852. He then removed to California, where his death occurred in 1876, his wife having died in Ohio, in 1856. He was a Republican, and a member of the Advent church. To this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Edwin, who married Polly Robinson and lives at Paw Paw, Illinois; Ellen, who is the wife of William Rawdon, and lives in California; Jane, who died in 1883, at the age of forty-two years; C. L., our subject; George, who married in Ohio and lives in Democrary, Ohio; and Llewellyn, who went to California and has not since been heard from.

At the age of sixteen C. L. Gates discontinued his studies at the public schools of Paw Paw, Illinois, and in April, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Lynch Coudy. He first went to Chicago, and from there to Springfield, Illinois, from which city the regiment was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, where they joined the Sixteenth Army Corps under General A. J. Smith. In their travels they visited Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Oxford, in pursuit of General Bragg, and upon returning went to Cairo and Nashville, Tennessee, and Eastport, Mississippi; from New Orleans crossed to Fort Fisher, and from there went to Blakely, near Mobile, Alabama, and after the battle at the latter town went to Montgomery, Alabama, and to Chattanooga, Tennessee, then back to Springfield, Illinois, where Mr. Gates was discharged, in April, 1865, having served three years in the Union army.

After the war Mr. Gates returned to Paw Paw, Illinois, and engaged in farming on rented land in Lee county. At Malta, Dekalb county, Illinois, October 10, 1868, he married Ida M. Collins, who was born in Carrollton, Orleans county, New York, May 27, 1852. Mrs. Gates is a daughter of Henry and Deborah (Simpson) Collins, natives respectively of Scotland and New York. The parents lived in New York until 1858, about which time the father, who had been engaged in the mercantile business, died. The mother came to Dekalb county, Illinois, in 1860, and in 1862 married Edwin Colby, a native of Oswego county, New York. Mr. Colby died in Illinois, September 30, 1889, and his wife is now living in Lee county, Illinois. By her first union the mother had two children: Ida, the wife of C. L. Gates, and Alma, the wife of Lorenzo Abby, of Clear Lake, Iowa. Of the second union the following children were born: Sherman, who is married and lives in Illinois; Eddie, who is married and lives in Shabbona, Illinois; Archie, who married Lucy McGrady, and lives in Lee county, Illinois; Luna, who is the wife of George Fleming, and lives in Malta, Illinois; and Nellie, who is the wife of George Elbridge of Malta, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Gates have been born eight children, namely: Allie, born in Dekalb county, Illinois, January 1, 1869, married James Winter, and lives in Utica, Missouri; Charles, born in Shabbona, Dekalb county, Illinois, March 30, 1873, married Nellie Lambert, by whom he has one child, Ida, and lives in North Dakota; Nellie, born at Scranton, Greene county, Iowa, July 23, 1875, lives with her parents; Harry, born in Scranton, September 8, 1877, is engaged in the railroad business in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kittie, born in Scranton, February 1,

1879, is teaching school; George, born in Otho township, Webster county, Iowa, February 4, 1885, lives with his parents; Frank, born in Otho township, April 2, 1886, and Freddie, born in Otho township, June 24, 1888, are both at home; and a babe, who died in infancy.

For about five years after his marriage Mr. Gates lived on a farm in Illinois, after which he removed to Scranton, Greene county, Iowa, and lived on rented land until 1882. He then became identified with Webster county, Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of land which he improved and lived upon until he was appointed to his present position of superintendent of the county poor farm, in 1895. His administration has been well received throughout, and very little of the fault has been found which one naturally associates with institutions of the kind. Mr. Gates is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally a member of the United Workmen of America. From time to time considerable property has come into his possession, and he still owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres at Clear Lake, Iowa.

The county farm, of which Mr. Gates is now superintendent, was ushered upon its era of usefulness in 1874, and is located twelve miles northeast of Callender. William Crandal was the first superintendent, and at that time the main building alone existed, containing seven rooms. Mr. Crandel was succeeded by Michael Dougherty, whose place was filled by J. M. Hood, since the regime of whom Mr. Gates has had entire control. The room at the disposal of patients has been materially enlarged, so that now there are forty-eight rooms and two hundred and eighty acres of land, with large barns, granaries, and all necessary adjuncts for the extensive carrying on of general farming and stock-raising. The buildings are in good condition and are kept scrupulously clean, and everywhere are evidences of a master hand who is not only an admirable manager, but who is as well a considerate observer of the needs of those who are placed under his protection.

AMUND HANSON.

Like many other residents within the bounds of Webster county this gentleman is of foreign birth, but America has no more patriotic or loyal citizen. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Norway, in October, 1833, and was there reared to manhood. Before leaving his native land he was married to Miss Sinnnson, and to them one child was born.

In 1870 this little family emigrated to the new world, and on landing in this country proceeded at once to Clinton county, Iowa, where Mr. Hanson worked on a farm for four years, having previously followed that occupation in the land of his birth. He then came to Webster county in 1874, and purchased eighty acres of his present farm on section 3, Roland township, which at that time was all wild and unimproved, but acre after acre was soon placed under the plow until it became a highly cultivated tract. Later he bought an adjoining eighty acres; has set out an orchard and shade trees; has erected good buildings; and to-day has a well-improved place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have become the parents of two children, namely: Mary, who is now the wife of Allen Gunderson, of Minnesota, and has five children, Albert, Amiel, Alisner, Bertha and Jennie; and Caroline, wife of Christ Hendrickson, whose farm adjoins that of our subject, and by whom she

has one daughter, Gertie. Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran church of Callender, and he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles.

F. G. PETERSON.

Enterprise and progress are the keynotes to the career of F. G. Peterson, postmaster and business man of Moorland. A native of Norway, he was born April 10, 1861, and is a son of Ole and Olena Peterson, who were also born in that country. When five years of age Mr. Peterson came to America with his parents, who settled in Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa, and here he attended the public schools during the leisure of the winter months, and worked in the harvest field during the summer. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and the son naturally availed himself of the opportunity to place himself in touch with this useful occupation, and he also learned the carpenters' trade.

On December 30, 1883, Mr. Peterson married Sarah Blinck, who was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 1, 1856, a daughter of Fred and Elizabeth (Thom) Blinck, natives respectively of Germany and Ohio. Her parents were married in Davenport, Iowa, and the father eventually went to California, where he died. The mother died February 5, 1896. She had married again, her second husband being William Rowe, with whom she lived until his death in Davenport, shortly before her own demise. Of the first union there were four children, two of whom are living: George, who married Anna Barwize, lives in Herald, Texas; and Frank, who is married, lived in Scott county, then in Omaha, and later in Montana. Of the second union of the mother there were three children; Joseph, who married Sarah Henderson, lives in Webster City; Sarah is the wife of F. G. Peterson; and Edward, who married Clara Smith, lives in Webster county. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children: Grace D., who was born December 1, 1878, and now lives in Des Moines, Iowa; Alice, born November 12, 1889; and Gladys, born March 17, 1894. Fred and Joseph died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Peterson leased land in Webster county, and in 1880 bought forty acres of land on section 34, Fulton township, where he lived for two years. He then took up his residence in Moorland, bought land and built a home, and also invested in several business lots, upon one of which he erected the building in which is located the postoffice. He conducted a hotel for five years, after which he engaged in the implement business in Moorland, and in time worked up one of the largest trades in this line in the county. At present he carries all well-known makes of wagons and implements, including the Deering and McCormick goods, the Gailbraith Company's goods of Des Moines, and the Bain, the Newton, and the Weber wagons. He also handles the Baker, Anchor, and Breed buggies, and in smaller commodities handles pumps, windmills, and harness. He has a thorough understanding of popular needs in his special line of business, and his courtesy, consideration, integrity and general obligingness have won for him a deservedly large and increasing trade among the best people in the county.

A great deal of the influence exerted by Mr. Peterson has been along political lines, and he has shown particular aptitude for the discharge of public responsibility. As a stanch Republican he served as assessor for six years, and has been a member of the

school board for twelve years, as well as road supervisor for two years. In 1896, under President McKinley's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Moorland, and the affairs of the office are still managed by him with satisfaction to all concerned. He is foremost in promoting all worthy efforts at municipal improvement, and entertains the most substantial and progressive ideas regarding public affairs in general. Mr. Peterson has a large circle of friends in Moorland, and even those who differ from him politically credit him with being a public servant and business man in whom all may trust, and who is fashioning for himself a clean and untarnished record.

WILLIAM MUNN.

It is doubtful if any man in Webster county has a more comprehensive knowledge of the coal mining of Iowa than has William Munn, one of the most substantial farmers of Pleasant Valley township. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Gilmore) Munn, natives respectively of County Donegal and County Fermanagh, Ireland. The parents were married in Scotland and came to America in 1851, the voyage on the sailing vessel lasting six weeks and three days. They settled at Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and remained in that part of the state for about eleven years, the father in the meantime engaging in coal mining. They afterwards settled in Athens county, Ohio, where they remained for six months, and were later in Perry county, Ohio, for a couple of years. In Muskingum county, of the same state, they staid for a year, and in September, 1865, settled in Putnam county, West Virginia, which continued to be their home until September, 1869. They then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained for ten months, and became identified with Webster county, Iowa, August 1, 1870. As heretofore during all of his active life, the father here continued to engage in coal mining up to the time of his death in 1884, his wife surviving him until the following year. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, and was a member of the Roman Catholic church. To this earnest and kindly couple were born eleven children, of whom William is the oldest; James married Mary Mericle and lives in Coalville, Iowa; Ellen is the wife of John Cooney and lives in Washington township, Webster county; Mary died in infancy; Catherine is the wife of James McMenamin, of Washington township; Patrick is single and lives in Montana; Robert is also unmarried and lives in Colorado; John is unmarried and lives in Cooper township, Webster county; Elizabeth is the wife of William Smith and lives in Carbon, Iowa; Margarita lives in Washington township; and Thomas lives in Colorado.

William Munn attended school in Perry and Muskingum counties, and at Zanesville, Ohio, but at the age of eleven started out to aid the family fortunes by supporting himself. He naturally became interested in his father's occupation of coal mining, and worked in the same mines with him until twenty-eight years of age.

On January 12, 1880, he married Jennie Fitzgearld at Corpus Christi church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Lenihan, now bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mrs. Munn was born in Xenia, Ohio, February 27, 1861, a daughter of John and Bridget (Collins) Fitzgearld, natives of County Kerry, Ireland. The parents were married in Xenia, Ohio, the father having emigrated to America in 1851, the mother

coming over the latter part of the same year. These young people had known each other in the old country, and renewed their acquaintance in Ohio, with the result of their marriage. After their marriage they lived in Greene county until 1869, removing then to Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio, where they lived until 1876, and in September of that year came to Iowa. Here the father bought forty acres of land in Washington township, upon which he lived until his death, in 1885. Before taking to farming he had engaged in railroading. The mother is now living on the old homestead. They were the parents of three daughters: Jennie; Mary, the wife of Thomas Scott, of Pleasant Valley township; and Catherine, the wife of Nicholas Hanan, of Washington township. To Mr. and Mrs. Munn have been born the following children: Kittie S., born January 23, 1881; Frank, January 7, 1883; Robert A., January 4, 1885; Clement J., February 27, 1887; Mary C., July 22, 1889; Raymond J., May 18, 1891; Mark A., September 18, 1894; Harold M., October 20, 1897; and Noel U., February 9, 1901.

After his marriage Mr. Munn settled on the farm which he now occupies, and which consists of eighty acres of finely improved land, besides an additional forty acres. He has one of the best equipped farms in Webster county, and has a splendid rural home, fine barns, and all modern improvements. Although independent in national politics he has filled numerous positions of trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Church of the Assumption, at Coalville. While the chief occupation of Mr. Munn at the present time is farming and stock-raising, he is known far and wide as one of the best posted men on Iowa mining in the state. He assisted at the opening of the first large coal mine in Webster county, and in the opening of the large coal veins near Des Moines. He loaded and shipped the first carload of cannel coal that went out of Webster county, and broke the ground for the first gypsum shafts in the county, this happening on December 9, 1895, under the generalship of Thomas Collins, the promoter of the enterprise. Mr. Munn was the first foreman for Mr. Collins, and he has since seen the erection of all the gypsum mills in the county. When he first came here twenty men could dig all the coal used on the Illinois Central road between Waterloo and Sioux City, but at the present time it is doubtful if two thousand men could do all the work required. He first worked in the state for John F. Duncombe, for whom the town of Duncombe is named, the Senator being at the time a large mine owner, and one of the most enthusiastic developers of this particular resource of Iowa. Mr. Munn is a man of sterling worth and fine character, and his services to his adopted state have been limited only by the number of years he has lived here.

FRANK FIDILICK.

A property of particular value because of its combined agricultural and coal developing possibilities is that of Frank Fidilick, located on section 1, Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa. This genial and successful citizen was born in Bohemia, February 26, 1852, a son of James and Mary Fidilick, who came to America in 1864, and located in Cleveland, Ohio. Here the father and son worked in a pail factory for nearly six years, and in 1871 shifted their fortunes to Yankton county, South Dakota, where they homesteaded

land and lived thereon for six months. A later place of residence was Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which was reached by wagon and teams, and there they lived for six months. In the family besides Frank Fidilick were three daughters and two sons, namely: Joe, a resident of Idaho; James, who lives in Callender, Iowa; Anna, who is the wife of Frank Dursmit, of Moorland; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Fibaker, of Boone; and Sophia, who is the wife of Joe Fibaker, of Fulton township, Webster county.

The education of Frank Fidilick was acquired in the public schools of Bohemia, supplemented by further study in the schools of Ohio. While living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 26, 1879, he married Rose Frank, a country woman, born in Bohemia, January 26, 1862. Her parents died in their native land. Mrs. Fidilick came to America in 1876 with relatives, and lived out as a domestic for three years or until the time of her marriage. She has a brother, Joe Frank, who lives near Gowrie, and a sister, Emma Wheatlick, who lives in San Jose, California. Five children have been born to Mr. Fidilick and wife, namely: Frank, born November 6, 1881; William, May 6, 1884; Emma, May 16, 1887; Agnes, September 28, 1892; and Ablia, July 31, 1895.

After his marriage Mr. Fidilick worked in the coal mines at Kalo, where he put up a shanty and boarded his fellow craftsmen for a couple of years. He then rented a farm for five years, and afterward bought forty acres of land in Fulton township, which he eventually disposed of and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Elkhorn township. At the expiration of ten years this land was also sold, and he bought the two hundred and sixty-six acres upon which he now lives.

The farm upon which Mr. Fidilick has expended so much thought and labor is well improved and has all modern labor-saving devices. His home is a comfortable and commodious one, and the barns and general buildings are consistent with the demands created by abundant harvests and large stock-raising enterprises. The farm is underlaid with coal, a forty-two-inch vein, sixty feet deep, which he will develop as opportunity affords. In the meantime he is devoting his time to the general improvement of his land and to the feeding of large numbers of cattle and hogs. A Republican in politics, he has held numerous important positions of trust in his neighborhood, such as school director and road commissioner, and while living in Elkhorn township he was similarly honored with public trust. He is among the substantial men of the county, and his uprightness and devotion to the general well being of the community is unquestioned.

SAMUEL HEFFNER.

The genealogy of the Heffner family is traced back to Andreas Heffner, of Eberstadt, a village four miles south of Darmstadt, in Germany. On the ship Patience, under Captain Hugh Steele, as one of two hundred and fifty passengers from Wurtemberg and Palatine, he crossed the Atlantic, landing in America September 19, 1749, after which he settled in Pennsylvania. Heinrich Heffner, son of Andreas, and grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary hero, serving under General Washington during his campaign in New York and the retreat through New Jersey. With his brave comrades he suffered the hardships at Valley Forge during the win-

SAMUEL HEFFNER

ter of 1777. Shortly after this time he was captured by the British and held as a prisoner of war for two years before being exchanged. He married Maria Eva Kelchner, November 28, 1752. Among their descendants was Samuel Heffner, Sr., who was born in Weisenburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and who followed the tanning business until his death, September 14, 1872. The religion of his ancestors he made his own and held membership in the German Lutheran church. Politically he voted with the Democratic party. By his marriage to Kate Folck, who was born in 1803 and died in 1883, he had eleven children, Samuel, of this sketch, being the eldest. Henry, the second born, who is living in Trexlertown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, married Rosalinda Smith and has two children, Mary A. and Emeline. George makes his home in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Lydia H., wife of Joseph Kuhns, of Seipstown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, has seven children, Adam C., Harvey J., Milton S., Annie L., Martha L., Savanna A. and John H. Daniel died, unmarried, in Webster City, Iowa, October 29, 1893. Charles, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, married Caroline Barto, and they have four children, Annie B., Jennie D., Frank S. and Carrie. David, of Allentown, married Almira J. Schaffer and has six children: Mary Alice, Robert S., John A., Ida S., William, who died in infancy, and Esther. Peter, of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, married Fianna Woodring and has one daughter, Katie L. Mary Ann, twin sister of Peter, is unmarried and lives in Allentown. Meno married Isabella Walbert, by whom he had two children, Lily L. and Clista M. He died at Vienna, Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1885. Catherine Maria died in infancy. Solomon, of Seipstown, Pennsylvania, married Amanda Moyer and has three children, Samuel M., Daniel H. and Alfred S.

Samuel Heffner, who forms the subject of this article, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1829. Primarily educated in his native county, he was later given the advantages of study in Freeland Seminary, in Pennsylvania, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the ordinary branches of study. In boyhood he was made conversant with the German language, and always afterward was a fluent speaker of both German and English. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he began the study of that science, continued in the same until completing a regular course of study, after which he carried on a general practice. Coming to Iowa in an early day, he was afterward identified with the history of Webster county, where he was a citizen of prominence and influence. In 1854 he purchased from the government a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he erected a cabin built of logs and covered with shingles hewn by his own hands. Here he lived until 1860, when he rented his farm and for the following thirteen years roamed about among the wilds of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, being many times with no other companions than his faithful oxen and the treacherous Indian, in whom he found a warm and confiding friend. In 1873 he returned to his farm in Webster county, to which he made such additions as his humble means would permit. Upon one of these newly acquired possessions he erected a small, sod-covered shanty, in which he lived for ten years. During this time he endured every hardship known to the pioneers of early Iowa. Many times within this period he would walk to Fort Dodge, a distance of

fifteen miles, being without money with which to buy his dinner.

For six years Mr. Heffner served as county supervisor. In national elections he voted for Republican candidates, but in other instances he voted for the men and measures he thought for the best interests of all the people. Like his father, he was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church and continued an earnest worker in the same until death terminated his long and useful existence, June 5, 1893.

The marriage of our subject united him with Miss Flora E. Spainhower, January 26, 1882, at Homer, Hamilton county, Iowa. She was born November 28, 1858, and was a daughter of John W. and Lydia M. (Miller) Spainhower, both natives of Stokes county, North Carolina, the former born September 2, 1823, and the latter June 24, 1824. They were married in their native county, April 20, 1848, where they continued to reside for many years afterward. On March 31, 1875, they arrived in Webster county, Iowa, where Mr. Spainhower first leased land and two years later bought one hundred and sixty acres in Washington township. On that farm the mother died July 9, 1881, and from there her body was taken to Blanchard cemetery in Washington township. Deprived of his wife and further afflicted by the loss of his eyesight, Mr. Spainhower left his farm and made his home with his children. He died September 15, 1897, at the home of Mrs. Heffner, his oldest daughter, and was buried by the side of his wife. They were the parents of six children: J. V., of Maricopa county, Arizona, married Eleanor Crouse and has three children, Lydia, John and Luther. S. B., of Coalville, Webster county, Iowa, married Amanda Crouse, a sister of his brother's wife, and they have six children now living: Arthur, Alice, Minnie, Samuel, Bettie and Anna. W. H., of Watonga, Blaine county, Oklahoma, married Sarah DeWitt, who died in Webster county, Iowa, February 1, 1888, leaving two children, Ralph and Cora. A. M., of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was twice married, his first wife having been Alice Widick, who died near Lehigh, Iowa, in November, 1887, after which he married Florence Lowry, and they have two children, George and Ethel. The fifth member of the family circle was Flora, who married Mr. Heffner. Mary R., Mrs. Monroe Blakely, resides in Maricopa county, Arizona, and has six children, Charles, Florence, Lydia, Cora, Marion and Doris.

The five children of our subject and wife were born in Washington township, Webster county, Iowa. The eldest, John S., born January 11, 1883, who is now managing the home farm, was graduated from Tobin College, June 15, 1900, and expects to teach school preparatory to taking up the study of law. The other children are: Floyd M., born June 24, 1884; Daniel, April 4, 1886; Mary E., May 12, 1889; and Carl D., May 1, 1893. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Heffner has, with the assistance of her oldest son, managed the home farm on section 27, Washington township, with additional property on sections 22 and 28, the whole aggregating four hundred and thirty-eight acres. On this homestead she has recently erected a beautiful rural home, containing all the modern improvements. Other equipments of a model farm are to be seen there, including large barns, cattle sheds and granaries, and a specialty is made of raising high-grade stock for the market. Among her other properties are three lots in Gilmore City, Iowa, and two lots in Webster City. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church and a lady whose many pleasing attributes of mind and heart have drawn to her the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

MORRIS J. BAILEY.

The commercial supremacy of Duncombe is fostered and maintained by the large business undertakings of Morris J. Bailey, one of the most ambitious and successful grain and cattle shippers of Webster county. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1860, a son of Francis and Ellen (Casey) Bailey, also natives of Ireland. The parents were married in their native land and came to America in 1865, and, upon coming to Boone county, Iowa, resided for a few weeks in Clinton, afterwards settling on a farm, where they lived for two and a half years. They became identified with Webster county in 1868, where the father took up river land, but later bought property in Washington township, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where his death occurred in 1888. He was a Democrat in politics but refused to hold office of any kind, and he was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church. The mother, who is now living in Duncombe, reared the following children: Morris; Maggie, who lives with her mother; Frank, who married Myrtle Bailey, and is connected with the Carbon Plaster Company of Fort Dodge; Katie, who is the wife of N. J. Wagner, a merchant at Duncombe; and James, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

Until his sixteenth year Morris J. Bailey attended the public schools in Washington township during the winter time, and work in the harvest field during the summer. As an independent venture he started out in railroad business as station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Duncombe, a position which he held for about five and a half years. He afterwards held similar positions at different points on the road, and was thus employed up to the time of his marriage, June 16, 1884.

Mrs. Bailey was formerly Bridget O'Connor, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, born in 1862, and a daughter of Patrick O'Connor, who was born in Ireland. The father married in his native land and emigrated to America about 1856, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, from which city he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence to Fort Dodge. He later settled on a farm in Webster county where himself and wife eventually died. They were the parents of the following children: Patrick, who married Ellen Downey, and lives in Industry, Iowa; Maggie, who is the wife of John Hannarahan, and lives in Webster City; Arthur L., who also lives in Webster City; Bridget, who is the wife of Morris J. Bailey; and Nick, who is unmarried and is engaged in the book and shoe business in Webster City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born the following children: Francis, Arthur, Joseph, Ellen, Anna and Blanch. Francis died at the age of three years, and Joseph at the age of one, both being buried on the same day.

For a time after his marriage Mr. Bailey remained in the railroad business, and then engaged in the grocery business in Duncombe for a year and a half. Upon the death of his brother, who was a partner, he disposed of the store and bought another grocery, which he later sold in order to enter the hardware business. A still more recent occupation was that of postmaster, which office he held for four years, and subsequently he engaged in the elevator and grain busi-

ness, which is his present lucrative means of livelihood. He is the owner of a modern elevator of large dimensions, and has an enormous trade in the buying and selling of grain and other elevator commodities. He is also interested on a large scale in the purchase and sale of hogs and cattle. Mr. Bailey owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Colfax township, and also town lots and buildings in Duncombe, and is interested in the coal and lumber business.

No more enterprising citizen has helped to advance the interests of the locality, or has more faithfully and intelligently studied the needs of the commonwealth. Politically a Democrat, he has upheld the political honor of his adopted town while holding various responsible positions, among which is that of township clerk, maintained for thirteen years. He has also been alderman of Duncombe, and is president of the school board. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Yoeman. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Bailey is a remarkably successful man and is indebted solely to his own efforts for the position which he now occupies. Among the numerous attributes which have strengthened his hold upon the hearts and common sense of his friends and associates is an unswerving integrity, a well balanced judgment, a genial and optimistic personality, and a heart attuned to the agreeable as well as substantial things of life.

W. F. CARVER, M. D.

Among the younger representatives of the medical fraternity now engaged in practice in Webster county, probably none stands higher than Dr. W. F. Carver, of Fort Dodge, who limits his practice to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born in Madison county, Iowa, December 6, 1869, and is a son of Caleb Carver, a native of Lee county, this state. It was about 1837 or 1838 that the Doctor's paternal grandparents, William and Mary Carver, removed from their old home in Kentucky to Iowa, but after spending a short time in this state, went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and later to Missouri, where they died, their remains being interred at Joplin. In 1861 the Doctor's father returned to Iowa, and has since made his home in Madison county. He married Miss Elizabeth Boicourt, who was born in Illinois, of French ancestry, and died in 1895. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are still living, six sons and one daughter.

In the county of his nativity Dr. Carver was reared and educated, and there he engaged in teaching school for a time. In early manhood he became a registered pharmacist, and began the preparation for his chosen profession in the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines, but finished his course at the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1893, with the degree of M. D., and was then engaged in general practice at Murray, Clarke county, Iowa, for six years. He subsequently took a special course at the Chicago Polyclinic and Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary, and then located in Fort Dodge, where he has since followed his profession with marked success, having built up quite a large and lucrative practice. Since locating at Fort Dodge, Dr. Carver has devoted his entire time to the eye, ear, nose and throat and the adjustment of glasses.

Dr. Carver was married April 4, 1894, to

W. F. CARVER, M. D.

Miss Edith I. Bishop, a daughter of Captain J. F. Bishop, of Des Moines, who is editor of the Grand Army Advocate, and Woman's Relief Corps Magazine. To them have been born three children, namely: Susan M., William Franklin, Jr., and James Clayton.

By his ballot the Doctor supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order and the Improved Order of Red Men. He also belongs to the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, and the Fort Dodge District Medical Society. While living in Clarke county he served two terms as county coroner and was also health officer of his town for a time. In Clarke county—his former place of residence—the Doctor established an enviable reputation and during the three years of his residence in Fort Dodge he has become identified with the leading citizens of Webster county and is rapidly attaining a high place in the esteem of the people of his acquaintance.

JAMES B. INGALLS.

James B. Ingalls was born in Hancock county, Illinois, December 29, 1839, and was reared in Jefferson and Webster counties, Iowa. During the years of youth he worked on a farm in the summers and attended school in winter. At Border Plains, January 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into the Union service in Davenport, and drilled at Benton Barracks, later being ordered south and taking part in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and the campaign in front of Vicksburg under General Grant. In 1863 he returned home on a furlough, and at the expiration of thirty days rejoined the army at Cairo, proceeding up the Tennessee river to Clifton, and then across the country to join General Sherman at Buzzard's Roost. On July 22, when Hood made the move against the left wing of Sherman's army, he and eighteen other soldiers were captured by the Confederates and taken to Andersonville, where he remained for sixty days, meantime suffering all the horrors that made the prison famous throughout the world. After his release he joined Sherman at Atlanta and accompanied him on the march to the sea, thence went to Washington and took part in the grand review. Next he was ordered to Parkersburg, Virginia, and there took a boat for Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out of the service. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, July 26, 1865. Returning home, he resumed work on the farm and also was employed for a time in railroading.

The marriage of Mr. Ingalls was solemnized at Border Plains, July 23, 1885, and united him with Mrs. China (Hendricks) Crawford, who was born in Marion county, Tennessee, November 5, 1845, a daughter of Mark and Mary (Standerfer) Hendricks, natives respectively of Indiana and Tennessee. Some years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks removed to Missouri, in 1855, and there both died, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1872. Their family consisted of ten children: Blackstone, deceased; Anderson, who was killed while in the service of his country during the Civil war; Caroline, Mrs. Jeremiah Prior, deceased; Jane, widow of Lafayette Prigmore, and a resident of Marion county, Tennessee; Phœnix, who died in California; Skelton, who died during the Civil war; Amanda,

Mrs. Josiah Conn, who died in Hickory county, Missouri; Harrison, who married Susan Steinbaugh, and lives in Indian Territory; China, Mrs. Ingalls; and Patton, deceased.

By her first marriage Mrs. Ingalls had four children. No children were born of her union to Mr. Ingalls, but they have adopted a daughter, Winnie May, who was born in Lehigh, Iowa, November 14, 1885. Mrs. Ingalls is connected with the Order of Rebekahs, and Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Odd Fellows, and also the Grand Army of the Republic. They attend the Church of Christ in Lehigh, and contribute to its maintenance. Politically he is a Republican, firm in his allegiance to the party, and interested in public affairs. His home property comprises forty acres on section 25, Washington township, and in addition he owns property in Lehigh.

THOMAS B. INGALLS.

The homestead of Mr. Ingalls, purchased by him in 1881, stands on sections 36 and 25, Washington township, and is among the valuable farms of Webster county. The two hundred and forty acres comprising the estate have been placed under first-class cultivation, and it is the owner's ambition to maintain a high grade of improvements, making of the land a model farm. To a large degree he inherits the qualities of thrift and unswerving integrity that characterized his Scotch forefathers, while from his maternal ancestors he inherits the German resourcefulness and firmness of will.

The father of Mr. Ingalls was Abraham Ingalls, a native of New York state and a soldier in the war of 1812, bearing as brave a part in conquering British arms as his father before him had done in the Revolution. After going to Illinois he made his home in McHenry county, later settling in Jefferson county, Iowa, and improving a tract of farm land. In 1854 he became a resident of Washington township, Webster county, Iowa, and here remained until his death, which occurred November 28, 1878. While living in Illinois he married Margaret Barger, who was born in Virginia and died in Iowa in 1866. They were the parents of four children, namely: James, who married Mrs. China Crawford, and lives in Washington township, Webster county; Malinda, widow of Joel Wilson, and a resident of Dayton, Yamhill county, Oregon; Willie, who died in infancy; and Thomas B. There were also four children born of the father's previous marriage to Mary Sea.

Thomas B. Ingalls was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, March 29, 1847. He received his schooling in a district school in Washington township and the village school of Border Plains. After seventeen years of age he gave his entire time to assisting his father on the home farm. At Border Plains, January 14, 1866, he married Ruth E. Floyd, who was born in Wisconsin on Christmas day of 1849, and was one of the four children of Charles and Elizabeth (Brown) Floyd. She died December 22, 1866. The second marriage of Mr. Ingalls took place in Fort Dodge, Iowa, September 4, 1872, his wife being Victoria Thomas, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1855. Her parents, Asa and Elizabeth (Knapp) Thomas, were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York state, and were married in Pennsylvania, where her father died in 1856. Three years later her mother was married to Stephen Whitbeck, and they then came to Illinois, settling in Dekalb county and renting land for two years. Their next location

was at Homer, Iowa, where Mr. Whitbeck carried on a drug business. Later he bought three hundred and sixty acres near Algona, Iowa, but moved his family to Fort Dodge, where his wife died in 1889. Since then he has been in the west, principally at Great Falls, Montana. They were the parents of five children, three now living: William W., who lives in Washington; A. G., who married Margaret Pendergast and makes his home at Great Falls, Montana; and Clarence, who is married and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, being in the railroad business.

By the first marriage of Mr. Ingalls one child was born, William, whose birth occurred at Border Plains, November 17, 1866. He married Ida Story, and lives at Lehigh, Iowa. To the second marriage nine children were born, namely: Frederick, who was born April 1, 1874, and now lives in Fort Dodge; George, also of Fort Dodge, born April 22, 1876; Elizabeth, who was born June 22, 1878, and died February 22, 1879; Minnie B., born December 7, 1879; Harry, who was born June 18, 1882, and died in infancy; Thomas, who was born November 24, 1883, and died in March, 1885; Artie, born August 12, 1888; Bessie V., April 25, 1891; and Grace M., who was born October 23, 1893, and died July 21, 1894. In politics Mr. Ingalls is a stanch Democrat and on that ticket he has been elected to the various township offices. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

L. K. FROSLAND.

One of those enterprising sons of Norway who reflect credit upon their native land and upon the country of their adoption is L. K. Frosland, who was born in Norway in 1834, and whose parents were born, reared and were married in the northern land, where also their death occurred. In the family besides L. K. was a brother, Johannes, who lives in Calhoun county, Iowa, a brother, Andre, who still lives in Norway, and a sister, Johanna Knudson, who is a resident of her native land. In 1863 Mr. Frosland was married in Norway to Rachel Olson, whose father died in that country, but whose mother is now living with her daughter and son-in-law, and is eighty-six years of age.

Anticipating much from a complete change of surroundings, Mr. Frosland emigrated to America in 1871, accompanied by his wife and mother-in-law, the voyage lasting thirteen days. The little party came immediately to Iowa, and twenty-four years after reaching the state Mr. Frosland purchased eighty acres of land two miles south of Moorland, upon which he lived for five years, afterward locating upon the farm where he now lives. His first purchase on section 8 consisted of one hundred and twenty acres, and two years later he bought an additional eighty acres, all of which he now owns and has under a high state of cultivation. Upon this farm have been reared the following children: Carrie, who first married Isaac Dawson and is now the wife of J. C. Haggem, of Badger, Iowa; Oleana, who is the wife of John C. Anderson, the owner of two hundred acres of land in Fulton township; Gertie, who is the wife of Samuel Ness, of Fulton township; Anna, who is living at home; Minnie, who is the wife of Ole Anderson, of Everett; Matt, who is living with his father; and Elizabeth, who is about to complete her education. Two children have died in America. Mrs. Frosland comes of an en-

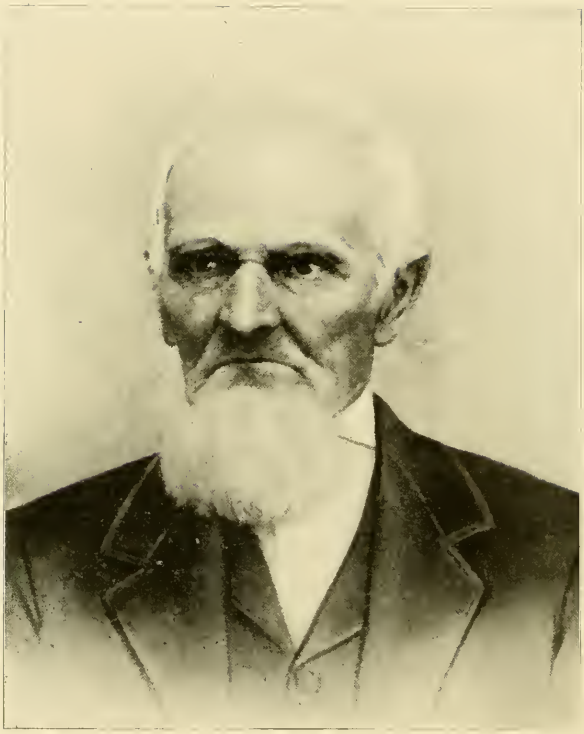
ergetic family, as best illustrated by her brother, Andrew Olson, who married Lena Anderson and lives in Fulton township. When he arrived in America he was one of a party of eight, whose expenses across the water amounted to four hundred dollars. Arriving in New York, his available assets consisted of five hundred dollars in cash and any amount of determination, and upon settling in Iowa he put up a cheap house, bought six cows and paid down one hundred dollars towards a span of horses, after which he had hardly a cent to his name. At present he owns two hundred acres of land and is a successful man and honored citizen.

Mr. Frosland makes a specialty of raising red polled cattle and high-grade hogs, and feeds and ships large numbers of live stock. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and is a Republican in political affiliation. His son, Matt, runs his farm, and has developed genuine ability as an agriculturist and stock-raiser. Mr. Frosland has an enviable standing in the community, where his integrity and public-spiritedness are a matter of pride to his fellow townsmen.

WALTER CLARK GOODRICH.

The family represented by this well-known farmer of Webster township is among the oldest in the county, having been founded here by his parents, Walter and Minerva (Beach) Goodrich, who arrived in what is now Lehigh on the 17th of October, 1855. At that time only two or three families had established homes here and the entire Des Moines valley was a wilderness, in which as yet few attempts at improvement had been made. Only a pioneer can understand and appreciate all the hardships they endured, all the discouragements they overcame in an effort to give their children desired advantages and lay up for themselves a competency for old age.

The father of our subject was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 4, 1808, and on reaching manhood was married at Newark, that county, March 9, 1830, to Miss Minerva Beach, who was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on the 24th of September, 1807. Unto them were born seven sons, all of whom are still living, namely: Curtis Augustus, a retired farmer of Hodgeman county, Kansas, now living in Dodge City, that state; George A., who is a carpenter and painter of Galena, Ohio, and takes an active interest in temperance work; Benjamin B., a retired farmer and old settler of Texas county, Missouri; Ezekiel L., a general gardener of Sedalia, Missouri; Elbridge and Rolland E., both residents of Lehigh, Iowa; and Walter C., of this review. As previously stated, Mr. Goodrich brought his family to Webster county, Iowa, in 1855, and settled on the present site of Lehigh. He was a man of exceptional ability along mechanical lines, and during his early residence here followed various occupations. As a cabinet maker and carpenter he manufactured furniture, looms, spinning wheels and wagons and built houses for the early settlers. As a blacksmith he made their tools, sharpened their plows and shod their horses and oxen; and as a cooper he made tubs and barrels in his shop. He also manufactured coffins and caskets and did a general undertaking business. He did some dentistry, and although he did not practice medicine, he doctored his neighbors with simple remedies when they were ill. From the age of



WALTER GOODRICH, Sr.

WALTER C. GOODRICH

twenty-one Mr. Goodrich was a preacher and untiring worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and attended to the spiritual wants of the people as well as their physical necessities. He christened the babies and as they grew up taught them to live; he married them when they were grown; and when death came he preached their funeral sermons and comforted the mourning friends. His life seemed entirely devoted to others. He took considerable interest in public affairs, and at one time served as a member of the county board of supervisors. After a useful and well-spent life he passed quietly away July 7, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, eleven months and three days. His estimable wife died March 7, 1890. She was a woman of somewhat remarkable character, and her influence in the pioneer district was for good. When eleven years of age she was converted and a year later united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was ever after a faithful member. Throughout her life, which was protracted to a great age, she retained the faith in her savior which had characterized her as a child, and at her death the entire community mourned the loss of a personal friend.

Concerning the last days of Mrs. Goodrich the following may be appropriately quoted from one of the local papers: "No years of her life were happier than her last years; no hours of her life were happier than the last. Her life work had been to fit herself for death, and when the summons came she had her wedding garments on. Age did not seem to impair her faculties, and her vision of futurity seemed all the clearer. In praising, exhorting and counseling were her last days passed, and as the last moments came it was as but falling into an easy slumber, so peaceful did she seem. The tired hands were folded, but the deeds that they have done will never be forgotten. The loving voice is hushed and still, and lips as but silent clay, but the songs that have been sung, the words of admonition and thankfulness that have been uttered, will live in memory's halls forever. For over three score years and ten one Master only did she serve, and He was served faithfully and well."

While his parents were living in Franklin county, Ohio, Walter Clark Goodrich was born, April 2, 1848. He remembers the long journey across the Mississippi valley into Iowa when he was seven years of age and also recalls vividly the lonely stretch of country where the family established a home. For a time he walked four miles into Yell township and attended school near the present farm of George Marsh. The school was held in a log cabin with an old-fashioned fireplace and resembled all frontier "temples of learning," having seats of slabs upheld with pegs and without desks. After he was fifteen he ceased attending school and gave his time wholly to work in his father's shop, assisting in making coffins, chairs, wheels, etc. He also worked on a farm in Sumner township to some extent.

At Fort Dodge, March 6, 1873, Mr. Goodrich was married by Rev. Lozier to Miss Margaret A. Ewing, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1851, a daughter of David T. and Maria G. (Stockton) Ewing, also natives of that county, the former born August 23, 1805, the latter July 5, 1809. Her parents were married in June, 1833, and continued to reside in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1853, when they removed to Illinois, and made their home in that state until coming to Webster county, Iowa,

in the fall of 1858. By occupation her father was a farmer. As a Republican he took quite an active part in local politics, and filled many county and township offices, including those of sheriff, assessor and justice of the peace. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1880, and his wife, who long survived him, departed this life April 12, 1897, at the home of our subject in Webster county, Iowa. In girlhood she joined the Presbyterian church, of which she was a member until 1859, when she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the same throughout the remainder of her life. Of the nine children born to this worthy couple five are still living, namely: Mrs. Mary A. Baird, a resident of Pawnee Rock, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah Jane Beach, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; James R. Ewing, of Pawnee Rock, Kansas; and D. C. Ewing and Mrs. Margaret A. Goodrich, both of Lehigh, Iowa.

To our subject and his wife were born the following children: Nellie A., born July 25, 1874; Jennie L., July 13, 1876; Foster E., January 11, 1880; James B., August 7, 1886; and Walter Roland, December 5, 1892. All are living with the exception of James B., who died August 5, 1887.

Prior to his marriage Mr. Goodrich worked at the carpenter's trade in Fort Dodge, and assisted in building a number of residences. He also built the first platform in the Odd Fellows lodge room. After his marriage he spent three months in teaming for the potteries of Fort Dodge. He then rented land two and a half miles west of Lehigh, and continued to operate leased property until 1890, when he purchased and settled upon his present farm on section 8, Webster township. At one time he also worked in the coal mines near Lehigh, and engaged in the undertaking business in that town. A man of energy and ambition, he has never hesitated to grasp any opportunity whereby his financial success might be enhanced, and his industry and perseverance are deserving of prosperity. As the incumbent of all of the township offices, he has been closely identified with local affairs, and has been active in the work of the Republican party. Under his parents' careful guidance and Christian training he was early led to identify himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has since been one of its earnest workers. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

EMANUEL E. LOW.

Among the prominent citizens and successful agriculturists of Webster county, Iowa, is Emanuel E. Low, whose fine farm is located on section 3, Yell township, and is surrounded by some of the finest scenery in the state. His beautiful residence, overlooking the Des Moines river, is an ideal country home, and is fitted with the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

A native of the sister state of Illinois, Mr. Low was born June 21, 1840, on the old national road near Martinsville, Clark county, and is a son of William Low, whose birth occurred in Randolph county, Virginia, March 11, 1772. The father was first married in Ohio, November 4, 1813, to Miss Margaret Hughey, who was born May 28, 1775, and they became the parents of the following children: Keziah, born October 17, 1814, died October 9, 1816; Jesse, born July 28, 1816, married

Matilda Crawford, and died leaving a widow and nine children, the former still a resident of Clark county, Illinois; Sally, born June 21, 1818, died November 2, 1819; Margaret, born December 4, 1820, married John A. Landreth, who died in 1887, and she now makes her home with our subject; and Andrew, born December 12, 1823, married Diana Crane, now deceased, and lived in Clark county, Illinois, where he died in 1854.

William Low was again married, August 15, 1824, his second union being with Sabrina Davis, who was also born in Randolph county, Virginia, July 6, 1796, and seven children blessed this marriage, namely: Jonathan, born July 17, 1825, married Susannah Rodman, who died in Arkansas, while his death occurred in Indian Territory. John, born June 30, 1827, died February 19, 1899. He married Phoebe Rogers, who now resides in Rooks county, Kansas. Elizabeth, born September 3, 1829, married Levi Curtis, who died in Yell township, Webster county, Iowa, in 1853, and she subsequently wedded Sanford Day. Her death occurred in 1858. Piety, born in Clark county, Illinois, May 1, 1832, married James Rogers, who died in Clark county, Illinois, in 1897. William married Elizabeth Corbin and resides in Emmet, Idaho. Sabrina died at the age of sixteen years. Emanuel E. completes the family.

William Low, the father of our subject, served as a soldier of the war of 1812, under the command of General W. H. Harrison. During his residence in Fairfield, Ohio, he filled the office of justice of the peace for the long period of thirteen years, and at the end of that time removed to Rush county, Indiana, where he resided for two years. He next made his home upon a farm in Clark county, Illinois, for eighteen years, and in 1855 came to Webster county, Iowa, locating on a river claim in Yell township. There his death occurred June 16, 1865, and the mother of our subject passed away in May, 1876, the remains of both being interred in Bass cemetery, Yell township. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist church, and the father's political support was given the Republican party.

In his boyhood Emanuel E. Low attended the district schools of Clark county, Illinois, the first temple of learning being one of the little log cabins fast disappearing from sight, its facilities not reaching the demands of any but the remotest pioneer settlements. Later Mr. Low pursued his studies in a neat frame structure in the same county, and subsequently took an academic course at Martinsville, Illinois. From eighteen to twenty years he assisted his father in his farming operations, going then into the sawmill business, to which he has devoted a considerable portion of his time. He has both taste and talent in the line of mechanical engineering and has given much attention to that occupation.

Mr. Low accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, and at Burnside he was married, October 22, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1848, a daughter of Richard and Abigail (Johnson) Nicholas. Her mother was born in the same county, twelve miles from Scranton, but the birth of her father occurred in Cornwall, England, October 16, 1815. Coming west in the fall of 1861, Mr. Nicholas located in Webster county, Iowa, where he followed mining for a short time, and then bought a farm in Yell township, which he operated for seven years. He not only broke his own land, but as-

sisted others in placing their land under cultivation, and became widely known throughout his section of the county. In politics he was a Republican. Socially he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously was an earnest member of the Baptist church, taking quite an active part in religious affairs. His first wife died in 1857 and was laid to rest in McGuire cemetery, and he subsequently took his two youngest children and removed to Republic county, Kansas, locating near Scandia, where he was later united in marriage to Phoebe McGuire, who died there. Selling his landed interests in that state, he subsequently returned to Iowa, to make his home with his daughter in Lehigh. He was taken ill while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rolfe, in Burnside, and died there April 16, 1897. All of his seven children were by his first marriage, these being Margaret, wife of S. F. Wheelock Rolfe, who resides on a farm near Burnside, Webster county; Mary Jane, wife of W. C. Beem, of Lehigh; Elizabeth, wife of our subject; Martha, deceased wife of Daniel Townley, who lives near Lehigh in Yell township; George, who married Hattie Ayer and resides in Dixon, Wyoming; Thomas, who married Rose Goodwin and lives near Coffeyville, Kansas; and Francis, who died at the age of two months.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Low were born eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Ulysses E., May 23, 1865; Lezelle, May 1, 1867; George E., March 18, 1869; Elizabeth Mary, April 13, 1871; Margaret A., March 31, 1873; Emri Alfred, February 24, 1875; Christina Viola, February 13, 1877; and Minnie Frances, February 15, 1879. Lezelle died March 20, 1889, but the others are all living and are at home with their parents with the exception of George E., who now resides in Fort Dodge.

In 1892 Mr. Low bought his present farm of seventy-three acres on section 3, Yell township. He raises some of the finest stock in the state, giving special attention to that line of business, and keeping nothing but high-grade stock. His standing in his locality is that of an excellent agriculturist, although his attention has not been given exclusively to farming. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism and loyalty by enlisting in 1862 in Company B, First Battalion under the command of Colonel Sawyer, and was in active service on the Minnesota frontier, with headquarters at Fort William Emmitt. Mr. Low is a stanch Republican in politics, but has never been willing to accept office, his personal business being enough to absorb his time and attention. His wife is an active member of the Methodist church, and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

THOMAS A. McCARVILLE.

The fertility and resourcefulness of Webster county has developed the metal and ability of many tillers of her soil, and among the most earnest appreciators of the opportunities thus presented to their consideration none have more faithfully discharged their trust than has Thomas A. McCarville, one of the agriculturists located on section 16, Fulton township. A native of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, he was born February 8, 1865, a son of Dennison and Catherine (Timmins) McCarville, the former of whom was born in Ireland in

1835, and the latter in Detroit, Michigan, in 1838.

The parents of Mr. McCarville were married in Waldwick township, Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1864, and went directly to Lafayette county, where the father owned land, and where they lived until 1890. They then located in Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa, whither they had been preceded by three of their children, and here the father died March 29, 1890. To this devoted and conscientious couple were born eight children, of whom Thomas A. is the oldest; Mary A., born November 8, 1866, is at present keeping house for her mother; Dennis L., born May 21, 1868, married Jennie Halligan and lives on section 16, Fulton township; Katie A., born July 25, 1870, married Michael Welch, of Jackson township; John J., born June 4, 1874, married Margaret Flannery and lives on the east half of section 16, Fulton township; James E., born in 1876, is living at home; Dominick, born in 1876, married Teresa R. McCormick and resides in Murray county, Minnesota, where he removed in the spring of 1902; and Elizabeth died at the age of one year and eight months. The four brothers, Thomas, Dennis, Joseph and James, each occupy one hundred and sixty acres of section 16, Fulton township, Webster county, Iowa.

At the district schools of his neighborhood Thomas A. McCarville received his primary education, a beginning supplemented by much study and research in later years. While still living on his father's farm he took a lively and intelligent interest in agricultural matters in general, and entertained broad and expanding ideas of the best way to conduct a farm and develop its possibilities. Otherwise his youth was uneventful.

On September 6, 1894, Mr. McCarville married Josephine Loehr, who was born in Fulton township, January 29, 1876, her parents having been born in Germany, although they are now residents of this county. The other children born into the Loehr family are: Mary, the wife of Mels Ellingson, of Calhoun county, Iowa; Caroline, wife of Harry Watson; George, a resident of Moorland; Lorna, wife of Frank Pew, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Fred, who married Tilla Dickinson and resides in Fulton township; Alice, wife of John Benoit, of Tara, Iowa; Charley; Frank; and Adolph. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarville have been born four interesting children: Mary, born August 1, 1895; Joseph D., born May 9, 1897; Leo, who was born May 9, 1899, and died at the age of five months; and Edmond, born November 24, 1901.

At the time of his marriage Mr. McCarville had made such headway that he owned the farm upon which he now lives, and which contains one hundred and sixty acres. He immediately settled thereon, and has since diligently applied himself to making a name and place for himself among the prosperous farmers of the region. Aside from general farming he breeds Jersey hogs and high-grade cattle, and in the latter capacity supplies a large market trade. His farm is among the most complete in the county, and the most up-to-date methods prevail, aided by the latest improved labor-saving machinery. A Democrat in politics, Mr. McCarville has done much to maintain the standard of political service acceptable to the highest intelligence and unquestioned morality, and has creditably held numerous township offices, being at present a trustee. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church at Moorland. Mr. McCarville is one of the most influential

farmers of Fulton township, and his many fine personal attributes have won for him the friendship of many the respect of all.

A. J. LOEHR.

One of the most successful of the German-Americans who have contributed to the upbuilding of Webster county is A. J. Loehr, who was born in Germany, February 28, 1831, and received the substantial early training of the well-to-do Teutonic youth. His father, Jodocus Loehr, was for many years a tax-collector, and died during the progress of the Civil war, while his wife, formerly Fredericka Degraaf, died in 1841.

Upon completing his education in the lower schools of Germany at the age of nine years, A. J. Loehr entered the upper school, which he left at the age of fifteen. As a provision for the future he then apprenticed to an apothecary and served for three years, going later to another city in the fatherland where he received excellent training in the free dispensary, an institution provided for the poor, remaining there eighteen months. He was then otherwise employed for a year, and in 1852 set sail in a vessel bound for American shores, and arrived in New York harbor after a voyage of seven weeks from Antwerp. In Chicago he secured a position in the Wallick drug store on the corner of Clark and Quincy streets, and after two years went to Milwaukee, where he remained for a year and a half. A later charge was in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where he managed a drug store for some time, and subsequently located in Manitowoc, where he worked in a sawmill for three years. In St. Louis he afterward found employment, and was in the southern city at the breaking out of the Civil war.

In 1861 Mr. Loehr enlisted in Company K, Second Missouri Infantry, for three months, and later enlisted for three years. During his service he was under command of Generals Lyons, Fremont, McCook, Sheridan, Rosecrans and Sherman, and participated in the battles of Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides many minor battles and skirmishes. Enlisting as a private, he was afterward commissioned second lieutenant, and at the battle of Mission Ridge was advanced by General Sheridan to the rank of captain of Company F, a position maintained until he was mustered out. His discharge at St. Louis in October, 1864, marked the end of a service faithfully and valiantly performed.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Loehr married Sophia Gochee, who was born in Germany. Her parents never left their native land. Mrs. Loehr had one brother, who died in a Kentucky hospital during the Civil war. After their marriage the young couple came to Webster county, Iowa, by team, the journey being delayed by a blinding snowstorm. Arriving at Fort Dodge after many trials and tribulations, they located on a rented farm, and afterward took up river land, which they improved and eventually sold. In 1872 Mr. Loehr bought the property which he now owns on section 10, Fulton township, and when fairly used to the new order of things his home was made desolate by the death of his wife, who passed away January 5, 1873. Mrs. Loehr, who was buried in Moorland cemetery, left a family of ten children to the care of her husband: Mary, now the wife of Nels Elligson, of Calhoun county, Iowa; Caroline, who married Harry Watson and died in the fall of 1900; George, a resident of

Moorland; Laura, wife of Frank Pugh, of Bussey, Iowa; Josie, wife of T. M. McCarville, of Fulton township; Alice, wife of John Benoit, of Tara, Iowa; Fritz, who married Tillie Dickerson and lives in Fulton township; Charles; Frank; and Adolph.

On December 1, 1897, Mr. Loehr married Mrs. Eliza Gochee, who was born in Indiana, August 5, 1842, her parents being natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. Her father, who is now past eighty-seven years, is living in Illinois, while her mother died in Illinois in 1869. Mrs. Cochee had seven sisters and one brother: Melinda, wife of James Haldron, of Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of James Morgan, both of whom are now deceased, the latter having met a tragic death in a cyclone at Storm Lake in 1882; Louisa, wife of James Hill, of Illinois; Evelyn, widow of Henry Thompson, and a resident of Empire, Illinois; Rebecca, wife of C. P. Moore, of Illinois; and Melissa, wife of Jack Gassoway, also of Illinois. By her former marriage Mrs. Loehr had eight children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Mary Hendricks; Ella Hiveley, a resident of Evanston, Iowa; Thomas, of Monona county, Iowa; Louis; Prentiss; and Elmer.

At the present time Mr. Loehr owns eight hundred and forty acres of land, six hundred and forty of which are in Dent county, Missouri. He is a scientific farmer, and understands how to make the most of his fertile property. In addition, he is an ambitious and enterprising citizen, who takes an active interest in all that pertains to the development of his township. In politics Mr. Loehr has always been in favor of Democracy, but is in no sense a strict party man, believing it right to vote for the candidates best qualified for the office. He has upheld the reputation for a clean political record in the county, and has held numerous important official positions. He voted for the three assassinated presidents, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. Fraternally Mr. Loehr is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fort Dodge, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, also at Fort Dodge. He is a man of advanced views and liberal tendencies, and has intelligently studied the needs of the community with which he has been for so long identified.

JOHN P. BRAKKE.

Norway has sent away from her mountainous shores many faithful and devoted sons, who have transferred their allegiance to the United States and become integral parts of the prosperity of their adopted land. Among those who have profited by the fertility of Iowa may be mentioned John P. Brakke, whose well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres is proof of the deserving credit of the owner. He was reared to a life of industry and thrift under the faithful guidance of his parents in Norway, where he was born October 21, 1852. His father, Peter Brakke, was a farmer during his entire active life and died in 1897, while the mother, Celia (Birkland) Brakke, is still living in her native land, although born as long ago as 1813. Of the children reared under the careful guidance of this devoted couple but two sons are now living, and of these, Iver has never wandered from the surroundings of his youth, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Upon the paternal farm in the north country John P. Brakke was taught to be a good farmer and faithful member of so-

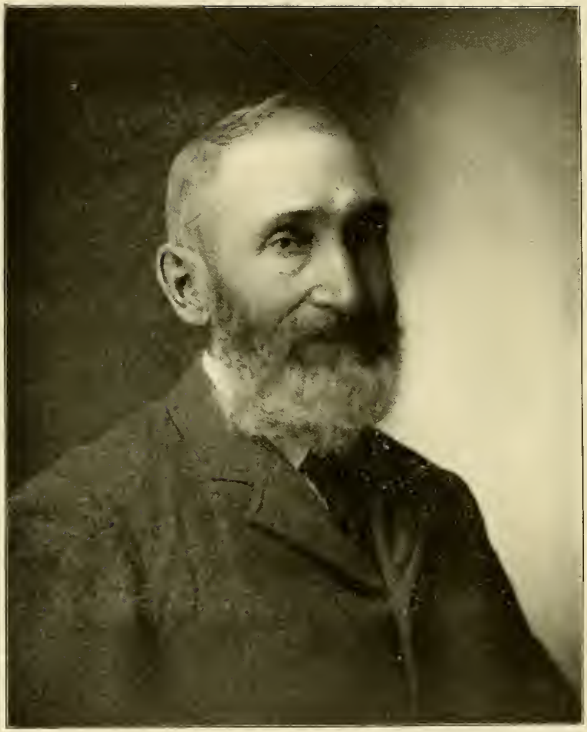
ciety, and interspersed with his farm duties was attendance at the public schools. At the age of fifteen he left home and followed a wandering fancy for the deep, and for nearly thirteen years shipped on various sailing craft in the North sea. He eventually brought up on American shores, and April 23, 1881, located in Lee county, Illinois, where for two years he worked on a farm by the month. He later found himself in Story county, Iowa, where he worked at farm labor for a couple of years, and was thus enabled to make some headway and to save enough money to justify him in marrying.

On January 7, 1885, Mr. Brakke wedded Julia Peterson, who was born in Lee county, Illinois, September 15, 1864, of Norwegian parentage, her father and mother having emigrated to America before their marriage, which occurred about 1860. They are now living in Hamilton county, Iowa, on a farm, and are the parents of three children, of whom Bertha is the wife of Martin Miller and lives on section 20, Fulton township, Webster county, while Oscar married Sophia Anderson and lives in Minnesota. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brakke, namely: Celia, born May 22, 1885; Nellie, born August 13, 1886; Inger C., born March 5, 1888; John C., born July 20, 1889; Emma, who was born August 8, 1890, and died January 7, 1891; Martin E., who was born May 4, 1893, and died July 20, 1896; Berthine, who was born October 14, 1895, and died January 15, 1896; Marthene, born March 14, 1897; Louisa, born June 15, 1899; and Elma, born March 20, 1901.

Following his marriage Mr. Brakke rented a farm for a year, and then moved to the farm which has since been his home. At first in a raw and unpromising condition, unceasing labor and well-directed plans have produced a gratifying fertility, and the original value of five dollars an acre has been entirely lost sight of. A year ago Mr. Brakke built a fine home which cost over a thousand dollars, and which is fitted with modern improvements, and is otherwise comfortable and wisely conceived. He is a Republican in national politics, and though devoted to the best interests of his party, has never sought office of any kind, although for six years he served as township trustee. He is deserving of emphatic credit for the success which has crowned his labors, for many obstacles have presented themselves to block his progress but have been overcome by grit and determination. Four years after his marriage his wife became a bedridden invalid, and for three years he despaired of her recovery. Eight doctors decreed that her case was hopeless, but in spite of these predictions she began to improve and has since been a comfort and help to her devoted family. This and other drawbacks have not broken the courageous spirit of one of the most successful farmers in the township or retarded his general usefulness as one of the most progressive citizens of the community.

FRANCIS B. DRAKE.

Francis B. Drake, one of Otho's most prominent and influential citizens, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 27, 1832, and is a son of David B. and Caroline (Wilson) Drake, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively. The Drake family trace their ancestry back to the Puritans who settled in Massachusetts in colonial days. When nineteen years of



F. B. DRAKE

MRS. F. B. DRAKE

age the grandfather of our subject removed to Addison county, Vermont, and there lived upon one farm until his death, which occurred when he was ninety-six years of age. In early life he was a member of the state militia, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war.

When a young man David B. Drake went to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he carried on business as a woolen manufacturer for some time, and also cleared and improved a large farm. He was a man of great energy and perseverance and was usually successful in every undertaking. In his family were six children, three sons and three daughters, but only our subject and his sister, Mrs. Harriet L. Taylor, are now living, the latter being a widow and a resident of New York.

Mr. Drake, of this review, passed his boyhood and youth in his native state, and assisted his father in his various occupations. He was about fourteen years of age when his father leased his farm and from that time on he worked in the woolen factory at Stockholm, Vermont, when not in school. He was given good educational advantages, attending the academy in Potsdam for some time. On attaining his majority he commenced teaching school.

In 1854 Mr. Drake came to Iowa and entered a tract of government land on section 30, Otho township, Webster county, but did not locate upon his land. During the following winter he engaged in teaching school in Davenport, and in the spring of 1855 assisted in selecting the swamp and over-flowed lands in Tama county, Iowa. The next summer he was appointed by the county judge as one of the commissioners to select the swamp lands of Webster county, which at that time included Hamilton county. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Drake settled on section 28, Otho township, where he lived until August, 1866, and then bought a farm on section 2, Clay township, which was wholly unimproved, all around him being wild land. He extended the boundaries of his farm until he had two hundred and fifty acres, and successfully engaged in its cultivation until 1900, when he sold the place and removed to Otho, where he bought lots and built an elegant residence, where he now lives.

On the 16th of April, 1857, Mr. Drake was united in marriage with Miss Caroline E. Hart, a daughter of Norman Hart, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of N. H. Hart on another page of this volume. Mrs. Drake was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, on the 16th of May, 1833, but was only a year old on the removal of the family to Hancock county, Illinois, and in 1854 they came to Webster county, Iowa. She taught the first school ever conducted in this county, it being in a log cabin near Border Plains. Our subject and his wife have no children of their own but have reared two: Charlotte Malander, who was taken into their home at the age of nine years and was educated by them and given all the advantages of an own child. She is now the widow of Frank York and resides in Dayton. Charles H. Bostwick was also reared and educated by them, making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Drake from the age of three years until he attained his majority.

For nearly half a century our subject has been identified with the affairs of Webster county, and is recognized as one of the most valuable and useful citizens of his community. In 1857 he was appointed county surveyor, and was the first post-

master of Otho, which position he filled for several years. He has held all of the township offices, and was a member of the county board of supervisors from the fifth district one term.

Mr. Hamilton is still the owner of a good farm on sections 19 and 20, Otho township, which he now rents to Hoyt N. Hart, son of Dr. G. D. Hart. He is successfully engaged in breeding thoroughbred short horn cattle, of which he has a fine herd upon his farm, and also breeds high-grade horses and hogs, giving much attention to his stock.

In early life Mr. and Mrs. Drake united with the Congregational church, and have ever taken quite an active and prominent part in all church work, especially in the Sunday school. For many years he served as superintendent and assisted in organizing a number of Sunday schools. He has also been a deacon in his church for fifteen years, and his life has ever been in harmony with his professions. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is ever ready and willing to aid any enterprise calculated to promote the interests of his community or advance the general welfare. He is a member of the township organization that controls the demonstrations on the 4th of July, commencing with 1876, and Decoration Day, and, thanks to the committee which has the celebrations in charge, these two days are always observed by the good people of Otho township, aside from the city demonstration. On Decoration Day services are held on the farm of Dr. G. D. Hart adjoining the Otho cemetery, and great preparations are made for celebrating both days. Mr. Drake is pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive and does all in his power to advance the moral, social and material welfare of his community.

CHRISTOPHER ARNOLD.

This well-known resident of Fort Dodge is one of the leading German-American citizens of the place, and in his successful business career he has shown the characteristic thrift and enterprise of his race. He was born in Niedernhall, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 24, 1822, a son of Charles and Maria S. (Kraft) Arnold. The father was a well-educated man and for fifty years engaged in teaching the public schools of his native land. Our subject attended college at Ingelfingen and prepared himself for the legal profession. Prior to his emigration to this country he served as clerk in different offices and was elected as police commissioner with inspector duties of one of the formerly free cities of Esslingen, also city clerk and recorder of Goeppingen up to the time of his departure in October, 1854.

On the 24th of October, 1848, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Rosina Unger, of Hochdorf, Germany, whose parents were farming people of that county. By this union were born six children, but only two are now living: Wilhelmina and Mary, both at home with their father. The wife and mother died in October, 1896. One son, Carl, died January 31, 1901, in Sioux City, Iowa, where he was engaged in the drug business.

Bidding good-bye to home and native land, Mr. Arnold came to America in 1854, and nine months later was joined by his wife and family. He first learned the cigar-maker's trade in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, then moved to Buffalo, New York, where he lived for a short time, next he located in Erie, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Arnold came to Fort Dodge, and started a barber shop, which he

carried on until 1865. In connection with the shop he also conducted a saloon for eight years. In 1865 he became a member of a firm operating a flouring mill. Five years later he bought his partner's interest and continued to carry on the business alone until 1878, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He three times rebuilt the mill in two years, it having been injured by fire, water and ice on different occasions. In 1878 he was elected county recorder and after filling the office for one term he retired from active business in 1880 to enjoy a well-earned rest and the fruits of former toil. In 1878 he was appointed notary public, and by reappointments he has held the office since. He has built and still owns several business blocks in Fort Dodge, from which he derives a good income and can well afford to lay aside all business cares.

Fraternally Mr. Arnold is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a public-spirited and enterprising man, he has taken an active part in local affairs and has efficiently served as a member of the city council nine years and a member of the school board fifteen years. He also served as township clerk and treasurer for two terms and was township trustee a number of years. Although a foreign-born citizen, his patriotism is never questioned and he well merits the confidence and respect reposed in him.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN SCLEICHHARDT.

Among the natives of Germany who have sought homes on this side of the Atlantic and have become useful and valued citizens of the communities in which they have located is numbered George C. Schleichhardt, now a well-to-do and substantial resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, his home being at 814 Ninth street north. He was born in Saxony, Germany, January 4, 1833, and was eighteen years of age when, in the fall of 1851, he came to the new world with his parents, Christian F. and Magdalena (Rankert) Schleichhardt. There were three children in this family: Charles F., George C. and Wilhelmena, who while a resident of Illinois was united in marriage with William Kelner. Later, when her family came to this state, they accompanied them and continued to make their home in Iowa for about twenty years, at the end of which time they removed to Germany, where she died in March, 1890. Her husband still resides in that country. Their marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Willie and Emma. Both are married and reside in the fatherland.

On their emigration to this country our subject's family located in La Salle county, Illinois, after a few days spent in New Orleans, where they landed. Three years were spent in Illinois, and in 1856 they came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, the journey being made by team from Iowa City. At that time there were still many Indians in this state, who caused the early settlers much annoyance, and wild game of all kinds was plentiful, our subject having shot many a deer. There were only a few log houses and one brick store in Fort Dodge when the family arrived here, and Mr. Schleichhardt has therefore witnessed almost the entire development and upbuilding of the city. He joined a company sent against the Indians right after the massacre at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1862, and assisted in subduing the red men. As he has never married, he remained at home caring for his parents

during their declining years. In his native land the father conducted a large bakery, but after coming to this country followed farming. He died March 6, 1869, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away July 20, 1886.

Mr. Schleichhardt, of this review, followed farming quite successfully until 1875, when he removed to Fort Dodge, and was engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1894. He has also been interested in the real estate business, and is to-day the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres of land in Dickinson county, Iowa. He has considerable money out at interest, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Dodge. In all his undertakings he has steadily prospered, and his success has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly-balanced mind and by honorable business principles.

THOMAS DONAHOE.

One of the most prosperous and successful business men of the northwest part of the county is Thomas Donahoe, the well-known cashier of the State Bank of Clare. He was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1847, and is a son of James and Ann Donahoe, both natives of County Cavan, Ireland, the former born in Bailieborough, the latter in Cootehill. About 1836 the father came to the new world and four years later the mother also crossed the Atlantic and took up her residence in this country. Being a coal miner, he at first worked in the mines of Pennsylvania until 1856, when he removed with his family to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and in the fall of that year, in connection with Tom Flaherty, opened the first coal mine at this place, it being known as the Colburn bank. That winter they were assisted in their work by Walter Ford, the father of the present county auditor of Webster county. For two or three years Mr. Donahoe was in the employ of the coal firm of Elliott Colburn, and then removed to Pocahontas, Iowa, but in 1860 returned to Webster county, and purchased a quarter section of land a few miles south of the village of Clare, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he successfully followed up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1889. His wife died in September, 1895.

In the family of this worthy couple were five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Thomas, of this review; Peter, a resident of Pocahontas county, Iowa; Charles, now mayor of Clare; Rose A., wife of P. J. Crilly, who is conducting a livery stable at that place; and Mary J., who is keeping house for our subject.

Thomas Donahoe spent the first nine years of his life in his native state, and began his education in its public schools. In 1856 he accompanied the family on their removal to Fort Dodge and later to Pocahontas, Iowa, where he continued to attend school until twelve years of age. After the return of the family to Webster county he assisted in the operation of the home farm until May, 1880, when he came to Clare and entered the Bank of Clare as cashier. About three years later that institution was incorporated under the name of the State Bank of Clare, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and R. P. Furlong was made president; C. J. Saunders, vice-president; and Thomas Donahoe, cashier. The bank is now in a flourishing condition and does a large business among the farmers liv-

ing around Clare, carrying, on an average, about ninety thousand dollars of deposits. As a business man Mr. Donahoe has been eminently successful and he and his brothers are to-day among the large land owners of the county. Straightforward and reliable in all things, he generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and is recognized as one of the most capable business men of his community.

As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, Mr. Donahoe has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs, and in 1868, soon after attaining his majority, was elected clerk of Johnson township, which office he acceptably filled for eight years. He then served as township assessor two years, and was secretary of the board for nine years from 1870. He was also township trustee two terms, and then again served as clerk for one term. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

MICHAEL McDONALD.

No more enterprising farmer promotes the well-being of Webster county than Michael McDonald, who was born in Renfrew county, Canada, February 16, 1865, a son of James and Elizabeth (O'Brien) McDonald. The other children of the family were as follows: Charles, who now lives in Denver, Colorado; John, who married Dora Morley, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and makes his home in Colfax township, Webster county, Iowa; Richard, who married Annie McMannis and lives one mile south of Duncombe; James and Joseph, who are both with their father; Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Ledden, who came to this country from County Limerick, Ireland, at the age of twenty years, and now resides near Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mary, wife of Thomas McManus, who lives near Industry, Iowa; Carrie; Tressie; and Maggie.

James McDonald, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland, and was reared to farming pursuits. About 1855 he came to America and settled in Canada, where he engaged in farming and where he was married in April, 1862, to Elizabeth O'Brien. In 1871 he removed to Iowa and settled in Hamilton county, where he engaged in the railroad business, and was section foreman for four years. He then decided to devote his future entirely to farming, and to facilitate his extensive plans for general farming and stock-raising purchased five hundred and eighty acres of land, to which he received a clear title. This property was purchased from eastern speculators, and has ever since been the field of activity for this broad-gauged farmer and citizen.

Upon the fertile acres of this well-conducted farm Michael McDonald developed industry and ability, and remained under his father's capable instruction until attaining his majority. On February 1, 1891, he married Mary Hogan, of Badger, Iowa, who died four years after her marriage. Of this union there were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, while Charles W. McDonald is making his home with his paternal grandparents.

On August 15, 1900, Mr. McDonald married Kathryn Reed, who was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 5, 1878, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Reed, who were the parents also of the following children: Margaretta, who is the housekeeper for Father Burke, of Corpus Christi church, Fort Dodge; Mary, who lives in Omaha, Nebraska; John, who was born in Ireland

and is a farmer by occupation; Johanna, who is unmarried and keeps house for her father; Ellen, who is working in a steam laundry in Mason City, Iowa; Tom, who assists his father with the management of the home farm; Michael, who is employed on the railroad in Fort Dodge; Bridget, who lives on the home farm in Ireland; Patrick, who also lives in Ireland; and William, who was born in Ireland and still makes that country his home. Mrs. McDonald came to America when thirteen years of age, and upon locating in Fort Dodge became housekeeper for Father Burke, continuing in this capacity up to the time of her marriage, when the position was assumed by her sister.

In 1888 Mr. McDonald purchased forty acres of land, which he improved and built up, and so successful was he that the following year he bought eighty acres directly opposite, upon which he erected the commodious and comfortable residence which has since been his home. His untiring industry and ability are evinced by the general air of thrift and enterprise everywhere apparent, and by the abundant harvests which reward well-directed energy. He is one of the scientific farmers of the township, and exerts a wide influence on the side of progress and good government.

GEORGE COOMBER.

As one of the very earliest settlers of Otho township, George Coomber was instrumental in advancing the best interests of his adopted locality, and up to the time of his death, November 14, 1900, enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the many friends and associates who had profited by his well-directed and useful life. He was born in England in January, 1837, and received but a limited education in his youth. In 1852 he embarked on a sailing vessel with his parents and after a voyage of seven weeks landed in Montreal, Canada. Afterward they removed to Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, where the parents purchased a farm of two hundred acres and lived until their death.

Until attaining his majority George Coomber lived on his father's farm, after which he rented land for a time. When just twenty-one he married Mary Cheney, and by this union there were three children, Henry, Richard and Mary, and of these both sons are now deceased. While living with her husband and children in Otho township Mrs. Coomber died, and April 19, 1874, the husband married Mary J. Cheney, widow of M. D. Cheney. The second Mrs. Coomber was born March 29, 1839, in Illinois, and was formerly Mary Jane Scott. On April 2, 1857, she married M. D. Cheney, who died January 4, 1869, leaving two children, Phoebe and Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Coomber at once took up their residence where she now lives, but at the time they hardly realized the comforts and pleasures which later developments brought into their lives. Then there was a little log cabin on the farm which served as a place of residence pending the general upbuilding of the district, and this was later supplanted by a neat frame house with more modern conveniences. As harvest succeeded harvest vistas of possibility were opened up, and all needed improvements were introduced, so that the one hundred and twenty acres owned by Mrs. Coomber has few superiors in the township. Mr. Coomber was a Republican in political affiliation, but ever refused the offices ten-

GEORGE COOMBER

MRS. GEORGE COOMBER

dered by his fellow townsmen. He was a broad-minded, progressive man, and his services in various capacities will never be forgotten by those who are to-day reaping the benefit of his industry and good management.

In the family of which Mrs. Coomber is a member were the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Olive Knapp, a resident of Kansas; Mrs. Lucinda Cheney, now deceased; Andrew, a resident of Pocahontas county, Iowa, who married Alice McAlister; John, a resident of Iowa county, who married Rosa Bell; Mrs. Lunica Hildebrand, a resident of the state of Washington; Mrs. Lydia Henon, of Keokuk county; Mrs. Maggie Cheney, of Millersburg, Iowa; Christ, who died in his eighteenth year; and two others who died in infancy.

Since the death of Mr. Coomber his widow has succeeded to his entire estate, having purchased the shares of other heirs. This farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of finely improved land, upon which Mrs. Coomber is making extensive improvements, erecting new buildings, etc. Her daughter resides with her and assists in the management of the farm.

ANDREW HOWER.

This well-known citizen of Fort Dodge, who is now so successfully engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in flour, comes from the fatherland, and the strongest and most creditable characteristics of the Teutonic race have been marked elements in his life and have enabled him to win success in the face of opposing circumstances. He possesses the energy and determination which mark the people of Germany, and by the exercise of his powers he has steadily progressed, and has not only won a handsome competence but has commanded universal respect by his straightforward business methods.

Mr. Hower was born in Germany, March 19, 1840, and was seven years old when his father, Nicholas Hower, emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his ten children. The family first located in Dunkirk, New York, but in 1849 removed to Wayne county, Michigan, the father purchasing a farm near Plymouth Junction, on which they lived for two years. In 1851 they went to Minnesota, where our subject grew to manhood.

When the Civil war broke out he resolved to strike a blow for his adopted country, and on the 12th of July, 1861, enlisted in Company K, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Coverdale and Colonel Van Cleve. Going to Kentucky, his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, January 19, 1862, and participated in the battles of Mills Springs, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Stone River, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, besides a large number of skirmishes. In 1862 Mr. Hower was made corporal and served in that capacity until the close of the war. On the 10th of March, 1864, he was captured at Big Shanty, Georgia, and taken to Andersonville prison, where he was incarcerated nine months, suffering untold hardships and privations. During that time he contracted swamp fever and also received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. On being released from prison Mr. Hower was sent to Wilmington, South Carolina, where the Union forces were in possession of the city, and, being granted a thirty-day furlough, he then returned to his home in Min-

nesota. He rejoined his command at Washington, D. C., arriving there on the day of the grand review, and was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was honorably discharged July 11, 1865. He had two brothers in the same company, while his oldest brother served in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. One of these, Jacob Hower, was wounded during a battle in South Carolina, and died from the effects of the same January 21, 1898.

On the 19th of March, 1866, Mr. Hower was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Hansel, whose father was a farmer by occupation. Both parents are now deceased. Although no children have been born to them, our subject and his wife have three adopted children that they have reared as their own.

Mr. Hower came to Fort Dodge in 1866 and embarked in the butcher business, but was unsuccessful in that enterprise. He next worked in a brickyard for about two years, after which he engaged in teaming until 1880, when he opened a grocery store, but the following year again met with misfortune, his store being destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, he was again ready for business at the end of three days, though he started with practically nothing. His father died in August, 1881, and while going to the funeral his wife was injured in a wreck on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. These misfortunes caused Mr. Hower to close out his business. About eight months later he embarked in his present enterprise as a wholesale dealer in flour, and in this undertaking he has steadily prospered, his sales now amounting to about twelve thousand dollars worth per month. In 1896 he built the Hower block on the corner of Central avenue and Twelfth street, and to-day owns considerable real estate, valued at seventy thousand dollars. His life is a living illustration of what ability, energy, force of character can accomplish, and it is to such men that the west owes its prosperity, its rapid progress and its advancement. Socially Mr. Hower is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., and religiously is a member of Sacred Heart church of Fort Dodge.

HENRY WIDICK.

Both in the townships of Webster and Hill and in the village of Lehigh Mr. Widick has many acquaintances, having made his home in each for a sufficient period to enable him to identify himself with local movements and to attract by his honorable character a host of warm personal friends. At this writing his home is in the township of Webster, where he owns a farm comprising one hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, under cultivation to the various cereals. Besides this property, he owns a neat residence and several lots in Lehigh, and is a stockholder in the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank.

Macon county, Illinois, is Mr. Widick's native county, and September 30, 1828, the date of his birth. His father, John Widick, a West Virginian, removed to Illinois in early manhood and there engaged in farming. During the exciting election of 1840 he cast his ballot for William Henry Harrison, and he was one of the most pronounced adherents of the Democratic party in his locality. By his first marriage he had four children, William, Michael, Margaret and Emanuel, all of whom are deceased. His second wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Trauber. Of the children born to this

union we note the following: Elizabeth became the wife of L. B. Walker, of Macon county, Illinois; Ril married Mary A. Lynch and after her death was united with Mrs. Esther Hartman, and later with Mrs. Fisher, and now lives in Homer, Iowa; Aaron was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth McDaniel, and his second Lucinda Pound; Eli, who lives near St. Joseph, Missouri, was three times married, his first wife being Susan Cox, his second Harriet Hill, and his third Sarah E. Darmor; Edmund married Nancy Ann McDougal, and lives in Moultrie county, Illinois; Henry was next in order of birth; and the youngest was Josiah, who married Hannah Hill, and makes his home in Dade county, Missouri.

Five different country schools, all held in log buildings and all conspicuous by reason of their exceedingly primitive furnishings, afforded Henry Widick all the educational advantages he ever received. When he was seventeen years of age he bade a last good-bye to his school days and took upon himself the serious responsibilities of life, beginning to work upon a farm and receiving eight dollars a month. During three summer seasons he worked in the employ of Sam Powers, meantime hoarding his small earnings in order that they might apply on the purchase of land. Together with his brothers Aaron and Edmund, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw land in Illinois, and this he assisted in breaking and placing under cultivation.

About this time his first marriage occurred, which united him, October 31, 1850, with Elizabeth Matthews. This lady was one of a family of seven children, the others being Mary Jane, Sylvira, John, Nancy, Susan and William. Of her marriage there were seven children, namely: William H., born July 14, 1852; Sarah E., June 8, 1854; Laura E., August 9, 1856; Arminda E., August 4, 1859; Luvina A., October 12, 1863; Ida May, July 29, 1867; and George C., August 23, 1872. The oldest son, who lives near Burnside, Webster county, Iowa, married Mary Blanchard and has two children. Sarah is the widow of W. H. Daniels, and has eight children. Laura E. married L. Ewing, of Webster county, and is the mother of eight children. Arminda E., Mrs. Charles Daniels, of Webster county, has six children. Luvina, deceased, was the wife of A. Spainhower, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. Ida May married George Lowrie, of Webster township, and they have three children. George C. died September 9, 1874, when two years of age. The mother of these children died in 1878.

During much of his acitve life Mr. Widick was a resident of his native county of Macon, Illinois, but in 1864 he changed his scene of activity to Iowa, settling in Webster county and buying one hundred and fifty-eight acres in Webster township. From there he moved to Lehigh, where he made his home for ten years, and meantime acquired his present farm in Webster township. Both by precept and example he upholds Prohibition doctrines, while in religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and has served as a member of the board of trustees. At different times he has held various township offices.

The second marriage of Mr. Widick took place at Decatur, Illinois, in 1870, uniting him with Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Lowry, who was born in Ohio, October 29, 1837, a daughter of John and Dorothy (Shriver) Conrard. To the union of her parents there were born five children, those besides herself being named as follows: Charles, who married Jennie Davis, and lives in Illinois; Sarah A., widow of John King, of Wheaton, Illi-

nois; Hannah, Mrs. James Lowry, deceased; and Angelina, wife of David McCrury, of Elwin, Illinois. Mrs. Widick has been twice married, her first husband having been Charles Lowry, who was drowned June 20, 1877. By him she had three children: George, who married Ida May Widick, and operates a farm in Webster township; Florence, wife of A. M. Spainhower, of Fort Dodge; and James E., who married Emi Hanson, and lives in Lehigh. The only child born to the union of Mr. Widick and Mrs. Lowry is a daughter, Anna D., who is at home.

Z. W. THOMAS.

One of the most prominent and prosperous business men of northwestern Iowa is Z. W. Thomas, of Fort Dodge, who came to this city less than twenty years ago with only twenty-five dollars in his pocket. Today he is one of the most extensive land owners in the county and has real estate interests in many portions of the west, but his efforts have not been confined alone to this line, and in other branches of business activity he has manifested his splendid executive force, keen discernment, sound judgment and unremitting diligence, with the result that prosperity has crowned his labors, and Webster county now numbers him among her men of affluence.

Mr. Thomas is a native of Damascus, Columbiana county, Ohio, born May 18, 1856, his parents being Jesse and Johanna B. (Stanley) Thomas, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state. The father represented an old New York family, the mother was descended from Virginian ancestry, and through many generations both families had resided in this country. In 1865, accompanied by his wife and children, Jesse Thomas came to Iowa, locating at Oskaloosa, where the subject of this review obtained his early education that was later supplemented by a course in philosophy in Penn College, of Oskaloosa. He was registered among the students at the opening of that institution and his mental training there well equipped him for the practical duties of business life. When a young man he engaged in merchandising and for one year followed farming, while at intervals he engaged in teaching school. After his graduation in Penn College he entered the office of Captain Searle, of Oskaloosa, learning the abstract and insurance business. He then read law for a year with Major J. F. Lacey, now congressman from the sixth Iowa district, and afterward entered the law department of the State University, at Iowa City, where he was graduated with the class of 1884.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Thomas was admitted to the Iowa bar and the same year was licensed to practice in the United States district and circuit courts. He came at once to Fort Dodge, and has since engaged in practice in real estate law in the courts. At the same time he has carried on an abstract, land and loan business. He is now associated with H. E. Busby, an attorney, and the firm is doing an extensive business. Mr. Thomas has property in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota and in various places in Iowa, and now owns twenty-two hundred acres in Webster county. He also does a general insurance business and his large patronage in that department has materially increased his income. In addition to all his other interests he individually operates two farms, which he has stocked with fine grades of cattle and horses. He has two creameries, one at Fort Dodge and

the other at Industry, and altogether he employs about forty men. He owns and conducts a milk depot, and sends out four wagons from the Oakdale dairy, of which he is the proprietor. This is situated three miles west of the town and is equipped with all modern accessories for the care of milk. His stock farm, situated two and a half miles north of the town, comprises five hundred and eighty acres and the one on the west of Fort Dodge contains four hundred and eighty acres. He also has a farm near Barnum, and each one of his farming properties is worth about fifty thousand dollars.

On the 1st of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Alice Busby, of Mahaska county, Iowa, and unto them have been born two children: Dana E. and Edith Irene, aged respectively fifteen and three years. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, take an active interest in its work and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Thomas is one of its trustees. He has served for one term as a member of the city council and is always deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. Fort Dodge ranks him among her leading and valued citizens. His business success seems almost phenomenal, yet it has been won along the lines of old and time-tried maxims. It proves that "honesty is the best policy," for in all his dealings he has been straightforward and honorable, following no questionable methods, his career bearing the closest investigation and scrutiny. His judgment, however, is rarely at fault in business matters, his perseverance conquers obstacles and his unremitting diligence has gained for him enviable prosperity, while at the same time he has maintained an untarnished reputation. Such a man is a power in any community, and Fort Dodge is fortunate that he allied his interests with hers.

C. H. CHURCHILL, M. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. Doctor Churchill has won a most enviable position in the ranks of his chosen calling, and his practice extends far and wide in Webster county, where so many years of his life have been spent.

The Doctor was born in Madison, Wisconsin, May 21, 1858, and is a son of E. A. and Laura (Powers) Churchill, the former a native of Leroy, New York. In the family were but two children, and the sister of our subject died when two and one-half years of age. The father took up his abode in the Badger state in 1845 and there resided for twenty years, coming to Webster county, Iowa, in October, 1865. He was a contractor and builder and for the past ten years has lived retired. On arriving in this county he took up his abode in Fulton township, securing from the government the homestead claim in 1866. There was only

one house between their primitive dwelling and Fort Dodge, a distance of ten miles,—their neighbor being J. Q. Mack. Three aunts of the Doctor, who are sisters of his father, are still living upon the old home place.

Doctor Churchill began his education in Iowa in the summer of 1866, when he attended school for a month, the teacher being Anna J. Churchill, who instructed the children of that part of the county in his father's home. Through the period of his boyhood and youth he assisted in the cultivation of the fields during the summer months and in the winter season continued his education. At the age of nineteen he began teaching and was a successful instructor. Having mastered the branches of the common schools, he further continued his own education in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, leaving that institution after completing the work of the junior year. Preparing for medical practice in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, he was graduated in that institution in 1886 with the degree of M. D., and nine years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Cornell College. Dr. Churchill began practice in Lehigh, where he remained until June, 1888, when he came to Fort Dodge, where he has since enjoyed a large and constantly growing patronage. He is a general practitioner, yet pays much attention to surgical work and is particularly skilled in that department of the profession.

On the 18th of September, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Cora A. Bond, of Lehigh, who died March 22, 1901, leaving two sons: Charles Parkes Bradford, who was born October 20, 1887; and Glenwood Bond, born August 15, 1890. In his political views the Doctor is a Democrat, endorsing the principles set forth by Grover Cleveland. In 1892 he was elected coroner and filled that position continuously until 1897. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Knights of the Maccabees; the Royal Arcanum; and the Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is medical examiner for all of these orders with the exception of the first named, and he is now surgeon for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Fort Dodge District Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Railway Surgeons Society and the Iowa State Western Medical Association. The Doctor is a deep, earnest and discriminating student, interested in everything that tends to advance his profession or to solve the problem to that mystery which we call life. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the advanced thought of the day and his efficiency is shown in the excellent results which follow his labor.

ERWIN TAYLOR.

A native son of Iowa, Mr. Taylor was born in Delaware county, October 29, 1860, a son of Seth and Clarinda (Raymond) Taylor, who are now living on a small farm on section 7, Burnside township. The parents were born in Massachusetts, and two of the mother's brothers were soldiers in the Civil war. Of the eight children born into the family two died in infancy, and the others are: William, who married Catherine Lee, now deceased, and resides in South Dakota;

ERWIN TAYLOR

MRS. ERWIN TAYLOR

Chester, a farmer in Webster county, Iowa, who married Evelyn Floyd; Lewis, a farmer in Minnesota, who married Mary Bower; Erwin; Ora, living near Lehigh, Iowa, who married Anna Nichols; Thomas, living in South Dakota, who married Susie Manore; Carrie, who lives in Clay county, Iowa, and is the wife of Albert Montrie.

Mr. Taylor was educated in the district schools and worked at farming until the time of his marriage, August 21, 1881, with Mary A. Daniels, who was born November 20, 1860. Her parents were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mrs. Taylor has four brothers and sisters living, namely: Lucy Ann, who is the wife of Benjamin Quibell, of Vincent, Iowa; C. N., who married Eva Widick and lives near Lehigh; Flora E., who married William H. Goodrich and lives east of Lehigh; and Emma, who is the wife of Arthur Owenson, of Winnebago county. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: Alfred, who was born June 11, 1882, and Besta, who was born April 28, 1890.

After his marriage Mr. Taylor removed to the northern part of Webster county, where he lived on a farm for two years, after which he rented his father-in-law's farm for a couple of years. The farm which he now owns and lives upon was rented in 1885 for three years, after which he purchased eighty acres of the land, and as his fortunes have increased has kept adding to his possessions until at present he has to show for his industry and enterprise two hundred and ninety-five acres of good farm land all in one body. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and feeds considerable cattle, and does his own shipping. His interests are by no means self-centered, but extend to the needs of his fellow townsmen and to the general improvement of the community of which he is a valued citizen. He is a stock-holder in the Lehigh Savings Bank, and in the creamery at Burnside. A Republican in national politics, he held the office of road commissioner for eight years, and is at present a member of the school board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the United Brethren church in Clay township.

ELMER L. ANDERSON.

The farming interests of Burnside township are signally advanced by the praiseworthy efforts of Elmer L. Anderson, who has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 5. He was born in Palo Alto county, Iowa, April 21, 1867, his parents having settled there the year before. The father, who is now engaged in the insurance business in Fort Dodge, was a valiant soldier during the Civil war, and braved the hardships and dangers incident to strife for four years and six months.

The education of Elmer L. Anderson was acquired in the public schools of Emmet and Webster counties, and at the age of twenty-three years he entered upon an independent farming life upon a place of eighty acres purchased on section 5, Burnside township. In his father's family, besides himself, were four sisters: Florence, who is teaching at Tobin College, at Fort Dodge; Mattie, who is teaching in the public schools at Fort Dodge; Mae, who is engaged in educational work at Callender, Iowa; and Ernie, who died in infancy.

On February 22, 1891, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Grace McIntire, who was born November 9, 1869, and whose parents now live in Lehigh, where they are

conducting a restaurant. Mrs. Anderson has four sisters and one brother: Malissa, who is the wife of Frank Tuller, of Fort Dodge; Rose, who also lives in Fort Dodge; George, who lives at Lehigh; Elma, who is the wife of J. M. Fortney, of Otho, Iowa; and Hallie, who is living at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children: Clarence, born October 31, 1892; Merle, born November 16, 1893; and Max, born June 14, 1895.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson went to housekeeping on his farm and lived there four years, and also worked other land which was rented. He was so successful that he later disposed of that place and bought the larger one, upon which he now resides, and where he is engaged in general farming and hog raising. He thoroughly understands the business to which he is devoting the best years of his life, and his friends predict a continuance of his present prosperity.

THOMAS S. BILSTAD.

This well-known resident of Callender is a Norwegian by birth, and in his successful business career he has shown the characteristic thrift and enterprise of his race. Beginning with no capital except that acquired by his own industry, he has accumulated some valuable property, and is to-day one of the most prosperous citizens in the western part of the county.

Mr. Bilstad was born in Norway June 5, 1852, and received a fair common-school education in his native land. In 1871, at the age of nineteen years, he crossed the ocean, and on landing on the shores of this country proceeded at once to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he worked at railroad construction for three years, in the meantime gaining a knowledge of the English language.

At the end of that time Mr. Bilstad came to Webster county, Iowa, in company with his father and the other members of the family, the journey being made with an ox-team, while driving their other stock. They arrived here in May, 1875. Our subject purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land, and immediately set to work to break the virgin soil with ox-teams. Upon his place he built a small house, and as time passed made many other useful and valuable improvements, including two sets of good farm buildings separated by a road which divides his farm. He has extended the boundaries of his place from time to time until they now contain four hundred acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, and which he successfully operated until 1896. In 1892 he bought the farm where he now resides, but did not locate thereon until four years later. This place is pleasantly located just north of Callender, in fact ten acres of it are within the corporate limits of the village. It consists of fifty acres and is well improved, there being a large and comfortable residence, in which the family now live.

In 1882, in this county, Mr. Bilstad married Miss Melissa Nelson, also a native of Norway, who died three years later, leaving one daughter, Mollie, who is at home with her father. He was again married in 1886, his second union being with Mrs. Christina Larson, who was born and reared in Norway. She has one son by her first marriage, C. M. Larson, a commercial traveler residing in Callender, who is married and has three children, Floyd, Jay and Francis. With our subject resides his grandson, Clarence Johnson, whose mother died when he

was two years old, and who has since made his home with his grandfather.

Politically Mr. Bilstad has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles since he cast his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, but he has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, though he served as supervisor of highways at one time. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Callender, and are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of their community. Mr. Bilstad belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for coming to this country empty-handed, he has conquered all the obstacles in the path to success, and has not only secured for himself a handsome competence, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated.

JAMES MARSH.

Although during much of his active life Mr. Marsh has been a resident of Kansas, he has now returned to Webster county, where he made his home during his youth. Since his return he has taken up farm pursuits with the energy and determination characteristic of him in every walk of life, and is meeting with the success that his efforts merit. He was born in Lake county, Illinois, January 8, 1848, and is a son of George Marsh, Sr., concerning whom mention is made upon another page in this volume. When he was but a boy he gained his primary education in the schools of Lake county, and after the family came to Iowa he was a student in the schools of Webster county. When he was seventeen he left school in order to turn his whole attention to assisting his father on the home farm, and while so doing he acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details connected with the management of a farm.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Marsh started out in the world for himself. At that time much was being said concerning the future of Kansas and the prospects it offered ambitious and energetic young men. These reports induced him to settle in that state. At first he was employed in killing buffalo and antelope, the hides of which were disposed of at fair prices. He was also employed in herding cattle. Later, however, he acquired land holdings and gave his attention to the clearing and improving of a farm in Russell county.

For some years after going west he led a bachelor's life, but finally brought a bride to his home, having been married at Russell February 25, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth E. Burnett-Blanding, who was born in Missouri May 9, 1864. She is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moss) Burnett, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864 the family moved from Missouri to Iowa and settled at Eddyville, Wapello county, where Mr. Burnett died during the same year. In 1868 Mrs. Burnett became the wife of Levi Blanding, who was a native of New York state. After their marriage they continued to make their home in Eddyville until 1877, when they removed to Barton county, Kansas. There the death of Mrs. Blanding occurred October 12, 1901. Mr. Blanding still makes his home in that county, as does also the only sister of Mrs. Marsh, Martha, who is the wife of Frederick Haddon. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Charles Albert, was born December 7, 1881. They have also an adopted daughter, Mamie, who was born April 15, 1893.

On disposing of his Kansas land, in 1896, Mr. Marsh returned to Iowa, arriving in Webster county on the 1st of June. At first he rented farm property here. His first purchase was made in February, 1900, when he bought, on section 30, Yell township, one hundred and sixty acres of raw and unimproved land, which, however, his judgment told him would be susceptible to cultivation and capable of being largely enhanced in value. Since settling on this place he has devoted his attention closely to the improvement of the property, and has erected a substantial class of buildings, including house, barn and outbuildings. He shares the opinion held by many farmers that more profit can be secured from feeding crops to stock than from selling them in the markets. Therefore much of his grain is used for feed. He has on his farm a number of Shorthorn cattle, Morgan and Norman horses, and thoroughbred O. I. C. hogs, in the breeding of all of which he is engaged. His political views are in harmony with the platform of the Republican party, and his support is given to its men and measures. In religion he is connected with the Baptist church, while fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias.

ALBERT A. WILKINSON.

Albert A. Wilkinson, who resides on section 21, Gowrie township, is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 21 and 22, whose neat and thrifty appearance well indicates his careful supervision. Substantial improvements are surrounded by well-tilled fields, and all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found.

Mr. Wilkinson is proud to claim Iowa as his native state, his birth having occurred in Tama county, July 30, 1856. His father, Anthony Wilkinson, was born in Ireland in 1817, and was a lad of fifteen years when he came to the United States with his father, William Wilkinson. The family located in Coshocton county, Ohio, and were among the first settlers of that locality. In early life Anthony Wilkinson learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for some years, and in the meantime went up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Cincinnati and New Orleans many times. He and a brother both took part in the Mexican war and afterward received land warrants for their services. In 1849 the family all removed to Iowa and took up their residence in Tama county, where the grandfather of our subject died some time later. Anthony Wilkinson located his land warrant in that county, and also bought and entered other tracts of land to the amount of four hundred acres, which he fenced and improved, converting the tract into a good farm. In 1850 he returned to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there married Miss Sarah Ann Graham, who was born in that county, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her father being one of the pioneers of the locality. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson spent their entire married life in Tama county, Iowa, where he died November 10, 1888, and she December 26, 1896, their remains being interred in the home cemetery. They had a family of twelve children who reached years of maturity, and three sons and two daughters are still living.

On the old home farm Albert A. Wilkinson grew to manhood, early becoming familiar with every department of farm work. He first attended the common schools and later the Friends Academy at

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La Grand, and subsequently engaged in teaching in Tama and Webster counties. It was in 1880 that he came to this county and located in Gowrie township where he now resides. For three or four years he and a brother engaged in farming together, but since then he has been alone in business. His first tract of land consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie, which he fenced and broke, and later he added to it a tract of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining and still later forty acres more. He has erected thereon good and substantial buildings, and to-day has one of the best improved and most desirable farms of its size in Webster county. In connection with its operation he is also successfully engaged in stock raising.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, December 27, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Martha McGrew, also a native of Tama county. Her father, Findley McGrew, was born and reared in Ohio, and there wedded Miss Mary C. Trahern, a native of Knox county, that state. In 1856 he removed to Marshall county, Iowa, and throughout the remainder of his life was engaged in farming in Marshall and Tama counties. He died April 23, 1891, but his widow is still living, and now makes her home with a daughter in Marshalltown, Iowa. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom one son died in childhood and three sons and three daughters survive. Mrs. Wilkinson was reared and educated in Marshall county. Of the three children born to our subject and his wife one died in infancy and Wilford at the age of four years. The only one now living is Ralph R., who was born June 25, 1886.

Politically Mr. Wilkinson has been a life-long Republican, having supported every presidential candidate of that party since voting for James A. Garfield in 1880, but he has never sought political honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. He is a stanch friend of education, and has efficiently served as a member of the school board and treasurer of the district. In the spring of 1887 he returned to the old home farm and carried it on for two years, but since 1889 has resided uninterruptedly in this county. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and both merit and receive the respect and esteem of all who know them.

CHRIS M. SOLSO.

Chris M. Solso, living on section 1, in Washington township, was born in Norway March 29, 1863, a son of Mathew and Anna (Simmsrue) Solso, also natives of Norway. The mother died in her native land about 1867, and in 1870 the father brought his little family to America, and upon landing in New York proceeded to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and from there to Webster county. He located on section 25, Washington township, and in 1878 thought to improve his prospects by removal to Antelope county, Nebraska, where he bought land and where, in 1880, he married Bertha Oleson. He then moved to Newman Grove, Madison county, Nebraska, where he opened a general merchandise store, which he is still successfully conducting. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. There were thirteen children born of his first union, namely: Gillena, wife of Michael Thompson, living in Boone county, Nebraska; Andrew, who married Anna Hoy-

elschrude, and after her death wedded Mary Anderson, and lives in Newman Grove, Nebraska; Annie, who is the wife of Louis Nuesome, and lives in Webster county, Iowa; Nettie, wife of Olof Cleveland, living in Webster county, Iowa; John, who is unmarried and lives in Newman Grove, Nebraska; Olaf, who married Rosa Holverson, and lives in Newman Grove; Ola, who died at the age of fifteen years; Matthew, who is unmarried and lives in Newman Grove; Matilda, who also is single and lives in Newman Grove; Selma, who was the twin sister of Matilda, and died in infancy; Clara, who died at the age of five years; Carl, who died at the age of three years; and two infants who died before being named.

While still quite young Mr. Solso was obliged to assist in the family support, and when fourteen years old discontinued attendance at the district schools and began to work out by the month on surrounding farms. On December 28, 1885, at the school house in Washington township, he married Gurine L. Nelson, who was born in Clinton county August 19, 1868, a daughter of Henry and Belle (Belland) Nelson, who were born in Norway June 9, 1842, and October 7, 1840, respectively. The parents were married May 14, 1863, in Norway, and came to America July 4, 1868, and settled in Clinton county, Iowa, near Calamus. Here the father died December 8, 1875, after which the mother removed to Story county, near Story City, where she lived for five years, going then to Webster county, where, in 1880, she married Berger Larson, a native of Norway. Mr. Larson died May 14, 1899, and his wife passed away at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Solso, December 20, 1901, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Larson were Republicans, and both were members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mrs. Solso is the second oldest of the children in her mother's family. Martha died at the age of fourteen; Hannah, the wife of Price Cunningham, lives in Kossuth county, Iowa; Margaret died in infancy; and Carl J. died at the age of three months. To Mr. and Mrs. Solso have been born seven children: Henry Martin, born February 22, 1887; Arthur S., March 7, 1889; Carl H., August 11, 1892; Mabel Luella, July 7, 1894; Lawrence G., March 20, 1896; Helen Amanda, August 7, 1899; and John Adrian, December 15, 1901.

After his marriage Mr. Solso rented land for a couple of years, and then removed to Pocahontas county, Iowa, where he remained for a year. Upon returning to Washington township, Webster county, he bought eighty acres of land in section 1, built a commodious and well-planned house and large barns, and introduced all modern improvements. He is engaged in general farming, and makes a specialty of raising high-grade stock for market. He is a Republican, and has held many township offices, among others being that of school trustee, a position maintained for several years. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Solso is a progressive and enlightened citizen, and takes an active interest in general township and county affairs.

FRANCIS FAWKES.

No more earnest advocate of kindliness and humanity has exerted an uplifting influence in Webster county than Francis Fawkes, home missionary in the Congregational church and pastor of the church at Otho. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, December 20, 1838, and is a son

of Samuel and Sarah (Austin) Fawkes, also natives of England. The father, who was a weaver of fine cloth, worked at his chosen occupation until about forty years of age, and then entered the employ of the government in the brass foundry at Sheerness. He came to America in 1866 and located near Dubuque, Iowa, where he farmed on a small scale and worked in the lead mines. After the death of his wife, in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years, he came to live with his son, at whose home he died in January, 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years. He had three sons: Charles first married Jennie Samuels, now deceased, and afterward married her sister, Kate, with whom he is living in Dubuque; and Allen O. married Clara Woodhouse, and is also living in Dubuque. Six children born into the family died in infancy.

At the early age of thirteen the common-school education of Francis Hawkes was interrupted by the necessity of self-support, and he therefore entered a cloth factory, where he remained for four years. He then engaged as warehouseman for a drug concern at Sheerness, and at the end of eight years decided to avail himself of the larger possibilities of America. Arriving in the states March 7, 1864, he found the country in the throes of the Civil war, and at once betook himself to Dubuque, Iowa, where he found employment as a clerk in a drug store for two years. He then entered the home missionary work of the Congregational church in Iowa, and has been connected with this branch of endeavor continuously since 1866. As predicted by early circumstances, his education has been self-acquired, and is therefore on broad and practical lines, and in keeping with the demands of his work and influential position in the community.

Fellow passenger on the ship that brought Mr. Fawkes to America in 1864 was Elizabeth Fawkes, a first cousin, whom he married in 1865, in Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Fawkes, who was the mother of one son, Herbert, now living in Chicago, died three years after her marriage, of consumption. On September 1, 1869, Mr. Fawkes married Susan Woodhouse, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was born October 26, 1847. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. During their fourteen years of happy married life Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes lived in Durango, where he continued his ministrations in the church and out of it, and where his wife was killed by lightning July 4, 1883. She left two sisters and one brother: Joseph, who lives in Durango; Mrs. Amanda Clark, who resides in Texas; and Malina, who is unmarried and living in Durango.

Of the second union of Mr. Fawkes seven children were born: Harriet, the wife of N. J. L. Findley, of Otho township, this county; Edith A., wife of John Spensley, of Dubuque; Otis, who died at the age of four years; Clement, who is living at home; Nora; Sarah; and Ernest. On November 20, 1890, Mr. Fawkes married Margaret W. Martin, who was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1875. She is one of five sisters now living: Jeanette, the widow of Andrew Craig, of Fort Dodge; Mrs. Francis Fawkes; Mrs. Jane Forbes, of Kalo; Mrs. Andrew Johnson, who is living on a farm in Otho township; and Mrs. Thomas Knott, of Colorado.

While preaching in Franklin county, Iowa, Mr. Fawkes lived at Dows for three years, after which he came to Otho and took charge of the church here for five years. He then resigned and returned to Dubuque county, where he farmed and preached in the Congregational church during twelve summers. In 1889 he returned to Otho and

assumed charge of the church here, and has since made this his home and his uninterrupted object of solicitude. Mr. Fawkes owns eighty acres of land, upon which he has placed about twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of improvements, and which has a good house, barn and outbuildings, with a thorough system of drainage. The better to attend to the multitudinous duties incident to his pastorate, this farm is rented out, though Mr. Fawkes makes his home upon the place. He has a wide circle of friends scattered over the localities which have at different times benefited by his largeness of heart and his practical, helpful Christianity, and the good that he has accomplished has been limited only by the time allowed for the doing.

RUFUS P. HUNTER.

Roland township probably has no more prominent or influential citizen than Rufus P. Hunter, whose home is on section 26, where he owns and operates a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He came to Iowa in 1856, and for a third of a century has been a resident of Webster county. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the James river, September 30, 1838, and is a worthy representative of one of the first families of that state. His paternal grandfather, Francis Hunter, was a native of the Old Dominion, as was also his father, Lewis C. Hunter, who was born in 1799. On reaching manhood the latter married Miss Rebecca Linkinhoker, who was born in the same state, and there they continued to reside until after the birth of five of their children. By occupation the father was a farmer. On leaving Virginia, in 1856, he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county, being one of the pioneers of that region. Upon the farm which he there opened up he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1887, his wife surviving him about ten years.

Mr. Hunter, of this review, was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, and he assisted his father in the arduous task of opening up a new farm in Marion county. His school privileges being meager, he is what may be termed a self-educated man. On reaching manhood he left the parental roof and worked as a farm hand for several summers.

On the 22d of March, 1866, in Marion county, Mr. Hunter led to the marriage altar Miss Rachel Metcalf, a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Metcalf, who removed with their family to Marion county, Iowa, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter had eight children, namely: Elva Ellen, who died in infancy; Charles, at home; Warren, who is married and resides in Callender, Iowa; Mosier, Oran, William, Grover and Maude, all at home. The daughter has successfully engaged in teaching school in this county, and is now a student at Tobin College, Fort Dodge.

After his marriage Mr. Hunter engaged in farming in Marion county for some years, but in 1876 he rented his farm, which consisted of eighty acres, and removed to Pleasantville, where as a carpenter he engaged in contracting and building for two years. He then came to Webster county and purchased the farm of eighty acres where he now resides. In his farming operations he has been eminently successful, and has accumulated considerable property, being now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of land, divided into three

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farms. With the exception of twenty-four acres Mr. Hunter has broken all his land. There is a good residence upon his place, and the barns and other outbuildings are in perfect harmony therewith. In connection with general farming Mr. Hunter is quite extensively engaged in the raising and feeding of stock, and annually ships from two to four carloads to the city markets. A man of indomitable energy and perseverance, he has prospered in his undertakings, and through his own well-directed efforts has become one of the substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. Hunter's political support is given the Democracy, and he cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He was been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, and assisted in nominating Boise for governor of the state. For fourteen years he served as justice of the peace, and filled the office of supervisor of highways about the same length of time. He was also a member of the school board several years, and his official duties have all been most capably and satisfactorily performed. Fraternally he is a member of Gowrie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a man of considerable prominence in the community where he resides.

J. P. URELIUS.

The well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Burnside township belonging to J. P. Urelius is a property acquired after long years of struggle and untiring industry on the part of the owner. However, a willingness to work is a national trait of his Swedish countrymen, and many of them have early surrounding conditions in common with his own. He was born in Sweden January 20, 1847, and, owing to the limited resources of the family, was obliged when very young to devote his time to much work and little play, and in consequence education played a minor part during his childhood.

His father was born in Sweden in 1819, and his mother, formerly Eliza Catherine Surnson, was born in the same country in 1824, and died in 1898. The parents never emigrated from the fatherland, and letters received from the head of the family indicate that he is still living and in possession of unimpaired faculties. There were five sons in the family, and of these, Gust married Matilda Carlson and lives in Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa; Carl Emil married Anna Bolm and lives in Henry county, Illinois; Jonas August married Tilda Colen and lives in Clay township, Webster county, Iowa; and Per married Hilda Gundbach and lives in Chicago. Of the daughters Christine Elizabeth lives in Sweden, as does Caroline Sophia, wife of August Samuelson.

Conscious of the limitations which confronted him in his native land, Mr. Urelius emigrated to America in 1868, and settled in Altoona, Illinois, where he worked for others for several years. He then rented land upon which he lived for about six years, and in the management of which he was fairly successful. Much of his good fortune in life he generously attributes to the frugality and assistance of his wife, whom he married January 9, 1877, and who was, before her marriage, Christina Swanson, a native of Sweden, born September 23, 1854. Mrs. Urelius came to America with her parents in 1872, and located in Altoona, where her father died in 1899, and her mother in 1895. She had limited educational opportunities in her youth, and after coming to the United States worked out in Altoona until her marriage. She had four brothers,

namely: John, who died at the age of twenty-nine years in America; Andrew, who married Mary Moline and lives in Moline, Illinois; Charley, who married Miss Hedstrom and lives in Galva, Illinois; and Edward, who married Tilla Johnson and lives at Altoona, Illinois. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Urelius, as follows: Emma Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen; Selina Josephine, who is living at home; and Carl Edwin Luther, also at home.

Mr. Urelius became identified with Webster county, Iowa, in 1882, and for three years lived on a rented farm near Harcourt, after which he removed to a rented farm in Dayton township, which continued to be his home for four years. In Clay township he later rented a farm for three years, and eventually saved enough money to purchase his present farm in Burnside township. Since taking possession this farm has been greatly improved by Mr. Urelius, general farm work being facilitated by the addition of modern and labor-saving machinery. He is a past master of the faculty of tilling the soil to the best possible advantage, and as a result his crops are rarely disappointing, and his finances have increased with the passing of every harvest. Mr. Urelius is a Republican in national politics, but has never sought or desired official recognition. He is a member of the Swedish Evangelical church at Burnside, and contributes to the extent of his ability toward its maintenance and charities.

RICHARD QUICK.

This well-known farmer residing on section 26, Roland township, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Cornwall September 27, 1839. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Goldworthy) Quick, both of whom died in England. There he grew to manhood, and in early life was employed in the tin mines. Before leaving that country he was married in Cornwall, in May, 1862, to Miss Emma Bray, an English lady, and a daughter of Josiah and Emma (Carvis) Bray, who also died in the old country. Three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Quick crossed the ocean, and joined her brother, Michael Bray, in Michigan, our subject finding employment in the copper mines of the Lake Superior region. The brother subsequently came to Webster county, Iowa, and Mrs. Quick and her family afterward joined him, while our subject remained in Michigan until 1875, when he, too, came to this state. For about seventeen years he engaged in farming upon rented land in the southern part of the county, but in 1889 purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Roland township, where he now resides. This place he has fenced, broke and improved, and also has added to it until he now has one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation. He has erected a comfortable residence and good outbuildings, has tiled the land and set out fruit and shade trees, which add greatly to its attractive appearance. At present he owns another tract of forty acres on section 28, the same township, making two hundred acres in all.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Quick were born nine children, as follows: Richard is now married and resides at Clare, Iowa, being agent and telegraph operator for the Rock Island Railroad at that place; Mary Emma, who was born in England, died in this country in 1880, aged fifteen years; Bessie is the wife of Thomas Nicholson, who owns a valuable farm adjoining that of our subject;

Ida is the wife of Thomas Somerville, a substantial farmer of Roland township, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Anna is the wife of Charles Baxter, a resident of Lake City, Iowa, and a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Neva is the wife of Emery Stetson, a business man of Cherokee, Iowa; William H., who is unmarried, is now engaged in business in Lead, South Dakota; Leona is the wife of Ira Carr, a farmer of Roland township; and Robert F. is at home assisting his father in the operation of the farm.

Since becoming a naturalized citizen Mr. Quick has always affiliated with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He served one term as supervisor of highways, and has been a member of the school board, but has never cared for political preferment. Both he and his wife are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Gowrie, and are held in the highest regard by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ENOS A. CHURCHILL.

The fitting reward of a well-spent life is honorable retirement from labor and a period of rest in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Through many years Mr. Churchill was a well-known factor in industrial life, contributing largely to the improvement of Fort Dodge through his work as contractor and builder, but now, with a comfortable competence, he is enjoying a well-merited rest amid friends and neighbors, who esteem and honor him for his sterling worth.

Mr. Churchill was born in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, September 24, 1831, and is a son of Bradford and Mary (Adams) Churchill, both of whom were natives of Vermont, where they were reared and married. They represented old New England families, and on leaving the Green Mountain state they took up their abode in Leroy, New York, in 1821. In 1831 they removed to Niagara county, of the Empire state, where they remained until 1866, when they came to Iowa, purchasing a farm in Fulton township, Webster county. There the father carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred March 31, 1881, when he was eighty-one years of age. The mother died in Fulton township, at the age of eighty-two. Bradford Churchill was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit in the earlier years of his life, but later carried on farming. In the family were six children, four of whom yet survive, namely: Rosetta, who is living on the old homestead in Fulton township; Enos A., of this review; Sarah J. and Judith Ann, who are also living on the old home farm.

Enos A. Churchill was less than a year old when his parents removed to Niagara county, New York, where he pursued his education in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1845 he emigrated westward, taking up his abode near Madison, Wisconsin, where he followed farming with his former occupation. For twenty years he made his home in the Badger state, and then sought a more western district, locating in Webster county, Iowa, in 1865. For a year he lived in Fort Dodge, and on the expiration of that period secured a homestead claim in Fulton township, devoting his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his land through the succeeding fifteen years. He then returned to Fort Dodge and followed contracting and building until

a recent date. Many evidences of his handiwork are seen in the substantial buildings of this city. He always lived faithfully up to the terms of his contract, was strictly fair and honorable in his business relations and therefore enjoyed the unqualified confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Churchill was married February 1, 1855, to Laura Jane Powers, a native of Sacketts Harbor, New York, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Columbia county, Wisconsin. They had two children, and the daughter died at the age of two and a half years, while their son, C. H. Churchill, is now a prominent physician of Fort Dodge. The father has filled a number of local offices. He served as justice of the peace for six years; was township clerk for eight years; and in all life's relations he has been found true to duty. Since 1876 he has been a Democrat, but was formerly identified with the early Republican party, voting for President Lincoln and General Grant.

BERTEL LARSON.

Bertel Larson is one of the most successful farmers and energetic business men of Roland township and his life is an exemplification of the term "the dignity of labor." The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and though he came to this country in limited circumstances, he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Larson was born in Denmark, December 13, 1845, and is one of a family of twelve children, of whom nine, five sons and four daughters, reached years of maturity. The other three died in infancy. Of this family nine came to America, two sisters of our subject being now residents of Wisconsin and another of Iowa, while one brother lives in Nebraska, another in Florida, and three (including a half-brother) make their home in Iowa.

It was in 1862 that our subject crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in New York, where he enlisted in December, 1863, for three years, becoming a member of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, the Civil war being then in progress. As a sailor he was first on a scouting boat along the coast, but was later transferred to his command at Mobile, and was in active service until the close of the war. His regiment was then ordered west and was stationed at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where his term of enlistment expired and he was mustered out. For about eight years, however, he remained in the wilds of the west, engaged in hunting, trapping and scouting.

In 1874 Mr. Larson went to Racine, Wisconsin, and was there married on the 1st of November, 1875, to Miss Carrie T. Knutson, a native of Norway. They have become the parents of three sons: Lawrence C., Merril C. and William, who now assist in the operation of the home farm.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Larson brought his bride to Webster county, Iowa, and in 1876 purchased forty acres of land where he now resides, which he at once commenced to improve and cultivate. Meeting with success in his farming operations, he has added to this place from time to time until he now has two hundred and eighty acres in the home farm, which is conveniently located on section 10, within a mile and a half of Callender. Mr. Larson also owns another tract of eighty acres in the same locality, making three hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has placed

BERTEL LARSON

MRS. BERTEL LARSON

under a high state of cultivation. He has not confined his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits, however, but has been interested in a number of business enterprises. He assisted in organizing the Farmers Alliance store at Callender, which was the beginning of that town, and he was one of the directors and secretary of the association, which continued in business there for ten years. He is also a director and vice-president of the Callender Savings Bank, and a director and solicitor of the Webster County Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Larson supported General U. S. Grant for the presidency in 1868 and 1872, but of recent years has been independent in politics. In 1877 he was the first constable elected in Roland township, and has since filled various local offices, serving as supervisor of highways, township clerk and treasurer of the township, having filled the last named office for about twenty years. He has also been a delegate to county and state conventions, and has always faithfully discharged any duty which has devolved upon him either in public or private life. Socially he is a member of Gowrie Lodge, No. 506, A. F. & A. M., and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Legion of Honor.

For over twenty-six years Mr. Larson has been a resident of this county and has therefore witnessed the greater part of its growth and development. In its progress he has manifested a deep interest and has ever taken his part in support of those measures calculated to prove of public benefit. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends; and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of his community.

WILLIAM SCHRAM.

Much credit is due William Schram for the enterprise which has placed him among the foremost farmers of Burnside township. A native of Germany, he was born November 15, 1860, and when four years old came to America with his father, Ferdinand Schram, and family, the voyage lasting forty days. Arriving in the land for which he entertained such glowing hopes, the father lived in Chicago for three years and engaged in railroading, and continued the same occupation for six years after his removal to Boone, Iowa. At the end of that time he came to Webster county, Iowa, took up his residence in the vicinity of Dayton, where he purchased a river claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and made thereon many improvements, but owing to a disputed title he eventually lost the property, which was the case with many other early settlers. While still occupying this property his wife died, July 1, 1873, and he eventually went to live with his son William, at whose home he passed away October 21, 1900. In the family, besides William, were Charles, who married Minnie Kinnie and lives in Norfolk, Nebraska; John C., who is married and lives in Chicago; August, who married Mary Yost and lives in Hancock county, Iowa; Frank, who married Lena Sandford and lives in Britt, Iowa; and Minnie, who is the wife of George Groner and lives at Boone.

William Schram passed an uneventful childhood on his father's farm and during the winter months attended the district schools. On October 23, 1879, he married Carrie Wolf, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1858, of German parentage. After living in Chicago for six years her family removed to Webster county, Iowa, and settled near Dayton, on the farm where

the father died in July, 1878, while the mother died August 20, 1899. They were the parents of the following children: Louis, a farmer in Butler county, Iowa; Charley, who is married and living in Nebraska; Henry, who married Lena Petzneck and lives in Oklahoma; John, a farmer of Oklahoma; and Minnie, who is the wife of Charles Bane and lives in Dayton, Iowa.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Schram left his father's farm and settled upon rented land eight miles northwest of Dayton, where he lived for eight years. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the land upon which he now resides, and to which he afterward added forty acres, so that his present farm contains two hundred acres of land. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is especially successful in the latter occupation. Upon this well-improved farm the following children have been born: Mary, born July 9, 1879; Clara, May 12, 1881; Gust, January 10, 1883; Edith, July 5, 1885; Lena, August 28, 1890; Edna, April 3, 1893; and Verne, November 25 1899.

Mr. Schram is by no means self-centered in his interests, but takes an active part in the general upbuilding of the township. He is a stockholder in the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank, and is a business man of extended experience and unquestioned integrity. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and a supporter of the Democratic party, as are also his brothers.

E. W. SORBER.

Among the representative business men of Gowrie none are more deserving of mention in this volume than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won that prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born on the Susquehanna river, in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, March 20, 1839, and is a son of Philip Sorber, who was born in the same county in 1810. His grandfather, George Sorber, was also a native of the Keystone state, while the great-grandfather was a native of Germany and one of the pioneers of Pennsylvania. On reaching manhood Philip Sorber married Miss Rebecca Ainsworth, of Binghamton, New York. In early life he followed the millwright's trade, but after coming to Iowa, in 1846, he bought a tract of government land in Jackson county and turned his attention to farming. He resided there until 1865, when he removed to Webster county, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his active business life. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872, he made his home with our subject, and died in Gowrie in 1891, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years.

E. W. Sorber was only six years old when he came with his parents to Iowa, and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Jackson county. His school privileges were limited and the greater part of his education was acquired under his mother's teachings, she being a well-educated lady. In 1860 he was married in Jackson county to Miss M. J. Bonham, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of David Bonham, who was also a pioneer of Jackson county.

During his youth Mr. Sorber served a three years and a half apprenticeship to the millwright's trade, which he followed until the Civil war broke out. Prompted by a

spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged in 1862, and re-enlisted, this time becoming a member of Company F, Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until mustered out of service in October, 1864.

The following year Mr. Sorber came to Webster county and purchased a farm, and in connection with its operation he engaged in contracting and building, and was also employed on public works, assisting in building the Fort Dodge school-house, which was later destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1873 he took up his residence in Gowrie, and for some time thereafter gave his entire attention to his building interests, and is still engaged in contracting to some extent. He has erected many business blocks and private residences, besides the school-house here, and has materially assisted in the development and improvement of the town. In 1883 he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still carries on with good success. Since its organization he has been a stockholder of the Gowrie Savings Bank, which has become one of the substantial moneyed institutions of the county.

Mr. Sorber has been called upon to mourn the loss of his faithful wife, who died in 1896, leaving three children, namely: (1) Florence Imogene is the wife of Frank Triplett, of Gowrie, and they have five children, Earl, Elsie, Clare, Frankie and Fannie. (2) Inez G. is the wife of W. E. Bomberger, a prominent business man and banker of Gowrie, and they have one child, Ethel. (3) Nellie E. is at home with her father.

Although reared a Democrat, Mr. Sorber became identified with the Republican party on attaining his majority, but for the past few years has been identified in politics and votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for office regardless of party lines. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called upon him to serve as mayor of Gowrie for several years. He also filled the office of township clerk many years, and his official duties were always most capably and satisfactorily performed. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army Post of Gowrie, of which he is past commander, and in which he served as adjutant and a member of the relief committee for some years. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge of that place, and the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment of Fort Dodge. The career of Mr. Sorber has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

J. P. HOLMSTROM.

J. P. Holmstrom, one of the successful business men of Dayton township, was born in Sweden September 29, 1839, and is a son of Johannes and Lizzie (Neils) Johnson, both of whom were natives of that country. They married in their native land, and there died, having had six children, of whom our subject was the only one who came to this country. The family was as follows: Carl J., Clause A., Andrew, Anne Louisa, J. P. and Helen, all residing in Sweden except our subject.

Our subject attended school in his native land until he was twelve years of age, and then worked upon various farms by the

month until he came to America, in 1865. He sailed from Malma, Sweden, and landed in New York city, whence he went to Chicago. There he remained a short time, and then removed to Altoona, Knox county, Illinois, settling in the township on the border of Henry county, where he rented land and remained there until 1870.

On March 11, 1868, Mr. Holmstrom married, in Galesburg, Illinois, Anna Louise Lindquist, a native of Sweden, who was born October 21, 1849, and is a daughter of Johannes and Catherine Johnson, both natives of that country. Mr. Johnson died in his native land, but his wife came to America in 1866 and settled at Andover, Henry county, Illinois, where she died at the home of our subject. Mrs. Holmstrom was one of eight children, all of whom came to America except one. They were John, who died in Sweden; Mary, wife of Charles Johnson, a farmer of Clay township, Webster county, Iowa; Charles, who lived for a time in Henry county, Illinois, but now resides in Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa; August, a resident of Dayton, Iowa; Johannes, who married Lotta Johnson and resides in Henry county, Illinois; Christina, wife of Charles Donnelson, of Dayton, Iowa; Carolina, wife of Lawrens Bjorkgrain, of Dayton, Iowa; and Mrs. Holmstrom.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holmstrom nine children have been born, namely: Peter married Selma Ecklind and now resides at Curlew, Palo Alto county, Iowa; Hilma died in 1869; Malvina died in 1880; Hilma resides with her parents and is a school teacher in Clay township; Alfred assists his father on the farm; Sarah, Mary, Martin and Laffler are all at home.

After his marriage our subject farmed in Henry county, Illinois, for three years, and then, in 1870, removed to Webster county, Iowa, where he rented land for one year in Dayton township, and then purchased eighty acres in Lost Grove township, on section 17. In 1874 he sold that farm and returned to Dayton township, where he purchased a quarter section on section 17, at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. This land was all raw prairie land, but he improved it, erected good farm buildings and an excellent residence, when his neighbors were living in cabins. At this time Gowrie was not yet established, railroads had just come into the neighborhood, and all the trading had to be done at Boone and Fort Dodge. Later he sold eighty acres of his quarter section and purchased eighty acres on section 8, which was also raw prairie land. Energetically he started in to improve it, and again erected good structures, a comfortable house and commodious barn. At present he owns one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming land, all well improved, on section 27, Clay township, Webster county. He makes a specialty of raising stock for the market, and his product always meets with ready and profitable sale on account of their excellence.

In politics Mr. Holmstrom is a Republican, and he has served as a member of the school board for a great many years. In religious matters he is a member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Dayton, Iowa, of which he is a trustee.

GEORGE R. PEARSONS.

Great credit is due to the men of courageous spirit, of determined purpose, of laudable ambition and honorable purpose who have the courage to face and overcome the difficulties and hardships of life on the western frontier, to establish business en-

terprises and carry civilization into a hitherto wild region. There is much to contend with in so doing, for though nature is bountiful in her gifts they are only bestowed after earnest labor, and it is the man who has to meet the natural conditions that has the hardest part to perform in claiming a district for the uses of the white race. Mr. Pearsons, however, came to northwestern Iowa when the task of development and progress had scarcely been begun and with strong resolution he entered upon the work of winning success here. With keen foresight he realized that the future was bright with promise and he was content to await the coming of the harvest of his labors. Since 1868 he has lived in Webster county and has conducted some of the most important real estate transfers which have led to the settlement and improvement of this portion of the state, while his identification with railroad building has been of the greatest possible benefit to the region.

Mr. Pearsons was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vermont, August 7, 1830, and comes of a family of Scotch lineage. His parents were John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons, the latter a granddaughter of General Putnam, the distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Both parents were natives of the Green Mountain state and at death were laid to rest in the cemetery at Bradford. The father died at the age of fifty-seven years, but the mother reached the very advanced age of ninety-six.

In the schools of his native town George R. Pearsons pursued his education and remained in Bradford until twelve years of age. His youth was spent upon the farm, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the service of the Vermont Central Railroad, in the capacity of station and fuel agent and train master. Thus he first became associated with railroad work. In 1865 he removed to Chatsworth, Livingston county, Illinois, where he remained for three years in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1868 he came to Fort Dodge and has since engaged in buying and selling land with the exception of three years when he gave his undivided attention to the building of a railroad which is now a part of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad system. He was one of seven men who successfully projected and executed the plan, his associates being A. McBane, William Grant, George Bassett, J. M. Mulroney, I. Garmoe and E. Prussia. The company was incorporated under the name of the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Railroad Company, with W. Brown as the first president, while George Bassett later filled the office and the others were directors of the company. Its treasurer was I. Garmoe and Mr. Pearsons became superintendent and had entire charge of the construction of the road, which was operated by the company until 1879, when it was sold to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Pearsons also owned an interest in the Iowa Pacific grade from Fort Dodge to Belmont, Wright county, and kept the claim good by changing titles until the road was sold to the Great Northern in 1884.

During most of the time Mr. Pearsons continued his real estate business and through his efforts the county has been largely settled. In 1884 he began draining two great swamps containing twenty-five hundred acres in Humboldt county, known as Owl Lake—an impassable marsh. At a cost of six thousand dollars he succeeded in making all this tillable land, digging a ditch nine miles long, thirty feet wide and seventeen feet deep in the largest part and sixteen feet wide and six feet deep in the smallest part. This is the largest ditch ever dug by

an individual in Iowa. Mr. Pearsons still owns most of the land thus drained, constituting one of the finest farms in the west. In addition to this he owns over two thousand acres in Humboldt county and has one fine farm adjoining Fort Dodge. While with the Illinois Central he sold land to the value of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in eight days. In 1869 he drove from Fort Dodge to Sioux City when there were but four houses between the two points, these being at Cherokee. Twice during these stirring times was Mr. Pearsons lost in blizzards, first in 1873 when only a mile from his home. He was in a snow bank for hours, and for two days confined in the caboose of a coal train, until help came to his assistance. His other experience was in Montana, when, together with the stage driver, he was lost on a high open prairie and had a narrow escape from death. He can sit for hours and with stories of frontier life entertain one, so vividly can he recall the incidents of those times.

Since that time he has witnessed a great transformation of the county, as the land has been claimed by enterprising farmers and transformed into rich farms, dotted here and there with fine homes, schools and churches, while in their midst villages and towns have sprung up and extensive commercial and industrial interests have been introduced. From 1885 until 1888, inclusive, Mr. Pearsons held the office of Indian inspector, traveling from one agency to another. During that time he visited all the Indian reservations in the United States except in the Indian Territory, thus going among the wilder tribes.

While still in Vermont Mr. Pearsons was united in marriage to Miss Wealthie Porter, a native of the Green Mountain state, who died in 1880. Their children were: John H., who is engaged in farming near Fort Dodge; George A., a real estate dealer at Los Angeles, California; Daniel K., who is managing the extensive farm in Humboldt county; and Louisa, the wife of Hon. J. P. Dolliver. All were born in Vermont. In 1882 Mr. Pearsons was again married, his second union being with Miss Lulu P. Waldron, of Fort Dodge.

Aside from his business Mr. Pearsons has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and improvement of northwestern Iowa, and has given hearty co-operation to all the various movements and measures which have benefited Fort Dodge. In 1873 he was elected and served as mayor of the city, and in 1890 and 1891 he was again chosen to the office. His administration was practical, progressive and business-like and won him high commendation. For many terms he has served on the school board, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. He gave his political support to the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has been independent. For thirty-three years he has lived in this city, and his life is as an open book. Those with whom he has so long been associated entertain for him the highest regard and respect, for he has been active and honorable in business, loyal in citizenship and reliable in all life's relations.

LOUIS H. HEITKAMP.

One of the prosperous and promising farmers of Burnside township is Louis H. Heitkamp, who is a native son of Iowa, born not far from where he now lives, April 20, 1860. His parents, John H. and Sophia (Brunchier) Heitkamp, were born in Ger-

many, but married in America, and settled in Webster county, Iowa, in 1858. They were successful tillers of the soil, and from an original purchase of eighty acres increased their possessions to three hundred and twenty acres. The father died October 7, 1895, and the mother May 21, 1900, and both are buried in Dayton cemetery. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters: William married Louise Brunchier and lives in Boone county, Iowa; Louis H. is the next of the family; John married Minnie Walters and lives in Bayard, Iowa; Henry married Anna Linderman and lives in Boone county; Minnie is the wife of Henry Linderman and lives on section 28, Burnside township, Webster county; and Lena is the wife of Louis Hoyer and lives at Fort Dodge.

Mr. Heitkamp was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools during the leisure of the winter months. He was married July 27, 1881, to Sophia Mohn, whose parents emigrated from Germany. Her mother died in Iowa in 1863. The father eventually married Mary Fink, and is now living in Ray county, Missouri. Mrs. Heitkamp has four brothers and three sisters, namely: Mrs. Walter Vance, of Colorado; Frank, who is married and lives in Missouri; Fred, who is also married and lives in Missouri; Emma; Albert; and Edward. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heitkamp, as follows; Carrie, born May 8, 1882; Martin, October 15, 1883; Albert, June 26, 1885; Frank, February 19, 1887; Minnie, April 8, 1889; Lillie, April 19, 1891; Tilla, February 12, 1892; Hazel, May 9, 1895; Luella, February 12, 1897; Florence, December 27, 1898; and Ervin, November 9, 1900.

Upon starting out in the world for himself Mr. Heitkamp rented a farm in Burnside township for eight years, and in 1889 bought one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he now lives. At that time the property was raw prairie land, and a stranger to plow or implement of any kind, yet today the abundant harvests reward an unceasing toil and wise management, and the land which was originally worth twelve dollars and a half an acre is among the most desirable in the township. Mr. Heitkamp bought an additional eighty acres in 1894 on the same section, and engages in general farming on a large scale, and buys, feeds and ships stock. He is a stanch upholder of Republican institutions, and has held several offices of trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He is a man of broad and progressive ideas, and practical plans for the general improvement of his section, and exerts a wide influence on the side of good government and high citizenship.

A. C. DOUGLASS.

For many years the name of Douglass has stood for prosperity and enterprise in Burnside township, and A. C. Douglass is a worthy successor to his sire, who represented the highest agricultural excellence and the most admirable citizenship of Webster county. The present maintainer of family traditions and industry was born in Noble county, Indiana, January 8, 1854, and received his education in the district schools, and was prepared for future activity on his father's well-conducted farm. He was but two years of age when the family fortunes were shifted to Iowa, and he early evinced traits of character which insure success wherever he might in the future reside.

In 1879 Mr. Douglass departed from the surroundings of his youth and embarked

upon the uncertain occupation of mining in Leadville and different parts of Colorado, but at the end of eight months decided in favor of the slower but surer channels of legitimate business. He tried his hand at railroading near Minneapolis, Minnesota, for one summer, and then returned to the home farm, where he remained until his marriage, November 28, 1889, with Anna Tennant, who was born near Burnside July 2, 1869. Mrs. Douglass is one in a family of five children, one son and four daughters, the others being: Maude is a teacher in the city schools of Jennings, Louisiana; Gertrude is also engaged in educational work and is living at home; V. B. married Ethel Green and resides in Griggsville, Illinois; and Nora is the wife of O. J. Woodard and lives on section 4, Burnside township, this county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass: Mabel Gertrude, who was born January 11, 1891, and died December 22, 1897; Vera May, born May 28, 1893; Bertie Calvin, born June 26, 1895; Marion Tennant, born December 17, 1897; and Helen Margaret, born May 28, 1899.

After his marriage Mr. Douglass settled on a farm on section 4, Burnside township, where he lived until the spring of 1901, when he removed to his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 4 and 5, the same township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and makes a specialty of the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and draft horses. With others he is part owner of the Norman stallion Printemps. Mr. Douglass leads a by no means self-centered life, but has interests which extend to the all-around development of his township, financially, educationally and socially. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lehigh and in the Burnside Creamery.

A Republican in national politics, he has held several important offices within the gift of his townsmen, and for twelve years he has been treasurer of the school district. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Douglass is a believer in the best possible educational facilities, and not only makes a continuous effort to improve the system of his township, but is giving his children every advantage within his power. He is quite a musician, and a member and one of the organizers of the Burnside Brass Band. He performs with skill upon the organ and violin, and has materially promoted the musical taste of the community in which he dwells. In his younger days he took more than an ordinary interest in athletic sports, having at one time made a record of a standing jump of twelve feet eight inches, and also a one-hundred yard dash in about ten seconds. Personally Mr. Douglass is popular and well known, and is withal an optimistic, genial and thoroughly entertaining gentleman in every respect.

DR. GEORGE D. HART.

There is probably no more prominent or highly esteemed citizen in his section of the county than Dr. George D. Hart, of Otho. A native of Illinois, he was born in Adams county, July 26, 1835, and was in his nineteenth year when the family removed to Webster county, Iowa. A sketch of his father, Norman Hart, is given in connection with that of N. H. Hart on another page of this volume.

On coming to this county the Hart family found this section of the state all wild and unimproved, and the Doctor assisted in

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MRS. GEORGE D. HART

the arduous task of converting the raw prairie into well-cultivated fields. He was married, November 11, 1858, to Miss Orlinda S. Moore, who was born in Ohio, in 1840, a daughter of Homer and Sarah (Minton) Moore. She came with her parents to Iowa in 1856, and in the summer of the following year taught the first term of school in Otho township, while in the summer of 1858 she taught the first term in what is now Elkhorn township. She died on the 28th of January, 1883, leaving two children: (1) Lillie H., who was born September 1, 1859, became the wife of Fred E. Payne and died on the eighteenth anniversary of her marriage, September 30, 1898. She had two children, Calla H., born September 6, 1881; and George E., born May 16, 1887. (2) Hoyt N., born March 26, 1867, who is now engaged in farming in Otho township, was married February 10, 1887, to Carrie M. Plummer, and they have one son, Harrison Dolliver, born June 17, 1888.

Dr. Hart was again married, June 11, 1885, his second union being with Miss Pervilla R. Alsever, who was born in Oswego county, New York, March 20, 1857, and in 1866 came to Webster county, Iowa, with her parents, Abram and Arminda (Fish) Alsever. She had one brother and two sisters, namely: Cora B., who married George Buzzard and died at Spokane Falls, Washington, November 5, 1889; Milton G., who married Edith Goodyear and lives in Pocohontas, Iowa; and Blanche M., who has been a teacher in primary schools for thirteen years, and is now employed at Fort Dodge. Mrs. Hart was also a successful teacher in early life and followed that occupation for twelve years.

Unto the Doctor and his wife was born a son, Seth Norman, his birth occurring August 18, 1888. On the 12th of October, 1895, they adopted an orphan girl, Albertina Anderson, who was born March 29, 1880, and was married January 1, 1901, to Henry W. Wakeman, a farmer of Otho township. They also have an adopted son, Dwight M., a son of J. M. Moore, one of the early settlers of this county, having come here with his father, Homer Moore, in 1856. Dwight was born December 16, 1876, in Steele City, Nebraska, and was only a week old when his mother died. Her remains were brought back to Otho for interment, and the child was adopted by Dr. Hart and wife, the latter being his aunt. His father was a soldier of the war of the Rebellion, and now lives in Kalo, Iowa. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Dwight enlisted in May, 1898, in Company G of Fort Dodge, but was later transferred to Company B, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and went to Cuba, where he served under General Fitzhugh Lee until the close of the war. He is now living at Nampa, Idaho, and is following the trade of mason. The Doctor has ever regarded him as his own son.

When the country became involved in civil war Dr. Hart offered his services to the government to assist in putting down the rebellion. He enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, but never served in the ranks. When the regiment started south from Dubuque he was left in charge of the sick at Camp Franklin, and after rejoining his command at New Madrid, Missouri, December 2, following, served as hospital warden during his entire term of enlistment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he had charge of a ward for one year. He was finally discharged on account of disability. His hospital experience laid the foundation for the profession of medicine and on his return

home he pursued a course of study in the Homeopathic school. Since then he has engaged in practice with marked success. The Doctor is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres in Otho township but resides in the village of Otho, where he has a beautiful home, and devotes his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession.

Both the Doctor and Mrs. Hart are active members of the Congregational church, of which he has been a deacon since his father's death in 1880, having succeeded him to that office. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he voted for the three presidents who met death by the hands of the assassin. He was a charter member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., of Fort Dodge, and is still closely associated with his army comrades. He receives and merits the high regard of the entire community in which he lives. Those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends, and no citizen in Webster county is more honored or respected.

SYLVESTER B. RICHEY.

Prominent among the leading citizens and successful agriculturists of Webster county, Iowa, is Sylvester B. Richey, a large land owner and successful breeder of fine cattle and stock. His birth occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, June 22, 1848, his parents being Gasper T. and Martha (Richards) Richey, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, although their marriage was celebrated in Ohio, where they resided for a number of years. There Gasper T. Richey owned a tract of farming land and a water-power grist and sawmill. In the fall of 1854 he removed his family to Webster county, Iowa, settling in Dayton township, where he entered five three-quarter sections and eighty acres. This was all raw prairie land at that time, but his industry and ability brought it to a fine state of cultivation and productiveness. The first pioneer home was of hewed logs, twenty by twenty-eight feet in dimensions, two stories in height, and so soundly was it constructed that it remains of use to-day, on section 28, Dayton township. For a number of years Mr. Richey was county supervisor, and also served as justice of the peace and a member of the school board. His political faith was in the Democratic party, and he was long a leading member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Richey died November 18, 1892, and his death occurred in April, 1882.

Their children numbered twelve, seven of whom still survive, these being: Margaret, who is the wife of Cyrus Burnett, of Dayton; Mary, who married J. R. Lyons and lives in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Priscilla, who married L. Emerson; Etta, who married Abraham Daughenbaugh, of Gowrie, Iowa; Gasper A., who married Hattie Lyons and resides in Dayton; James, who married Louisa Baker and resides in Pilot Mound, Iowa; and Sylvester B., of this sketch.

Our subject's early educational advantages were afforded in the Richey district school, in Dayton township, his attendance being during the winters, while his summers were occupied with duties on the farm. On March 27, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Mahan, who was born in Hardin county, Ohio, September 25, 1848. She is a daughter of Edward K. and Huldah (Moore) Mahan, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Hardin county, Ohio, and lived there until

in the spring of 1855. At that time Mr. Mahan removed his family to Keokuk, Iowa, where they remained during the summer, in the fall locating on a river claim in Yell township, Webster county. He then went back to Ohio, where he remained for five years, and then returned to Webster county, Iowa. In 1871 Mr. Mahan went to Kansas, and there took up a homestead claim and improved it, remaining there until his death, February 5, 1893. His wife died on February 13, 1893, only eight days intervening. Mrs. Richey was the eldest in a family of nine children, the other members being: George, who married Jane Ayer and lives in Kansas; Samantha, who died at the age of fifteen; Hannah, who is the wife of Louis Barrett, of Basin, Big Horn county, Wyoming; Mathew, who married Eliza Scott, and resides in Oklahoma; John, who is married and resides in Republic county, Kansas; Van, who is married and resides in Oklahoma; Allison, who is married and resides in Kansas; and Sally, who is the wife of Noel Cooper, of Republic county, Kansas.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Richey are: George B., born June 14, 1871, married Tina Eslic and resides on a farm in Yell township, this county, their four children being Lloyd, Lizzie, Lester and Bessie. Harry F., born October 29, 1875, Roy G., born February 22, 1879, James E., born July 23, 1885, and Shelby S., born October 26, 1887, are all at home.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Richey of this sketch moved to Yell township, where, the fall previous, he had bought a quarter section of land on section 33. This was only partially improved, but in 1886 our subject erected a most comfortable and attractive country house, and has commodious barns, grain and cattle sheds and every appurtenance for successful modern farming, for he is one of the progressive agriculturists who regard farming not only as an occupation but a great business requiring study and close attention. Mr. Richey is one of the large land owners in this county, having four hundred acres in Yell township, two hundred acres on sections 27 and 28, Dayton township, while his wife is the fortunate holder of some six acres of valuable residence property in Dayton. He has given special attention to the raising of thoroughbred red polled cattle and Poland China hogs, which require the greater part of his yield of corn.

Mr. Richey has taken a deep interest in public and educational affairs, and has served as supervisor and a member of the school board. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. Mrs. Richey, the estimable wife of our subject, is a descendant in the maternal line from loyal soldiers in the war of 1812, one uncle having given seven years to his country's service during the Indian troubles, and of him it is recorded that he was pursued seven times in one day by the savages. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richey are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church, and are most highly esteemed throughout the township for their hospitality and many excellent traits of character.

JAMES SAYLES.

Among the energetic and enterprising farmers of Webster county who have met with success in their chosen calling is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is now the owner of a good farm of one hundred acres pleasantly located on section 35, Roland township, within two miles and a half of the village of Gowrie.

His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born on the Isle of Man, January 17, 1847, his parents being Robert and Catherine (Moore) Sayles, who were life-long residents of that country. His paternal grandfather, however, was a native of Scotland, and a weaver by trade. His last days were spent on the Isle of Man. Thomas Moore, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born there, and, being a sailor, lost his life at sea. Robert Sayles, who was a farmer by occupation, died on the Isle of Man in 1867, and his wife passed away six years later. In their family were eight children who reached years of maturity, and seven of the number still survive.

In the land of his birth James Sayles passed his boyhood and youth upon a farm, and received a limited education, which has been greatly supplemented by reading in later years. In 1865, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the United States, arriving in New York on the night President Lincoln was assassinated—April 14. He proceeded at once to Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, where he had a sister living, and there worked on a farm by the month for several years.

Later Mr. Sayles went to Grundy county, Illinois, and while there he was married, November 26, 1868, to Miss Georgia Anna Symes, a native of Somersetshire, England, and a daughter of James Symes, who brought his family to America and settled in Grundy county at an early day. There Mrs. Sayles was principally reared. Our subject and his wife have eight children, namely: Cora M., at home; Belle, wife of William Crouch, of Somers, Iowa; William, who is assisting his father in the operation of the farm; Agnes, wife of Ed Larson, of Lohrville, Iowa; Florence, a teacher in the Webster county schools; and May, Lucile and Georgia, all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Sayles engaged in farming on rented land in Grundy county, Illinois, until 1877, when he came to Webster county, Iowa, and spent one year in Gowrie. In the fall of 1877 he purchased sixty acres of land in Roland township, on which he located the following spring. He has since built an addition to the house standing thereon, and has made many useful and valued improvements which add greatly to the beauty of the place. He has also bought more land and now has one hundred acres, which is under cultivation, and yields to the owner bountiful harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Sayles raises a good grade of stock, and usually fattens a carload of steers for the city market annually.

In politics Mr. Sayles is independent, his first presidential vote being cast for General U. S. Grant, the Republican candidate. He takes great interest in educational affairs and has given his children the best possible advantages along that line, and three of his daughters became successful teachers. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, to which he still adheres, although not a member of any church organization. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Gowrie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now senior warden; and also belongs to Gowrie Lodge, I. O. O. F., having been initiated into the mysteries of that order while a resident of Illinois.

ABNER E. PALMER.

The name Palmer, it is supposed, had its origin in the old days of chivalry, during epoch of the crusades. It was the custom of the mailed knights who went upon these

A. E. PALMER

MRS. A. E. PALMER

pilgrimages to bring back from the Holy Land branches of palms, signalling the accomplishment of their mission, and they were called pam bearers. It is easily understood how successive changes were brought about in the name which they were called until, shorn of the ideally poetic and fanciful, the modern form of Palmer has been evolved. These richly-adorned searchers for the Holy Grail were held in veneration by their descendants, many of whom participated with creditable distinction in the events which led up to English supremacy. Such is the remote history of the family. Later records tell of the founding of the family in America. The Mayflower, which brought the pilgrims to the shore of New England in 1620, was followed the succeeding year by the ship Fortune, which also brought an heroic band of men to aid in laying the foundations of this republic. Among the passengers of this second craft was William Palmer, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1621, and in 1629 his brother, Walter, crossed the seas from England with John Endicott, who had charge of six vessels of freedmen. From the family of Walter Palmer, which consisted of twelve children, has sprung six thousand Palmers, the record of whose lives is in possession of Mrs. A. E. Palmer. Walter Palmer, who married and settled in Stonington, Connecticut, was the direct ancestor of our subject.

Abijah Palmer, the grandfather of A. E., was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1756, and in 1801 married Clarinda Runnels, with whom he went to Ohio in 1811, and located land in Fitchville, Huron county. His property had a two-fold value, for the broad expanse of six hundred acres represented what was known as the Fireland grant, and took the place of property destroyed during the war of 1812, and was presented to him by the government. In this same war Abijah Palmer served with courage and distinction. He had eleven children, and of these, Hiram Palmer, the father of A. E., was born in Fitchville, Ohio, in 1823. Hiram Palmer married, July 21, 1850, with Maria Briggs, a native of Coshocton, Steuben county, New York, born August 27, 1830. The marriage ceremony was performed by Esquire Pray, and the young couple settled on a farm in Fitchville township, where their serenity was somewhat disturbed by the agitation which shook the country over the slavery question. Mr. Palmer came out strong for the anti-slavery cause, and was active in promoting the liberty of runaway slaves. Palmer Station, named after him, was located near the mouth of the Black river, and this point was where the salves escaped by boat which conveyed them to safety in Canada. Mr. Palmer voted for James G. Birney for president, and in 1848 for the Free Soil candidate, and in 1856 allied his fortunes with the Republican party. After that he voted for every Republican president, from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. He is now living in Clarksfield, Ohio, where his character and attainments are appreciated by those who have known him during his useful and worthy life. He is a member of the Congregational church, and a supporter of all worthy enterprises for the good of his neighborhood.

The following children were born to Hiram Palmer and his wife: Allen, born May 28, 1851, married Henrietta Baker, and lives in Fairfield township, Huron county, Ohio; Abner E. is the next in order of birth; Charles F., born April 6, 1856, lives in Clarksfield, Ohio; Lenora,

born April 20, 1860, died February 2, 1898, leaving her husband, Casius Draper, and a son, Morris, who lives in Collinwood, Ohio; Carrie, born October 21, 1861, married George Ronk, of Brighton, Ohio, and has one son, Carl, and an adopted son, Paul; Tama Luella, born June 18, 1863, died when a year and a half old; Ellsworth, born January 4, 1865, lives in Clarksfield, Ohio; and DeAlton E., born November 20, 1869, died August 11, 1891.

Abner E. Palmer, second oldest of the grandchildren of Abijah Palmer, was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 1, 1853, and received his education in the public schools of Fitchville. When eighteen years old he started out to make an independent living, and worked by the month until he was twenty-six years old, his wages increasing from seven dollars to twenty-three dollars per month. On October 1, 1879, he was married at Fitchville, by F. P. Hall, to Gertie A. Barnes, who was born July 1, 1860, in Evanston, Iowa a daughter of Samuel King and Eliza (Jane) Johnson Barnes, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 6, 1823, and the latter in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, April 8, 1827. The Barnes family is of English ancestry, and one Joseph Barnes was born in Connecticut in 1736. He served in the old French and Indian war, which ended in the capture of Quebec, and the death of Wolfe. He was the father of Hartwell Barnes, who was a native of Connecticut, born in 1758, and served for six years, six months and thirteen days in the war of the Revolution. His wife was formerly Hannah Clark, who was born in Connecticut, and was a niece of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the the Declaration of Independence. There were eleven children born of this union, and one of these was Samuel Clark Barnes, the grandfather of Mrs. Palmer. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, April 5, 1796, and was married December 16, 1817, in New York, to Miranda Nichols, who was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 16, 1799. Mr. Barnes died in Wolcottville, Indiana, May 4, 1874, and his wife passed away January 7, 1852, in the same town. Their children were born in New York, with the exception of the three youngest, who were born in Indiana.

Samuel King Barnes was married October 1, 1848, at Fitchville, Ohio, by F. P. Hall, and settled in La Grange county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In December, 1853, he journeyed to Webster county, Iowa. The following June after a seven weeks' journey with ox teams he arrived with his family at the new home. While erecting a log cabin he lived in a tent, and his first ground breaking was where the church at Evanston, Iowa, now stands. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Huron county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1867 he bought a farm in Fitchville township, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, A. E. Palmer, October 20, 1891. He held several township offices in Webster county, and was a stanch Republican, and a devoted member of the Baptist church. His wife, who died March 13, 1897, was the mother of four children, of whom Mrs. Palmer is the youngest. Of the other children, William, born June 26, 1849, died August 2, 1851. Laura, born September 21, 1852, married by Rev. F. P. Hall to J. C. Evans, September 20, 1877, and removed the same day to Evanston, Iowa.

She was the mother of three children: Pearl, who was born July 22, 1878, and died in infancy; Edith, born September 16, 1880; and Edna E., born September 12, 1882. Mrs. Evans died in 1884, and March 8, 1885, her sister, Mary E., who was born October 5, 1854, and was the first white female child born in Webster county, was united in marriage with Mr. Evans by the same pastor who had performed the previous ceremony. Of this union there is one daughter, Lottie, born September 22, 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been born four children: King B., who was born June 18, 1880, and died September 14, 1881; Mable F., born May 29, 1881; Jesse W., born September 30, 1883; and Chester R., born April 29, 1885.

After his marriage Mr. Palmer moved to Hartland, Ohio, and engaged in farming for three years, and at the expiration of that time settled in Fitchville township, Huron county, where he remained for six years. In March, 1889, he became identified with Webster county, Iowa, and as a beginning bought forty acres of land in Washington township at twenty-six dollars per acre. The following June he purchased eighty acres at thirteen and one-half dolars an acre, and the next September bought another eighty acres for seventen and one-half dollars an acre. He is at present the owner of two hundred acres of land in Washington township, and has an excellent home, commodious barns and outbuildings, well built granaries and fences, and all modern agricultural implements, and general improvements. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a stanch upholder of Republican issues. Mr. Palmer maintains the traditions and excellencies of his capable ancestors, and in his own personality unites those admirable characteristics which are everywhere regarded as the fundamentals of desirable citizenship.

ANTON BYER.

Anton Byer, one of the most intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Gowrie township, is the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of four hundred and forty acres on sections 17 and 8, and his management of the place is marked by the scientific knowledge and skill which characterize the modern farmer.

Mr. Byer was born on the 30th of October, 1856, in Denmark, where his parents, Nicholas and Christina (Hanson) Byer, spent their entire lives as farming people. In their family were the following children: Peter came to the new world about 1864, and first located in Illinois, but is now living in California, where he is engaged in fruit culture. John crossed the Atlantic in 1868 and also settled in Illinois. In 1881 he came to Webster county, Iowa, but is now a resident of Calhoun county, this state. James and Louis came to America in 1871 and settled in Illinois, but are now living in California, where they are engaged in merchandising. Anton is the youngest son. Lena married James Behimer and lived for a time in Illinois, but her last days were spent in Crawford county, Missouri, where she died in 1893. Katherina died in Denmark at the age of twelve years.

In the land of his birth Anton Byer spent the first sixteen years of his life, and his early education was in his native tongue. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States and located in Grundy county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for one man seven years, in the meantime attending the public schools

to some extent. He also spent nearly two years at the college in Valparaiso, Indiana, and later was a student at the college in Morris, Illinois. His education completed, Mr. Byer successfully engaged in teaching both in Illinois and Iowa, being thus employed for seven winters after coming to Webster county in October, 1881. His first purchase of land consisted of one hundred and twenty acres but slightly improved, only forty acres being broken. For four or five years he and his brother engaged in farming together.

Returning to Illinois, Mr. Byer was married at Ottawa, La Salle county, February 23, 1886, to Miss Alma Eddy, who was born, reared and educated in Kendall county, that state, and engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage. Her father, Thomas F. Eddy, was born in Massachusetts and there grew to manhood. He was one of the pioneers of Grundy county, Illinois, where he made his home until after the death of his wife, and then came to live with his daughter, Mrs. Byer, in Webster county, Iowa, where he passed away March 17, 1895. He had but two children, his son being Elmer Eddy, now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Byer have two daughters, Mabel and Bertha, who are both attending the home school.

After his marriage our subject brought his bride to the home he had prepared for her in Webster county, Iowa, and has since engaged in farming with marked success, having accumulated some valuable property. His farm to-day is under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. In connection with general farming he carries on stock raising quite successfully, and usually fattens from two to four carloads of stock for market annually. In all his undertakings he has met with the success that usually follows the industrious and progressive man. On coming to the new world he was without capital, but he has steadily worked his way upward to prosperity until to-day he is one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his community.

Since casting his first presidential ballot for James A. Garfield in 1880 Mr. Byer has supported every presidential nominee of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to several county conventions. He has served eight years as assessor of Gowrie township, which office he is filling at the present time, and was also treasurer of the school district for twenty years. Mr. Byer is one of the directors and stockholders of the Gowrie Savings Bank of Gowrie. Although not members of any religious organization he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational churches, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them.

MRS. HATTIE DANIELSON.

Mrs. Hattie Danielson, widow of the late August A. Danielson, has been a resident of Webster county since 1860, and is therefore numbered among its pioneers. She was born in Sweden, November 22, 1844, and was a maiden of sixteen summers when she came to the new world with her parents, G. F. and Lottie (Vegrin) Lyon. The voyage, which was a pleasant one, was made on the Kentucky, a sailing vessel commanded by Captain Narraman, and lasted six weeks and three days. On landing in Boston the family came direct to Webster county, Iowa, and the father took up a government claim in Dayton township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land. Here

the mother died September 12, 1872, and was laid to rest in Linn cemetery, Boone county, Iowa. In 1879 the father married Anna Gustafson, also a native of Sweden, and by his second union had two sons, Fred and Edwin, who still reside on the old homestead farm. There were thirteen children by the first marriage, but only four are now living, namely: Hattie, our subject; Anna, wife of J. P. Danielson of Gowrie; Charles J., who married Louise Johnson and lives in Curlew, Iowa; and August, who married Freda Schwartz and resides in Tekamah, Nebraska. The father of these children died September 22, 1898.

Mrs. Danielson of this review attended both Swedish and English schools and is a well-educated lady. She was first married November 5, 1895, in Dayton township, this county, to J. A. Ritchie, who was born in Ohio, June 9, 1842, and died March 11, 1873. His father, G. T. Ritchie, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Dayton township in 1882. The other children of his family were Margaret, who married Cyrus Burnett and lives in Dayton; Mary, wife of Reece Lyon, of Fort Dodge; Priscilla, who married Levi Emerson and both died in Stratford, Iowa; Henrietta, wife of Abe Daughnbaugh, of Des Moines; James, who married Louisa Baker and makes his home at Pilot Mound, Boone county, Iowa; and Sylvester, who is married and resides in Yell township, this county.

On the 24th of June, 1878, our subject was again married, her second union being with August A. Danielson, of Dayton, who was born in Andover, Illinois, June 19, 1832. His parents, Jonas and Christine Danielson, were natives of Sweden, and on coming to America settled in Andover, Illinois. In the spring of 1870 they removed to Webster county, Iowa, and located in Lost Grove township, where the father died in 1872. The following year the mother married Audel Strand and now lives in Dayton. By her first union she had six children: C. G., who married Christine Lindquist, of Andover, Illinois, and resides in Dayton, Iowa; Jonas, who married Anna Lyon and makes his home in Gowrie; Gust, who wedded Mary Peterson and lives in Wheeler county, Nebraska; August A.; Joseph, who married Carrie Peterson and resides in Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Emma, wife of Charles Swanson, of Dayton.

The children born to Mrs. Danielson by her first marriage were as follows: (1) Edward F., a general merchant of Somers, Iowa, married Anna McClure and has two children living and two deceased. (2) Levi G., a farmer of Dell Rapids, South Dakota, married Cora Carr, and has two children living and one deceased. (3) Charles A., also a farmer of Dell Rapids, married Susie Howard and has two children. (4) Mary A. is the wife of L. A. Sandquist, of Dayton, and has four children. (5) Mattie Jane, born March 27, 1873, was married November 11, 1891, to Frank W. Johnson, of Dayton, who died September 17, 1895, and was buried in Dayton. She has two children: Hazel, born July 12, 1892; and Harold, born July 23, 1894. Mrs. Danielson has four children by her second union: Elmer, Linda, Mabel and Maude.

Mr. Danielson was engaged in the livery business in Dayton up to the time of his death, which occurred August 28, 1892, and his remains were interred in Dayton cemetery. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and was a faithful and consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran church, to which his family

also belong. They are people of prominence in the community where they reside, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

H. F. ANDERSON.

The sterling traits inherited from industrious Norwegian ancestors have aided Mr. Anderson in his efforts to bring under the highest cultivation the tract of land which he owns in Washington township, Webster county. His parents, Nels and Margaret (Thompson) Anderson, were born, reared and married in Norway. With a hope of finding greater opportunities in America than in their native land they decided to cross the ocean, and in 1857 embarked on a sailing vessel, which for nine weeks was tossed to and fro in perilous storms and heavy seas. After landing in Quebec, Canada, they proceeded to Illinois and settled in LaSalle county, where the father followed the stonemason's trade at Ottawa. In 1864 he removed his family to Story county, Iowa, where he continued work at his trade. From there he came to Webster county about 1869 and at first settled on river land, but soon moved to Washington township and bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. His last years were spent in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and it was there that his death occurred September 14, 1901. In Norway he had been reared in the Lutheran faith and he continued an adherent of that church after coming to America. In political views he was a Republican. Since his death his wife has continued to make her home in Sioux Falls. They were the parents of five children, namely: Carrie, wife of Ole Tjneragl and a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa; Martha, who after the death of her first husband, Louis Anderson, became the wife of Ole Peterson, and settled in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he died January 23, 1897; Andrew, of Sioux Falls, who first married Mattie Hovia and after her death was united in marriage with Bertha Oleson; H. F., the subject of this article; and Julia, wife of John Ostlund, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

While his parents were living in La Salle county, Illinois, H. F. Anderson was born September 9, 1861. He was reared principally in Washington township, Webster county, Iowa, where he still resides, and received his education in the schools here. For some years he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm, and then purchased the property, which comprised one hundred and twenty acres on section 12. The farm has excellent improvements, including an attractive residence and commodious barns. A specialty is made of stock raising, which branch of agriculture Mr. Anderson has found to be profitable. Like his father, he is a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religious connections.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson took place in Newark township, Webster county, December 10, 1888, and united him with Juruale Serena Munson, who was born in Benton county Iowa, June 18, 1869. They are the parents of the following named children: Nora M., born December 16, 1889; Mabel M., April 28, 1890; Henry S., October 25, 1892; Josie I., January 29, 1894; Alfred L., December 8, 1896; Martin E., February 9, 1898; and Elma M., July 21, 1901. The father of Mrs. Anderson, Munse Munson, was born and reared in Norway, and there married Martha Hanson. Accompanied by his wife he came to America in 1868, spending seven weeks in a sailing

vessel on the ocean. After landing in New York they proceeded to Benton county, Iowa, where he secured work at fifty cents a day. Later he bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he lived until his removal to Webster county in 1874. He took up a homestead claim in Colfax township and for ten years devoted himself to the improving of a farm. From there he moved to Newark township and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he had recently purchased. During 1890 he returned to Norway to visit his relatives and old associates, and while there was taken ill and died. His body was interred amid the scenes familiar to him in his boyhood. His wife is still living in Newark township. Both were reared in the Lutheran faith and continued loyal to that religion through life. The children comprising their family were named as follows: John, who died at twenty years; Sarah, Mrs. Anderson; Isabella, wife of Lars Larson, of Clear Lake, Iowa; Munse, who died in early manhood; Mary, who married Osman Peterson, and resides in Hamilton county, Iowa; Alice, Mrs. Holver Peterson, who resides on the home farm; Hans, who died at three years of age; Emma and Munse, who died in infancy.

BENJAMIN JONES.

After years of active labor Benjamin Jones is now living a retired life in Fort Dodge, Iowa, enjoying a well-earned rest, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He was born in Abergarenny, Monmouthshire, South Wales, November 10, 1837, a son of Benjamin and Maria (Richards) Jones, both of whom were also natives of that country. In 1855 the father emigrated to America and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, that of a mason, for one year. In 1856 he was joined by his family in Tamaqua, that county, and in 1857 removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where the following nine years were passed. He then took up his residence in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he made his home for four years, and in 1870 came to Fort Dodge, Iowa. He continued to work at the mason's trade until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was eighty-three years of age. His wife died in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. In the family of this worthy couple were three children, one son and two daughters.

Mr. Jones, of this review, was reared and educated in his native land and there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed after the removal of the family from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, in connection with harness making at Dodgeville, Iowa county. During the residence of the family in Platteville, Wisconsin, from 1866 to 1870, he was engaged in the meat business at that place, and continued to follow that pursuit after coming to Fort Dodge until 1882. He also dealt extensively in live stock during the entire time he was in the meat business and continued in that line of business two years after he disposed of his meat market, but is now resting from his labors, having laid aside all business cares. He has acquired considerable real estate, including property in Fort Dodge; one farm in Calhoun county, Iowa, and three in Webster county.

At Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin, Mr. Jones was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E. Martin, and to them were born seven children, as follows: Francis;

Leah M.; Benjamin, Jr.; Ethel M., who died November 15, 1892, aged fifteen years; Octavia; William H. and Anna. Those living are all residents of Fort Dodge. The family holds membership in the Episcopal church, and Mr. Jones is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His success in life has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing, and through his own unaided efforts he has acquired a comfortable competence. He has also gained the confidence and high regard of all with with whom he has been brought in contact either in business or social life.

WILLIAM H. DUTCHER.

Among the representative men of Yell township, Webster county, Iowa, is William H. Dutcher, who was born July 9, 1842, in Ross county, Ohio, a son of Charles and Nancy (Ratliff) Dutcher, both natives of Ohio, where they were married and where they remained for twelve years thereafter, living upon a farm. They then removed to Moniteau county, Missouri, where the father purchased six hundred acres of raw prairie land. This he broke with ox teams and spent his life in cultivating the property, living there until his death, which occurred in 1885. The death of his wife took place in 1870. In politics he was a Republican. Seven children were born to them, namely: Reuben married Lucy Harriman and resides in Stewart, Idaho; John, deceased, married Camelia Dunham, who now resides north of Homer, Iowa; David, deceased, married Abbie Burnett, who lives in Oregon; William H., our subject, is the next of the family; Jeramiah married Margarette Jessup and resided in Webster county, Iowa, until their deaths; Charles married Eliza Jane Steeley and makes his home in Moniteau county, Missouri; and Robert died at the age of three years. The Dutcher family is of English extraction and its founder in this country settled in New York. Various members of it became prominent, the grandfather of our subject being a well-known Methodist minister.

William H. Dutcher attended school at the Pilot Grove church school in Moniteau county, Missouri; at Hopewell, Missouri; and also at Sand Hill in the same vicinity. At the age of seventeen he left school and as his opportunities in that direction were poor his education was necessarily limited. The schools were conducted on the subscription plan and held only in winter, the pupils working on the various farms in summer. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, assisting his father upon the farm.

On June 15, 1862, Mr. Dutcher enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri State Guards, encamped at the state capital. He did guard and scout duty and remained in the service until December, 1864, when the regiment was disbanded. In the spring of 1865 he came to Iowa and located in Webster township, Webster county, where he worked at the trade of carpenter and farmed a little. Marrying that year, he removed to Homer, where he engaged in carpenter work, remaining in that locality three years. He then came to Yell township and purchased eighty acres on section 22, which was only partially cultivated, and he has since added to his property until he now owns two hundred and fifty-eight acres, the greater part of which he has turned over to his sons, as he is now living a retired life. When he was actively engaged in farming he raised a great deal of stock for the market, making

a specialty of hogs, and also raised sufficient grain to feed his stock.

On December 12, 1865, Mr. Dutcher was married, at Webster City, Iowa, to Sarah W. Pierce, who was born in Missouri January 1, 1846, a daughter of William and Permelia (Eslick Alcorn) Pierce, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were married in Missouri and lived there until 1851, the father being engaged in farming. In 1851 the family removed to Iowa, settling in Webster township, Webster county, where Mr. Pierce purchased seven hundred acres of wild land. There was a log cabin on this land, into which he moved his family. He was a most successful man, possessed great intellect and was the first judge of Webster county. In politics he was a Democrat and always took a deep interest in all that pertained to the advancement of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and during his latter days became a member of the United Brethren church. His death occurred on June 20, 1870, and his remains were interred in the Vigo cemetery in Webster township. The Pierce family is of English extraction and was founded in America by two brothers, one of whom changed the spelling of the name to Pearce, while the other retained the original form, and it is to the latter branch of the family that Mrs. Dutcher belongs. They were members of the William Penn colony of Quakers that settled in Philadelphia. The family has been well represented in all the wars of this country; Mrs. Dutcher's great-great-uncles, George and James Pierce, having taken part in the Revolutionary war while her father participated in the Black Hawk war and afterward received a land warrant for his services. Her grandfather, Thomas Goldsbury Pierce, had a family of eight children.

Mrs. Dutcher's mother now resides with a son, R. G. Pierce, in Homer, Iowa. By her first marriage she had two children: Polly, who died in childhood; and Robert, who married Charity Hice and now lives in Oklahoma. He served through the Civil war as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and held the rank of first lieutenant. By her second union Mrs. Pierce had nine children, namely: Frank M., who enlisted in Company K, Sixth Iowa Cavalry and died in the service; Thomas G., who enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia; Samuel, who died in infancy; Sarah W., the wife of our subject; Levina, who married Matthew Landreth and resides in Baker City, Oregon; Alexander, who married Mrs. Mary (Dingman) Hetzel and resides at Homer, Iowa; Martha Jane, who died when one year of age; John W., who died at the age of five years; R. G., who married Mary Dutcher and later Maud Fisher, and now lives at Homer, Iowa.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher, namely: (1) Thomas S., born September 6, 1866, married Stella Ewing and resides in Yell township. They have four children: Ralph, Forest, Lester and Ernest. (2) Reuben W., born September 11, 1868, married Minnie Bankston and resides in Yell township. They have six children: John W., Floyd, Lillie, Roy, Frank M. and Pierce A. (3) Richard J., born April 9, 1871, married Hannah Odell and resides in Yell township. They have three children: Charles, Thressa and William. (4) Nancy, born February 15, 1874, married Sidney Culver, of Lehigh, Iowa, and

they have two children: Florence and Sylvester. (5) Robert, born November 25, 1877, married Sarah J. Carpenter and lives in Yell township. (6) Sadie, born February 14, 1884, is at home with her parents. (7) One child died in infancy.

Mr. Dutcher is a Republican in politics, and has been honored by election to many of the township offices, always giving entire satisfaction in every position he has been called upon to fill. He is highly esteemed in the neighborhood where he and his family are so well-known and his life of hard work is now crowned by years of ease in which to enjoy the comforts secured by former toil.

THOMAS PETERSON.

It is doubtful if any man in Webster county is deserving of greater credit for the success which he has made of life than is Thomas Peterson, one of the prosperous and well-known farmers of section 9, Burnside township. A self-made man from all standpoints, he was born in Sweden, January 8, 1845, a son of Peter Olson and Chastie Swanson, who were born and passed their entire lives in that country, where the mother died in 1886 and the father in 1847. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and bought and sold grain, tar, barrels, pork and other commodities.

When but two years old Thomas Peterson lost his father by death, but he remained on the home place with his mother until about seventeen years of age, when he went to work in his brother's flouring mill and remained there until twenty-one years of age. He was educated in the district schools of Sweden, and early evinced habits of thrift and industry. After leaving the flouring mill he had charge of his mother's farm for about two years, and emigrated to America in 1869. In the home family were the following children: Pete, whose wife is deceased and who lives in Minnesota; Swan, who married Elizabeth Peterson and lives in Minnesota; Olof, who is married and lives in Sweden; Peter, who died at the age of twenty-two years in America; Betsy, who is the wife of Olof Swenson and lives in Sweden; and Siesielga, who married Nels Williams and lives in Galesburg, Illinois.

After arriving in America Mr. Peterson went to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked at unloading railroad ties from cars, and was glad to get anything to do, for his available assets upon reaching New York consisted of two dollars in money and a large fund of energy. About a year after coming to the United States he left Galesburg and took a steamboat at Quincy for Memphis, Tennessee, where he worked on the surrounding plantations. During this experience he lived with two others in a negro hut and did his own cooking, the only light he had coming through the door, for there were no windows in the cabin. After three months of hard labor the heavy rains descended and ruined the crops, and all that he received as compensation for services rendered was fifteen dollars.

Mr. Peterson then came north to St. Louis and worked on the railroad for a week, but owing to a severe illness decided to return to Galesburg, Illinois, where he was ill for three months. At Moline, Illinois, he afterward found work on the railroad for a month, but cold weather setting in soon put an end to this source of revenue. With but twenty dollars in his pocket he hardly saw how he could face a cold winter, so he again went south to Memphis, and

on the way the boat was caught in a sand bank and delayed two days. After the captain had taken the passengers ashore Mr. Peterson walked fifteen miles and took a train for twenty miles, finally reaching Memphis. On boarding the boat again he was completely out of money and for the first and last time in his life was obliged to ask for a meal. He received some assistance from fellow Masons, however, and upon arriving in the city managed to secure employment at two dollars a day. Having to work a great deal in the cold water while making trestles his companions were obliged to abandon the work, but he kept at it until the job was finished and received for his persistance six dollars a day. After this he went down the river and into the woods thirty miles from any habitation, where he made a big raft of logs, but when they were all piled up ready to float down the river the treasured possession of weeks of toil took fire and burned. This loss was most discouraging, but with a companion Mr. Peterson started out with an ax and sought a job at building, and before long found a man who wanted a house put up from timber yet to be cut and prepared, for which undertaking he was to receive one hundred and seventy dollars. The day before the house was finished the landlord said he was going to Little Rock to draw the money for payment, but the workers never saw his face again. His wife made the matter right to the best of her ability, and gave Mr. Peterson a pony, saddle and bridle, and to his companion a watch, revolver and a few dollars.

Mr. Peterson then went to work on a hay press in the neighborhood, hoping that the man would materialize, but his plans were well laid and all were out of their just deserts. After working on the hay press for ten days he contracted fever and ague, and so took passage on a steamboat for the north, but was so ill that he did not care whether he went to the bottom or not. Arriving in Illinois he was ill for three months, after which he went to work at husking corn, and during the winter husked five thousand bushels. He then rented one hundred and sixty acres of land in Illinois with his brother, Swan, and farmed for two years, but did not raise enough the first year to pay the rent of the farm. The second year they ditched, hauled corn and engaged in divers occupations, and were therefore able to meet their expenses, but had nothing left over.

In March, 1872, Mr. Peterson went to Pilot Mound, Boone county, Iowa, and broke prairie for a year, after which he rented land for a year, and the following year again broke prairie. After purchasing forty acres of land with the proceeds of this labor, he engaged in farming in Boone county, and the next year bought another forty acres, this being followed two years later by the purchase of eighty acres, and three years later added eighty acres more. In 1880 he sold a quarter section of land for twenty-eight dollars per acre, and bought the two hundred acres in Burnside township, Webster county, upon which he now lives, and which is all in one body. At a later day he sold the balance of the Boone county land.

On December 24, 1879, Mr. Peterson married Miss Louise Johnson, who was born in Sweden, and whose parents never left their native land. In her father's family, besides herself, were two brothers and one sister, namely: Charley, a resident of Minnesota; Oscar, a farmer of Pilot Mound township, Boone county, Iowa; and Augusta, deceased wife of John W. War-

ner. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have seven children: Florence, now the wife of Olof Peterson, who lives near her father's farm; Minnie, Mildred, Alice, Edna, Vina and Constance, all at home.

Much of his success in life Mr. Peterson attributes to the influence of a good and noble wife, who willingly shared his reverses and added cheer to discouragement. From an association which was at first characterized by the greatest frugality, they have advanced to a position where they have all that they want in the world, besides the esteem of the whole community. Mr. Peterson rents out a portion of his farm, but still lives on it. He is interested in the First National Bank at Lehigh, and derives a considerable income from the breeding and sale of fine stock. A Republican in national politics, he has never been an office seeker, and is liberal to the extent of invariably voting for the best man. With his wife and children he is a member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church.

OLIVER WOOD.

Oliver Wood, the well-known postmaster of Tara and also the proprietor of the Empire Hotel of that place, is an important factor in business circles, and is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of his town or county. He was born May 1, 1844, in Oneida county, New York, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Zepheniah and Betsey (Manchester) Wood, their ancestors being among the oldest families of the county. There the paternal grandfather, Zepheniah Wood, Sr., followed farming throughout his life and lived to a good old age. His maternal grandfather, George Manchester, was one of the prominent men of the county and served as justice of the peace for some years. He was also well advanced in years at the time of his death. The father of our subject was a lifelong resident of his native county, and was widely and favorably known as an upright honorable man. By occupation he was a farmer. In his family were eight children who reached man and womanhood, and five are still living, namely: George, Stephen, Oliver, Sarah and Amos.

In the county of his nativity, Oliver Wood grew to manhood, and was educated in its public schools and the Rome Academy. He also worked in a Rochester, New York, printing house for one year. Coming to Webster county, Iowa, in 1865, he secured a position with the Northwestern Stage Company, and was with them until the Illinois Central Railroad was built. He started in the capacity of second barn boss and from that position he worked his way up until at the time of his resignation he was route agent for the company at Fort Dodge. For a short time he was with the same company in Arkansas, and on his return to Webster county leased and operated a coal mine near Otho for two years. He then turned his attention to farming, having purchased land in Johnson township, and engaged in its cultivation and improvement until his removal to Tara in June, 1882. His house was the first one built in the village, and during his residence here he has been engaged in the grain and grocery business, while at present he is also conducting the Empire Hotel and serving as postmaster. He erected and owns the only brick block in Tara and in addition owns considerable real estate, including his own residence, a livery stable and one tenement house.

As a companion on life's journey Mr. Wood chose Miss Mary J. Mellor, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and they were united in marriage January 1, 1873. The children born to them were Mary E., Newton A.; Nellie B.; Ralph M.; Oliver C., deceased; Walter A.; Sarah B.; John F. D.; and Mabel E., deceased.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Wood a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has most creditably filled the offices of school director, road supervisor and justice of the peace, besides serving as postmaster of Tara since President Cleveland's first administration. He is one of the charter members and treasurer of the Brotherhood of American Yeomanry, No. 232. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, whose sound judgment, unflagging enterprise and capable management have brought him a well-merited success. In manner he is pleasant and cordial, which, combined with his sterling worth, makes him one of the popular citizens of his community.

S. W. HERRINGTON.

One of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Yell township, Webster county, is S. W. Herrington, who is a native of Iowa, born in Tama, on the 7th of June, 1856. His father, John Herrington, was born in Ohio, and was there united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Rickord) Hall, also a native of that state. About 1855 they removed to Tama, Iowa, where he embarked in the sawmill business, prospering greatly in that undertaking he became the owner of a half section of land in this locality in addition to other large tracts. He is now a resident of Boone, Iowa, where he is living a life of comfortable retirement. In his political sympathies he is a Democrat, and has always supported the Methodist church. His wife passed away June 7, 1884, and was buried in Otho township, Webster county. She was the devoted mother of eleven children, two of whom were by a former marriage, these being R. Jane, deceased wife of William Lepley, of Hardin county, Iowa; and Elizabeth, deceased wife of White Barnes, of Cody, Nebraska. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Angeline, wife of Wilson Stump, of Tama, Iowa; Lucinda, wife of John Guthrie, whose farm adjoins that of our subject; S. W., of this review; A. L., who first married Amanda Brooks and second Nettie Melenger, and resides in Webster county; Mattie, wife of Levi Humphrey, of Minnesota; and four who died in childhood.

The educational advantages afforded our subject were limited to a short period in Tama and Hardin counties, as he left school at the early age of twelve years in order to assist his father in the sawmill. One year later he went on the farm, but the bent of his mind was in the direction of machinery and he studied engineering, becoming skilled enough to run a stationary engine, which he managed for three and one-half years in Hardin county, and for six months was an engineer for the Iowa Central railroad.

In 1876 Mr. Herrington came to Webster county and for one year was engaged in running an engine in a sawmill, which he later bought and still owns. In 1895 he erected the new mill which is thirty-two feet by sixty-seven in dimensions with annexes and is run by a thirty-horse power engine and a forty-horse power boiler. Mr. Herrington thoroughly understands this business, and he has arranged a system of water

works which not only supplies the plant, but also through pipes is conducted to his barns, residence and dairy. The plans are all his own and he displays real mechanical genius in such matters.

In 1878 Mr. Herrington was married in Lehigh, Iowa, to Anna Nelson, who was born in 1862, a daughter of Anthony and Christina Nelson, both natives of Denmark. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Nelson came to Webster City, Iowa, and later removed to Lehigh, where he was engaged in the railroad business, dying there in 1880. His widow now resides at Thornton, Iowa. Mrs. Herrington was the eldest in a family of six children, the survivors being: Myers, who married Ida Irish, and resides in Lehigh; Peter, who married Lizzie McAnaly, and lives in Webster City; Nettie, who resides in Webster county; and Christina, who married William McAnaly, and lives in Lehigh. Mrs. Herrington died February 7, 1890, and her remains were interred in Otho cemetery.

On January 21, 1891, at Toledo, Iowa, Mr. Herrington was married to Elizabeth Nash, who was born in West Meath, Ireland, June 29, 1869. Her parents, William and Maria (Hall) Nash, were natives of the same county, and on their emigration to America, in 1886, settled in Tama, Iowa, where her father bought forty acres of land, to which he has since added. He is now one of the substantial residents of his locality, a prominent member of the Methodist church, and an active supporter of the Republican party. In his family of six children, Mrs. Herrington is the third in order of birth, the others being Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Anna, who married George Armstrong, and lives in Washington township, this county; Hattie, who married Chestley Dixon, of Tama county; William, who lives with his parents; and a babe, which died in infancy.

By our subject's first marriage were born three children: William, born August 3, 1880; Harry, September 16, 1882; and Carrie, on Christmas eve, 1889. The two children of the second marriage were: Raymond S., who was born May 29, 1894, and died December 14, 1894; and Elmer Harold, born April 18, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrington occupy a large and most comfortable home, and in 1891 he erected his commodious barn, one of the best in this locality. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of fertile land in Webster and Yell townships, and his wife has one hundred and forty acres on section 25, Webster township. He and his wife are among the leading stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank. Mr. Herrington calls himself a Democrat, but he is independent enough to use his own excellent judgment, and votes for the man he feels assured will represent the best interests of this section. Public-spirited and progressive, he is one of the representative men of Webster county. With his estimable wife, he is a member of the United Brethren church, of which he is a most liberal supporter.

JOHN L. HANNON.

While Mr. Hannon is himself a native of England, born in Manchester, July 3, 1843, he is of Irish parentage and descent. His parents, Patrick and Ellen (Reynolds) Hannon, were natives of Dublin, where they were reared and married, but later for some time the father was employed as master of horse on a nobleman's estate in

England. In the hope that America might offer them advantages greater than those of Great Britain, they decided to seek a home in the new world, and in 1845 crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel that consumed seven weeks in the voyage. Landing in New York, they proceeded west to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, later buying land in Lake county, Illinois, where the father died in December, 1854. Accompanying her children, the mother came to Webster county, Iowa, where she died January 15, 1887. Four of her children were born in England and two in America. The oldest, Charles, enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and remained at the front until he was killed in the battle of Balls Bluff, Georgia. James, who enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, was drowned near Cairo while in the service. Robert, who married Mrs. Katherine Barnes, and had four children, died in Washington township, Webster county, August 10, 1900. Andrew, who lives at Duncombe, Iowa, married Mary Hannon, and has one child. Nicholas, a farmer of Washington township, Webster county, married Kate Fitzgerald, and has two children, Leo and Roy.

In this family John L. was third in order of birth. When the family came to America he was less than three years of age, hence his earliest recollections are of the United States, and he knows no other home than this. His schooling was secured in Bristol, Wisconsin, and Lake county, Illinois, but after he was fourteen he left school in order to give his whole time to farm work. On August 14, 1861, at Chicago, Illinois, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into service there and ordered to St. Louis, thence up the river to St. Joseph, next to Springfield, Missouri, and was then through the entire siege of Vicksburg under General Grant. A later order sent the regiment to New Orleans and from there on the Red river expedition, across the gulf to Texas and up to Brownsville. On the expiration of the term of service, Mr. Hannon was honorably discharged at Chicago, August 17, 1864, and returned to the homestead in Lake county.

The first marriage of Mr. Hannon took place in Genoa, Wisconsin, in January, 1865, and united him with Mary Ann Lambert, who was born in New York in 1843, a daughter of Patrick and Ann Lambert, natives respectively of Ireland and Newfoundland. Her parents were married in New York state, but later settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1850. Subsequent to his death his widow came to Iowa and died in Ringgold county in 1892. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Joseph P., of Union county, Iowa; William, who married Mary Hart and lives in Ringgold county, this state; Kate, wife of William Beecher, of Kenosha county, Wisconsin; Mary Ann, Mrs. Hannon; James, of Montana; John, of Ringgold county, Iowa; Mrs. Ellen McGovern, of Chicago, Illinois; Rose, who married John Shay and lives in Ringgold county, Iowa; and Margaret, a twin sister of Rose, who is married and lives in Ringgold county. Mrs. Mary Ann Hannon died in 1875.

In Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1879, Mr. Hannon married Mrs. Bridget (Dugan) Finn, who was born in New York, October 26, 1849. Her parents, Patrick and Julia (Madden) Dugan, were natives of County Limerick, Ireland, where they were reared and married. In 1846 Mr. Dugan came to America and a year later

his wife joined him. They settled in New York, where he followed the milling business. A subsequent temporary location was in Indiana, another in Illinois, and finally they removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where Mr. Dugan died, in April, 1873, and his wife December 14, 1889. They were the parents of six children, namely: Walter, who died in Ireland at the age of eighteen months; Mary, who is unmarried and lives in Kenosha county, Wisconsin; Bridget, Mrs. Hannon; Anna, who is unmarried and lives at Lake Forest, Illinois; John, who died, unmarried, at thirty-nine years of age, and Michael, also unmarried, now living in Kenosha county, Wisconsin.

By his first marriage Mr. Hannon had the following named children: William, born December 12, 1865, is now engaged in the insurance business at Cherokee, Iowa; Robert, born November 13, 1867, is a farmer near Cherokee; Ellen, born July 24, 1869, lives in Chicago; Mary, born April 14, 1871, is the wife of Emmett Warren, of Webster City, Iowa; and John D., born December 20, 1873, completes the family. The children born of Mr. Hannon's second marriage are named as follows: Francis, born April 14, 1880; Rose A., who was born August 6, 1882, and is now a teacher in the public schools of Webster county; Laura, born December 18, 1884; Agnes D., September 21, 1888; and Emmett T., December 15, 1891. By her former marriage Mrs. Hannon has one son, John T. Finn, who is single and makes his home with his mother and stepfather. The family are connected with the Roman Catholic church. The farm which they own and occupy is situated on section 29, Washington township, Webster county, and comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which has been accumulated through the persistent industry and wise management of Mr. Hannon, recognized as one of the most enterprising farmers of his locality. He is a Democrat in political belief and on that ticket has been elected director of the schools of his district.

HENRY GIRDEY.

The end of the praiseworthy career of Henry Girdey, which occurred March 10, 1900, removed one of the well known men of this section of the county, and one of the best farmers of Dayton township. The accident of birth alone prevented Mr. Girdey from being an American in every sense of the word, for when but seven years of age he left his native land of Norway, where he was born in 1842, and with an older brother set sail for the quaintly interesting town of Quebec, Canada. A short time after landing he removed to Wisconsin and labored at various occupations until a demand for his services was created by the Civil war, and in 1865 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Densmore and General Fallows. The deprivations and exposure to which he was subjected while in the service resulted in severe rheumatism and neuralgia, and he was therefore unfitted for active work, so did guard duty at St. Louis and Raleigh, Missouri.

With the return of peace, Mr. Girdey again lived in Wisconsin and worked out by the day and month, but finally came to Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa, where he succeeded beyond his expectations, and not only accumulated a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, but became an important element in the administration of town affairs. His original purchase was a quarter section, but as his interests increased

HENRY GIRDEY

more land was needed, and the result was that he left his children and wife well provided for. He had three brothers and one sister: Sherman, Knute, Paul and Julia.

In his young manhood Mr. Girdey married Hannah Larson, who was born in Sweden, April 12, 1837, and whose parents lived and died in their native land. Besides herself there were two sons and three daughters in the family: Perry, born in 1826, is married and resides in Sweden; Anna, born in 1833, now deceased; Elsie, born in 1841, lives in Denmark; Andrew, born in Sweden in 1835, is a farmer two miles west of Dayton, Iowa. Mrs. Girdey came to America in 1864, upon a sailing vessel which left Malma, Sweden, and she landed in Quebec after six weeks and two days. On the way from Quebec to Montreal she sustained severe injuries and a broken arm owing to a railroad wreck caused by an open railroad bridge. This catastrophy was the means of causing death of more than one hundred people, besides injuring many others. At the time of the accident a boat was passing through the open bridge, and the train, in speeding on its way, plunged down upon the boat with terrific force. As the result of her injuries, Mrs. Girdey was confined in a Montreal hospital for a couple of months, the expense of her treatment being met by the railroad company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Girdey were born five children, namely: (1) Ella May is now the wife of Adah Leonard, who lives one and a half miles northwest of Dayton, and they have three children: Frank, Nellie and Arah. (2) Sherman Andrew, born August 31, 1869, married Bertha Hes and lives on a portion of the old homestead. (3) Emma Belle, born November 21, 1871, married George Kinney and has two children, Fern and Iva. (4) Charles Henry, born April 4, 1874, lives with his mother and operates the old homestead. (5) Julia Hannah, born November 21, 1876, is also at home. Mrs. Girdey is now an invalid, having suffered a stroke of paralysis which extends over her whole side and makes walking a great effort.

Mr. Girdey was a public-spirited man and a stanch Republican, although he made no effort to secure official recognition. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, among whom he had many warm friends, and among whom his associations of a most genial and pleasant nature.

GEORGE A. DODGE.

George A. Dodge, a skillful farmer residing on section 23, Roland township, Webster county, Iowa, was born on the 8th of March, 1855, in Sullivan county, New York, his parents being L. H. and Julia Ann (Lawrence) Dodge, also natives of the Empire state. There his paternal grandfather, Augustus Dodge, was also born, the family being early settlers of New York and of English descent. The father of our subject was born in 1827, and spent his early life as a farmer in Sullivan county. On coming to Iowa in 1873 he first located in Jasper county, where he made his home until 1881, and then bought a farm in Greene county, which he operated for a few years, but is now living a retired life in Payton, a hale and hearty old man of seventy-four.

In the county of his nativity George A. Dodge was reared and educated, being given good school privileges and completing his education at an academy. Following Horace Greeley's advice he came west in 1874 and settled in Allamakee county, Iowa,

where he was employed in a lumber yard for nearly three years. At the end of that time he removed to Jasper county and was engaged in farming with his father for two years.

While there Mr. Dodge was married, February 11, 1880, to Miss Sophia Smith, who was also born, reared and educated in Sullivan county, New York, her father, Shipman G. Smith, being a life-long resident of that county and a farmer by occupation. By this union there were born three children, namely: Clara, who was educated at Tobin College, Fort Dodge, and has successfully engaged in teaching school in this county for nearly three years; Bertha, who is now a student in the home school; and Ray, who died April 15, 1901, in his twelfth year, and was laid to rest in the Gowrie cemetery.

After his marriage Mr. Dodge removed to Marshall county and rented a farm in Timber Creek township. After raising two crops he came to Webster county, in 1882, and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Roland township, where he has since made his home. He erected thereon a small house, which he has since remodeled and enlarged; has built fences and outbuildings; has set out fruit and shade trees; and has tilled and broken the land, placing it under a high state of cultivation. He has also added to the farm and now has one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land. He raises a good grade of stock, and in this branch of his business is also meeting with success. At the time of his marriage he was in limited circumstances, but being industrious and enterprising he has steadily overcome the obstacles in his path, and with the assistance of his estimable wife has succeeded in gaining a home and comfortable competence.

On attaining his majority Mr. Dodge became identified with the Democracy and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J Tilden in 1876, but believing the principles of the Republican party best calculated to advance the interests of the people he now supports that great political organization. For six years he was a member of the school board, and did much to promote the educational interests in his community. He and his family are members of the Congregational church at Gowrie. In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Dodge attended the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and also visited their old home and friends in Sullivan county, New York, spending about a month among the old familiar scenes of their youth.

FRED EDWARD PAYNE.

As a scientific farmer and cattle raiser Mr. Payne is known throughout Webster county, and especially in the latter capacity has a reputation second to none. He was born in Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, September 26, 1857, a son of C. H. and Sarah (Reede) Payne, who were born in Vermont and married in Galesburg, Illinois.

During his youth Mr. Payne had but limited educational advantages, his training being confined to three terms in the country schools, two winters at Fort Dodge, and two winter terms at Lehigh. The early necessity for contributing towards the family maintenance caused him to seek employment at an early age of the surrounding agriculturists until nineteen years of age, and what schooling came his way was in return for services rendered on different farms. At the age of twenty long dormant ambitions took definite shape, and in order

to satisfy a craving to enlarge his sphere of action he went to Chicago and learned the trade of a machinist.

On September 31, 1880, Mr. Payne married Lillie Hart, daughter of G. D. Hart. After about ten years of suffering she was released by death September 30, 1898. She was a woman of most exalted character, and her patience while an invalid and her beautiful devotion to her family was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. She was a Christian in the truest sense of the word, and her passing away left a void in the hearts of all who had known and loved her. She was the mother of two children, Calla, born September 6, 1881, and George, born May 16, 1887.

On January 10, 1899, Mr. Payne married Emma Johnson, who had been a member of his family for several years, and who had faithfully cared for his invalid wife for six years before her death: She was born in Kalo September 4, 1880.

After his first marriage Mr. Payne returned with his wife to Chicago and worked for George P. Bent, the sewing machine manufacturer. In return for services rendered he received eighteen dollars a week, and lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bent, who charged nothing for house rent, fire or gas, Owing to the failure of his wife's health he thought it better to live in the country, and therefore settled in Otho township, this county, and engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle and hogs. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, and his home was formerly the parsonage of the Congregational church. In 1881 he began to raise short horn cattle and finally had nineteen head, and in 1889 bought a red polled bull and has since also raised that breed of cattle. A complete record is kept of the pedigree of every animal calved, and this is quite an undertaking when it is known that he has sold over one hundred heifers and one hundred bulls. The red polled bull cost three hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Payne is known as one of the most successful cattle breeders in the county, and his industry and attention to his favorite occupation have brought in their train substantial remuneration.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Payne is a stanch upholder of the principles and issues of his party, but has never desired public office and its attendant distractions and responsibilities. He is a member of the Congregational church, while his wife is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES H. REYNOLDS.

Charles H. Reynolds, who is now so efficiently serving as county surveyor of Webster county, and city engineer at Fort Dodge, is a native of Iowa, born near Manchester, Delaware county, December 3, 1874, and was only two or three years old when the family came to Webster county. His father, A. J. Reynolds, who served as street commissioner of Fort Dodge for a time, died in this city, August 11, 1898. His widow still makes her home here. They were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters.

Charles H. Reynolds was educated at the Fort Dodge high school, and after leaving that institution became assistant city engineer in June, 1893, in which capacity he served until April, 1899, when he was appointed city engineer and has since filled that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner, this being his third term. In the summer of 1898 when the county

surveyor moved away, Mr. Reynolds was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and in November, 1899, was elected to that office and is now serving his third term as county surveyor to the satisfaction of all concerned. In this connection he does considerable work in the line of constructing sewers, building bridges, and grading and paving streets, and is meeting with well deserved success in his undertakings.

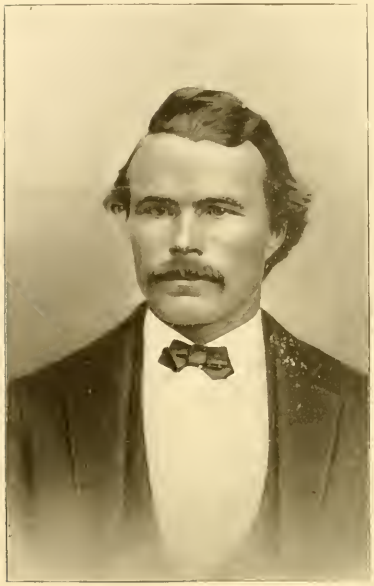
On the 11th of October, 1898, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Beresford, and to them has been born one child, Miriam Margaret. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and takes quite an active and influential part in local politics.

ROBERT HANNAN.

The late Robert Hannan, of Washington township, Webster county, was born in England, January 15, 1850, and came to the United States in early childhood, subsequently attending school in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and Lake county, Illinois. In company with his mother he came to Webster county and, after his brother Nicholas left home, he took charge of the farm. His marriage, in Eagle Grove, Iowa, September 24, 1890, united him with Mrs. Katherine (Ryan) Barnes, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 16, 1853, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ryan. Her father was a native of County Limerick, as were also his parents, Matthew and Mary (Dwyer) Ryan. A member of a family desirous of giving their children the highest advantages, he was sent to Dublin College, where he remained until graduating. Later he became an employe of the English government. He died in Ireland June 6, 1865, when forty-seven years of age. His wife was a daughter of Martin and Katherine (O'Shannessy) Ryan, both of whom were buried at the Rock of Cashel, one of the most noted burying grounds in Ireland. An uncle of Mrs. Katherine Ryan was bishop of the Catholic church in the county of Clare, Ireland.

After the death of John Ryan, his widow brought the children to America, landing in Quebec, July 7, 1865, and thence proceeding to Evansville, Indiana. Soon, however, she made another move, this time settling in Iowa City, Iowa. In February, 1868, she was married to J. E. Powers, and they now make their home in Duncombe, Iowa. By her first marriage thirteen children were born, namely: Matthew, who married Bridget H. Callahan, but is now deceased; Martin, who died, unmarried, at the age of fifty years; Mary, who married Patrick Butler, of Webster county, Iowa, but both are now deceased; Michael, of Hailey, Idaho; James, who lives in Denver, Colorado; Katherine, the twin sister of James, and his widow of our subject; John, who is unmarried and makes his home in British Columbia; Hugh, also unmarried, and a resident of Denver, Colorado; Lizzie, who died in infancy; Frank, who married Anna Gearren and lives in Wallace, Idaho; Jeremiah, who has never married, and now makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Hannan; Bridget J., Mrs. John Maloney, of Denver, Colorado; and Morris, who died at three years of age.

While in Ireland Miss Katherine Ryan attended a Young Ladies' Seminary in County Tipperary. At the age of twelve years she came to America with the other members of the family, and remained at home until her marriage, August 6, 1871, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to John Barnes. Like



ROBERT HANNAN

MRS ROBERT HANNAN

herself, Mr. Barnes was of Irish birth and descent. He was born in County Kilkenny, in July, 1848, a son of Walter and Mary Barnes, natives of the same county. The mother died in Ireland, and later the father came to America, where he engaged in farm pursuits. Concerning his death nothing is definitely known except that he mysteriously disappeared and it was supposed that he was killed in Buffalo, New York. In his family there were six children, those besides John being as follows: Mary, Mrs. Paul Ryan, formerly of Buffalo, New York, now deceased; Martin, who married and settled in Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Richard, who was twenty-two years of age at the time of his death; Michael, who died in Buffalo, New York; and Anastasia, Mrs. Thomas Malone, who died in Buffalo, New York.

Throughout his active life John Barnes followed farm pursuits, continuing in the same until he died, January 29, 1874. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a member of the Roman Catholic church. The only son of his marriage was Walter Barnes, who was born at Border Plains, Iowa, May 18, 1872, and died December 9, 1876. For many years after the death of her husband Mrs. Barnes remained a widow, but in 1890 she was again married, this time to the subject of our sketch. Four children were born of their union, namely: Ellen, born August 27, 1891; John, May 18, 1893; Elizabeth, March 7, 1895; and James, September 11, 1896.

Among the various local offices held by Mr. Hannan were those of township clerk, assessor, road commissioner and member of the school board, in all of which he rendered efficient and painstaking service. As township trustee he was also placed in intimate connection with township affairs. Throughout his life he was steadfast in his allegiance to the Democratic party. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and for years acted as a trustee of the church at Lehigh. One especially noteworthy feature of his character was his aversion to debt. It was a matter of pride with him that he owed no man. In all of his business transactions he was upright, winning and retaining the confidence of those who had dealings with him. He died August 10, 1900, mourned by a host of warm personal friends. Since his death Mrs. Hannan has undertaken the management of the homestead farm on section 29, Washington township, and the excellent condition of the property indicates her capability as a business woman. The estate comprises one hundred and forty acres, bearing good improvements, including a neat residence, which is the home of Mrs. Hannan and her children.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

No foreign element has become a more important part in our American citizenship than that furnished by Sweden. The emigrants from that land have brought with them to the new world the stability, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of their people, and have fused these qualities with the progressiveness and indomitable spirit of the west. Mr. Johnson was a worthy representative of this class.

He was born in Sweden, April 20, 1838, a son of John and Carrie Johnson, who brought their family to America in 1854 and located in Chicago, but the father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died the year following his arrival. His wife, who long survived him, died in the spring of 1880.

Reared in his native land until fifteen years of age, our subject acquired his education in the schools of that country, and his knowledge of the English language was self-acquired after coming to the new world. He accompanied the family on their emigration, and made his home in Chicago for several years, being there during the great fire which swept over that city in the fall of 1871. He was in the one-hundred-day service during the Civil war, enlisting June 2, 1862, in the Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was never sent out of the city, his command being assigned to garrison duty, guarding prisoners. In September, 1862, he was honorably discharged.

On the 26th of March, 1873, in Chicago, Mr. Johnson married Miss Matilda Carlson, who was also born and reared in Sweden, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Charles W., Robert A., Hilburn F., Anna and Minda, all born in Greene county, Iowa; and Oscar, born on the present homestead in Webster county.

Coming to Iowa in 1873, Mr. Johnson first located in Greene county, where the year previously he had purchased eighty acres of land, only a small part of which had been broken and a small house erected thereon. To the further improvement and cultivation of that farm he devoted his energies until 1886, when he sold the place and removed to Webster county, buying one hundred and sixty acres in Gowrie township, where he made his home until his death, January 29, 1902, after an illness of only seventeen days. This he converted into a well improved and highly cultivated tract, and successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising thereon. From time to time he bought more land until he had four hundred and forty acres, but later gave three of his sons eighty acres each, as well as a team of horses, and they are now engaged in farming on their own account. Mr. Johnson commenced life without capital, and the success that he achieved was due to his unremitting labor, perseverance and good management. He became one of the substantial men of his community, as well as one of its honored and highly respected citizens.

At national elections Mr. Johnson supported the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, but at local elections, where no issue was involved, he voted for the men whom he believed best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. He served two years as a member of the school board in Greene county, and three years in this county, having ever been a stanch friend of our public school system.

J. E. CONKLIN.

The Conklin family, well known in Webster county, Iowa, originated many years ago in Germany. A worthy and substantial member is J. E. Conklin, one of the prominent and successful farmer citizens of Yell township. Since the age of eighteen years this state has been his home, although he was born in Allegany county, Maryland, on January 11, 1850. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Herstine) Conklin, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived until the death of the mother, in 1852. The second marriage of Daniel Conklin was to Nancy Scott, a native of Virginia, and in 1854 they removed to Indiana, and in 1868, to Warren county, Iowa, locating near Des Moines.

Among the first of the loyal citizens to respond to the country's call for help in 1861 was Daniel Conklin, who enlisted from Putnam county, Indiana, September 10, 1861, and was mustered in at Lafayette, Indiana, September 18, as chief musician of the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in all of the engagements of his regiment up to the time of his honorable discharge by order the war department, order No. 126, March 3, 1863.

In 1880 Mr. Conklin removed with his family to Webster county and located in Yell township, where his wife died in 1886. In 1891 he married Mrs. E. J. Allen, who now resides in Burnside township. The children of the first marriage numbered two, namely: Margaret, deceased wife of A. J. Little, who is connected with a publishing house of Chicago; and J. E., of this sketch. The children of the second marriage were: Flora, deceased wife of Z. T. Hargis, who resided five miles south of Des Moines; John R., who married Angie Comley and resides in Sac City, Iowa; and a child who died in infancy.

The early life and school days of our subject were passed in Greencastle, Indiana. He was eighteen years of age when the family removed to Iowa, and he attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, in Des Moines, during the winter sessions, passing the summers in work on the farm. With his father and brother he assisted in operating a large farm and continued there until his marriage. His father, who died in 1896, gave him a quarter section of land in Yell township, and following in the footsteps of that father, and adopting his methods, he has likewise been successful. Later, by purchase, he became the owner of eighty acres of the Conklin estate, which is on section 32, and now owns two hundred and forty acres in section 30, in Yell township, where he not only carries on practical farming, but raises some of the best high-grade stock ever put on the market in this township.

Mr. Conklin owns an ideal country home, his barns, granaries, orchards and general surroundings indicating the prosperity and good management which prevails. In public affairs he has taken an active part and has been honored by his fellow citizens with almost all of the local offices. His adherence to the Republican party has been life-long.

On December 22, 1880, Mr. Conklin was united in marriage to Mary Chapman, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, May 30, 1858, and is a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Hilburn) Chapman, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of South Carolina. They came to Iowa in 1869, and Mr. Chapman took up a river claim, near Dayton, remaining upon it until his death, August 21, 1883. His burial was at Dayton, Iowa. He was a man who had many friends, was a stanch Republican and a consistent member of the Methodist church. His widow survived until May 19, 1898. She was the mother of six children: Rebecca, deceased wife of B. W. Paine, of Elmwood, Nebraska; Rhoda C., who is the wife of O. W. Dingman, of Mesa, Colorado; R. L., who married Susie Winslow, and resides in Winterset, Iowa; J. W., who married Laura Mead, and resides in Winterset; Mary, now Mrs. Conklin; and Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Ennis, of Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Conklin a family of nine children has been born, namely: Dan-

iel Ray, who was born October 21, 1881, and died September 25, 1893; Maggie E., born July 17, 1883; Joseph W., born June 14, 1885; Annie, who was born July 12, 1887, and died in infancy; William Ernest, born July 19, 1888; Charles H., born July 13, 1890; Mary Edna, who was born November 19, 1892, and died October 31, 1893; Dorothea May, born February 23, 1895; Emma Pearl, born September 11, 1897; and Ida Aurel, born November 5, 1901.

NICHOLAS HANNON.

Kenosha county, Wisconsin, is Mr. Hannon's native place, and August 26, 1855, the date of his birth. When quite small his father, Patrick Hannon, moved to Lake county, Illinois, where his education was secured. However, his advantages were limited, as from the age of twelve years he practically made his own way in the world; and, although he afterward studied some during the winter months, yet his attention was principally given to farm work. At the age of eighteen years he took charge of the homestead, in the management of which he continued for some years.

In Corpus Christi church at Fort Dodge, Iowa, November 24, 1884, Father Kelly performed the ceremony which united in marriage Nicholas Hannon and Kate Fitzgerald, the latter a native of Xenia, Ohio, born August 10, 1865. Her father, John Fitzgerald, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1815, and at the age of about twenty years came to America, settling in Xenia, Ohio. There he met and married Bridget Collins, who was born in County Kerry, in 1829, and crossed the ocean when eighteen years old. After marriage they settled near Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio, and remained in that locality for fifteen years. Their residence in Iowa dated from September 1, 1876, when they arrived in Webster county. Immediately afterward he bought forty acres in Washington township and to the improvement of this property he gave his attention, continuing there until he died, September 19, 1885. Since his death the widow has continued to reside on the old homestead. Both were reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church and always remained true to its teachings. They were the parents of three daughters, Jennie, Mary and Kate.

After his marriage Nicholas Hannon settled on a rented farm, leaving his brother, Robert, to take care of the homestead. Two years later he bought one hundred and thirty-eight acres near Border Plains, on sections 29, 30 and 31, Washington township. Since coming here he has erected a modern and comfortable residence and has also put up substantial buildings for the shelter of stock or the storage of grain and machinery. Much of his attention is given to the raising of stock for the market, in which he is meeting with a gratifying degree of success. On the Democratic ticket he has been elected to various township offices. Both he and his wife are identified with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. They are the parents of two sons: Leo James, born October 28, 1887; and Roy Nicholas, March 17, 1892.

H. O. BALDWIN.

H. O. Baldwin, one of the most popular and successful photographers of Fort Dodge, was born in this city on the 8th of March, 1872, a son of Henry H. and

Emma (Stephenson) Baldwin. The father is a native of New Jersey, but when young removed to Ohio with his parents, his father spending his remaining days in Columbus, that state. In 1865 Henry H. Baldwin came to Fort Dodge, and having previously learned the printer's trade in Columbus, he found employment in the office of the Fort Dodge Times, but is now in the mechanical department of The Messenger. In former years Mr. Baldwin was associated with the different papers of the city, but since 1893 has practically lived retired from the business. He served four years in the Union Army during the Civil war, valiantly fighting for the old flag and the cause it represented. His wife, who was born in Strawtown, Indiana, died in Fort Dodge, August 18, 1899, when about fifty years of age. Unto them were born four children, namely: Carrie, who died in 1886; H. O., our subject; Richard, a mail carrier of Fort Dodge; and Dawn, who is her father's housekeeper.

Reared in Fort Dodge, Mr. Baldwin of this review is indebted to the public schools of the city for his educational advantages. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of Garrison Brothers, photographers, whose studio was in the Crosby block, over Rudesill's store, which has since been destroyed by fire. There he served a three years' apprenticeship to the photographer's art, and then accepted a position in a studio at Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained until 1894. Returning to Fort Dodge, he then entered the employ of F. A. Garrison, who owned the gallery now occupied by Mr. Baldwin, and worked for him until 1898, when he purchased a half interest in the business and assumed the management. In March, 1900, he bought out his partner, and has since been alone in business, though he employs three assistants. A man of artistic tastes, his work possesses exceptional merit, and he receives a liberal share of the public patronage. His studio, which is well equipped with all modern appliances known to the art, is situated on Central avenue opposite the county court house, and is thoroughly up-to-date in all its appointments.

Mr. Baldwin was married in 1895 to Miss Byrd Utley, of Alden, Iowa. He is a prominent member of the Photographers' Association of Iowa, is the present vice-president of the same, and also belongs to the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES WELCH.

A faithfulness and devotion to duty no less than untiring industry has placed Mr. Welch among the successful farmers of Burnside township. He was born in Illinois August 27, 1826, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Baldridge) Welch, natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina. His parents, who were farming people, spent their last years in Fulton county, Illinois, a strange coincidence being the fact that both died on the same day,—March 15, 1847,—the father being eighty-seven years of age, while his wife had attained the age of sixty-three.

Many interesting things in connection with his youth in the early days of Illinois are recalled by Mr. Welch, his school training especially being acquired under very primitive conditions. His education was limited to three months' study, and the school was held in a part of his father's old log cabin, where about ten pupils delved into the intricacies of fractions and gram-

mar. The teacher used the time honored McGuffey's speller, and drew his moral teaching from the New Testament, the only portion of the Bible of which they had any knowledge. The serious and responsible side of life was presented to our subject at a very early age, for his father was disabled for some time before his death and the entire management and work on the farm devolved upon the youthful shoulders of his son. However, he proved equal to the emergency and provided for his parents as long as they lived. The father was a preacher in the Christian church, and for many years combined the occupation of farming with that of ministering to the spiritual needs of his community.

Shortly after his parents' death Mr. Welch was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, the ceremony being performed May 20, 1847. Mrs. Welch was born in Ohio, January 19, 1831, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Link) Wheeler, natives of Pennsylvania, and early residents of Fulton county, Illinois. The father died in October, 1872, while the mother survived him until August 20, 1900. Of the children born to this couple three daughters and two sons are now living, namely: Baldridge, a farmer of Yell township; Webster county, Iowa; Sarah, the wife of Charles Rowley, of Lehigh, Iowa; James H., who married Polly Phipps and resides in Audubon county, Iowa; and Thomas, who married Margaret Bear and also lives in Audubon county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Welch have been born eleven children, of whom seven are now living: William H., a farmer of Gowrie, married Mary Marshall; Adam married Catherine Bybee and lives in Oklahoma; John married Ellen Manchester and lives in Burnside township, this county; Marion married Mary Manchester and lives in the same township; Mary Ellen, wife of Richard Manchester, also of Burnside township; Theodore, who married Amy Prindle and lives in Lehigh; and Alfred, who married Cleo Frey and resides in Oklahoma.

After his marriage Mr. Welch lived on the home place until 1855, when he removed to another part of the county for a year, and then located in Grundy county, Missouri, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he farmed for four years. He then disposed of his Missouri land and went to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of land, upon which he farmed for ten years. This property was also eventually disposed of, after which Mr. Welch bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on section 23, Burnside township, Webster county, for which he paid twelve dollars per acre. He has been particularly fortunate in many ways, his harvests well nigh approaching expectations, and his stock bring in fair returns. He is a Republican in national politics, but has never been active as an office seeker. For the long period of fifty-three years he has been an ardent worker and supporter of the Christian church.

R. T. MORTIMER.

One of the most active business men of Callender is R. T. Mortimer, who has been engaged in the grain and stock business at that place for the past twenty years. A native of Maryland, he was born within two miles of the city of Washington, November 14, 1852, and belongs to a family of English origin, which was founded in Pennsylvania at an early period in the de-

velopment of that state. His paternal grandfather, John Wesley Mortimer, was born there, but the birth of his father, John Mortimer, occurred in Virginia, in 1823. The latter grew to manhood in the Old Dominion, and for some years engaged in truck farming in Virginia and Maryland. In 1844 he was married in Maryland to Mrs. Caroline Frasier, who was also born in Virginia of Irish ancestry. Going to Ohio in the fall of 1860, he spent the winter in Columbus, and in the spring located in Muskingum county, where he still continues to reside. Since making his home in that state he has given his attention to fruit growing, making a specialty of peaches. His wife passed away June 20, 1899.

R. T. Mortimer is one of a family of ten children, the others being John Wesley, a farmer of Dallas county, Iowa; William C., who died in Ohio at the age of thirty-three years; Edwin, a farmer living near his father in Muskingum county, Ohio; George, also a farmer of that county; Charles, who is at home with his father; Caroline, who married Mathew Crawford and died in Dallas county, Iowa; Laura, wife of Frank Little, of that county; Mollie, wife of Charles Untied, of Muskingum county, Ohio; and Maggie, wife of William Untied, of the same county.

During his boyhood and youth our subject attended the common schools of Muskingum county, Ohio, and remained at home until reaching man's estate. In the fall of 1871 he came to Iowa and located in Dallas county, where he engaged in farming two years and in herding cattle three years.

There Mr. Mortimer was married, in the fall of 1878, to Miss Anna Belle Bartlett, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Philip Bartlett, who was one of the early settlers of Dallas county. By this union were born four children, but the only son, Othmer, died at the age of nineteen months. The daughters are Anna, Luella and Ruth Lucile. The oldest is now successfully engaged in teaching music.

After his marriage Mr. Mortimer purchased a farm near Perry, Dallas county, and engaged in its operation until 1881, when he sold the place and removed to Callender, where he has since made his home. He became the first grain and stock dealer to permanently locate here, and has actively engaged in that business ever since, shipping on an average of two hundred thousand bushels of grain annually and from one hundred and five to two hundred carloads of stock. When he took up his residence here the town contained only one store, a blacksmith shop and a few dwellings, and in its upbuilding and development he has borne a prominent part. He assisted in organizing the Farmers' Co-operative Store; helped to build two business houses, and has erected two good residences.

Mr. Mortimer is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family were among the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Callender, which they assisted in establishing. He has since been a member of its official board, serving as trustee during the entire time, a period of fifteen years, and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has supported every presidential candidate of the Republican party since casting his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics, filling the offices of secretary of the township and justice of the

peace for ten years. He was also a member of the school board several years, and does all in his power to advance the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his town and county.

WILLIAM R. WEAVER.

One of the most delightfully reminiscent of the early pioneers of Iowa is William R. Weaver, who suffered all of the deprivations and hardships connected with the supplanting of the Indian by the pale-face, and in tilling the soil hitherto pressed only by the fleet footed aborigines in their quest for game. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 27, 1824, and his parents, who were also of American birth, have long since been gathered to their fathers. As may be imagined, education played but an inconsequent part in his early years, for the duties on the parental farm were of large proportions, and there were many mouths to be fed from comparatively limited resources. Of the eight children of the family, he was the fourth in order of birth, the others being: John, the oldest, who died at the age of thirteen; Benjamin, who died when twenty-four years old; Alfred, who married Catherine Teets and died in Washington, New Jersey, in 1896; Eliza, who married John Slack and is now deceased; Mary, who married Jacob Hartman and both are deceased; Sally, who married John Van Sickle and both are deceased; and Azubah, who married Morris Terry and both are deceased.

On January 1, 1854, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage with Catherine Bell, a native of Warren county, New Jersey, whose parents are deceased. She had the following brothers and sisters: Lewis, of Warren county, is now deceased; Almond married Mary Shampnore and is deceased; Micajah is married and lives in Wisconsin; Delilah married George Gook, and after his death married Asa Pellubet, of Sussex county, New Jersey; Abner is deceased; and Elias married Elizabeth Sutton and is now dead. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weaver: John F., born October 5, 1854, married Julia Mumford and lives in Oklahoma with his wife and five children, Edgar, Edna, William, Harvey and Luella; and George and Augusta, twins, born October 9, 1859. George is unmarried and lives on the old farm, while Augusta married Alger Lewis and lives near Cooperstown, North Dakota.

For a couple of years after his marriage Mr. Weaver continued to live in New Jersey and then came to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, in 1856, and entered a quarter section of land which he partially improved. He disposed of this land at a profit and came to live on a rented farm near Fort Dodge for five years. He then took up his present farm of one hundred acres of raw land to which he kept adding until he now has two hundred and twenty acres, a portion of which is heavily timbered.

Upon arriving in the township Mr. Weaver found but five or six settlers already located here and these were fifteen or eighteen miles apart. The red-skins on the Little Sioux were extremely active and entertained particular preference for the white man's provisions and cattle, and there were some lively and dangerous experiences encountered while trying to protect edibles and cattle. At one time the Weaver cabin was robbed of all provisions and the owner thereof had three guns fired over his head. At one time after being raided by the Indians Mr. Weaver was obliged to replenish his edibles at a distance of thirty miles and the

goods were hauled all the way home over the prairies on a hand sled. The surrounding prairies were prolific of an abundance of buffalo, deer, wild turkey, elk and many kinds of smaller game, so that it was possible to subsist for long periods without the usual articles found in a well regulated larder. A most interesting evening can be spent with Mr. Weaver while he recapitulates his many trials and dangers of the early days and one feels more than ever the world's debt to the pioneer, without whom the foundation of American civilization would had never been laid.

A Democrat in politics Mr. Weaver held the offices of treasurer and recorder when Buena Vista county was first organized and has since served his township in various political capacities. He is one of the most substantial men who has ever assisted in the development of Webster county, his accomplishment, his character and public services being alike unquestioned.

ELIAS NELSON.

Elias Nelson, one of the representative Norwegians of Webster county, and a successful farmer living on section 11, Washington township, was born on the farm of his forefathers called "Weiestad," near Haugesund, Stavanger Amt county, Norway, April 12, 1846, and is a son of John Nelson Gord and Ranvae Karinea Elisdater Weiestad, also natives of Norway. The father, who was born in 1814, and was a farmer and fisherman in the land of his ancestors, came with his wife and children to America in 1857, reaching Quebec, Canada, the beginning of July. The little family set sail from Stavanger, Norway, and the voyage took three weeks to accomplish. Upon arriving upon American soil the seekers after a competence located in La Salle county, Illinois, and engaged in general farming. In the family were the following sons and daughters: Margaret, who died at the age of twelve in Norway; Elias; Bertha H., who married Hans Hansen, of Clinton county, Iowa, and now lives in Gilmore City with her husband and two children; N. Andrew, who married Mrs. Engborg and lives in Day county, South Dakota, with her three children, John, Ingal and Ragna; John, who died in the fall of 1873 at the age of twenty-one; Carrie, who married P. B. Anderson, has one child, Bertha Kathrine, and lives in Ida county; and Margaret, who died in infancy. Of the children born by the father's second marriage, Inger died in 1865 at the age of five years; Nels J., married Margaret Madlein Vendal Christenson, and lives with his wife and four children, Christ, Jessie, Emma and Nettie, in Duncombe, Iowa; and Engle is a carpenter and is unmarried.

Until his eighteenth year Elias Nelson worked on his father's farm, but February 2, 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the army under General Thomas for a year. He was mustered out at Camp Irwin, Texas, and was discharged from the service at Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1865. In the meantime his parents had removed to Clinton county, Iowa, and with the return of peace he naturally sought them out.

Mr. Nelson then engaged as a farm hand until the time of his marriage at Earlville, Illinois, March 18, 1870, with Martha Julia Peterson, who was born in Norway, and had one child who died in infancy, while her death occurred in December, 1870. On July 4, 1873, Mr. Nelson

married Martha B. Ostrus, who was born in Adams township, La Salle county, Illinois, August 4, 1852, a daughter of Ole O. and Engborg (Iverson) Ostrus. Her father, who was born September 23, 1826, died June 5, 1900, but her mother, who was born October 3, 1829, is still living on a farm near Leland, Illinois. They were married December 27, 1846, and emigrated to America in 1849. After spending three months in Chicago, they took a boat for Ottawa, Illinois, and from there proceeded to the Fox river settlement. In Adams township, La Salle county, Mr. Ostrus purchased land and improved a farm, making his home thereon until his death. The house erected by this industrious pioneer is still standing, though it has since been remodeled, and is now occupied by his widow. He hauled the logs to mill to be sawed into lumber for the house, split the shingles for the roof, and built the structure himself. In the Ostrus household were the following children: O. J., born September 15, 1847; Iver, born May 3, 1850; Martha B., wife of our subject; Emma C., who was born August 24, 1854, and is now the wife of Edward Lindeback, of Ellsworth, Iowa; Ida J., who was born January 7, 1857, and is the wife of A. O. Satter, of Cylinder, Iowa; Josephine, who was born May 13, 1859, and is the wife of Jacob Sawyer, of Leland, Illinois; Ella, who was born March 7, 1861, and died in infancy; Isabella, who was born June 10, 1863, and married Michael Tuntland, of Leland, Illinois, where she died January 24, 1886; Lizzie, who was born March 31, 1868, and is the wife of Andrew Anderson, who lives near Leland; and Minnie, who was born October 15, 1874, and died in March, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson became the parents of eight children, namely: Clara May, who was born May 15, 1874, and is now the wife of H. O. Hansen, of Hamilton county, Iowa, by whom she has four children, Harold C., Myrtle P., Blanche E. and Omar Allerd; John, who was born May 2, 1876, and died in infancy; Oliver Elias, born December 1, 1877; Isabella Josephine, born December 3, 1881; Anna, born December 1, 1883; Martha Belinda, born April 22, 1886; Minnie, born October 13, 1888; and Jesse Andrew, who was born May 30, 1892, and died January 25, 1893.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Nelson removed to Iowa, and in the fall of 1873 located on section 19, Freedom township, Hamilton county, where he rented land for twelve years. He then purchased forty acres, which was later disposed of, and in 1879 he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Cass county, but never resided thereon. This property was also sold, and in 1883 Mr. Nelson bought his present farm of a quarter section, in Washington township, Webster county, upon which he settled two years later. This property was raw and unpromising, but under the watchful care and diligence of the owner has been developed into one of the fine farms of the county. He has a good house, granaries and barns, and modern labor saving machinery. Mr. Nelson is progressive and capable, and is respected by all who know him.

W. V. MANCHESTER.

From a many sided standpoint Mr. Manchester has been an important factor in the development of Burnside township. He was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1832, and is of English and Revolutionary ancestry, his parents being Richard and Sarah (Smith) Manchester.

Richard Manchester was born in the city of his name in England, where he received a practical common-school education and served an apprenticeship as a machinist and engineer. He subsequently worked at his trade in England, and continued it in Pennsylvania, whither he removed from his native land when nineteen years of age. He was an expert maker of steam engines, and found it a practical source of remuneration until his removal to Ohio in 1836, when he bought timber land and settled down to general farming. That property he and our subject cleared and put under cultivation. In 1857 he came direct to Iowa and located on section 32, Dayton township, Webster county, five miles below Dayton, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and also one hundred and sixty acres opposite in Boone county, near Pilot Mound. There he lived until his death, in October, 1865. His wife, who died in 1869, cherished a just pride in the ancestry of her family, who were not only loyal followers of Washington in his effort to lift the oppression of the colonists, but they suffered greatly from a property standpoint, owing to the ravages and depredations of war. Several of the Smith family also served in the war of 1812, and the records of the family show that one and all were loyal to their country, and to the interests and obligations of private and public life. Mrs. Manchester was the mother of six children, and of these but three survive. Powell G. married Sarah Warfield and lives near Shadron, Nebraska, while Milton D. married Emma Little and lives in the fruit region of Arkansas.

The youth of W. V. Manchester was not unlike that of other farm-reared boys, and he continued to live amid the home surroundings until his marriage, February 23, 1854, with Martha J. Kindle, a native of Piqua, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of the ten sons and daughters born to them but seven are now living: James, a resident of Texas; William, who died in Ohio; David; John E., of Ogle county, Illinois; Baxter; Alexander, of Ohio; and Samuel. Four sons and four daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Manchester, namely: Richard V. married Ellen Welch and lives in section 23, Burnside township; Walter S. married Minnie Rufer and lives on section 8, the same township; Elvira J., wife of John Welch, who lives on section 27; Bertha M., wife of E. M. Townsend, of Minnesota; J. E., who married Otelia Carlstrom and was engaged in the hardware business in Burnside, Iowa, for a time, but is now living in the state of Washington; Frank, who is still under the parental roof; May, who is teaching in the home district; and Jessie G., who is also at home.

After his marriage Mr. Manchester operated the home farm in Ohio, and the second year rented another farm, upon which he lived until removing to Iowa in 1855. Here also he rented a farm for a year, and then worked in Greene county for a year, after which he moved to Webster county and purchased eighty acres, which he worked in connection with rented land. With the need of his services in demand by the exigencies of the Civil war, he left his farm to be operated by other hands, and January 5, 1864, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Theodore De Tar, Colonel Scott and General A. J. Smith. He joined the company at Memphis, Tennessee, then moved up the Red river, and the first battle in which he took part was the one which

led to the capture of Fort Derussy. This was followed by the battle of Pleasant Hill, in which Mr. Manchester did not engage owing to a severe illness. His next experience was at Yellow Bayou, an all-day engagement, then Tupelo, Mississippi, after which the regiment crossed the state of Missouri and back in an effort to capture Price while on his raid. After this chase they returned to St. Louis and embarked for Nashville, and after driving Hood across the state to the Tennessee river, again embarked in boats for Eastport, Mississippi, the winter quarters of the regiment. After a rest of a few weeks they again set out as soon as boats could be secured for New Orleans. At that time Mr. Manchester was in the commissary department, and upon arriving at Montgomery he was transferred to the Eighth Iowa Veterans, and did provost guard duty for several days. He was then honored with the position of company commissary, which he held until he was mustered out of the service.

After his discharge from the army, April 21, 1866, Mr. Manchester resumed farming, although his home coming was a sad one, for while doing his duty to his country the parents who, by precept and example, had endeared themselves to their children, had died, and the old order of things was no more. In 1873 he sold his farm and bought the one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives, and where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. After the war he learned to be a practical plasterer, and devoted some time to that trade.

In connection with the enterprise which he has manifested in his home surroundings Mr. Manchester has been prominently before the public as a promoter of general improvement, and has been particularly active in the affairs of the Republican party. Among the important responsibilities satisfactorily disposed of by him may be mentioned that of justice of the peace, township clerk, school director and county supervisor, the last named office being assumed in 1893 for three years. At present he is president of the school board, and has been school treasurer since 1881. He is also chairman of the township Republican committee. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Lehigh and in the creamery at Burnside.

HENRY FALLON.

A man of prominence in the history of Webster county, Iowa, and one whose life has been an example of energy and perseverance, was Henry Fallon, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Antrim on the 22d of July, 1833. His parents, Charles and Mary Ann Fallon, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, but left the fatherland for America in 1833, locating in Clinton county, New York, where they resided for a number of years engaged in farming. They then removed to Webster county, Iowa, in 1868, where the father spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died at the age of fifty-five years. This worthy couple became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity and the following are still living: Samuel, a farmer of Douglas township; Mrs. Elizabeth Casavan of Sac City, Iowa; Thomas J., of Chicago; Jerry M., of Clay county, Iowa; Maggie, of Sac City; and Mrs. Mary Dessinger, of Douglas township.

HENRY FALLON

Henry Fallon, whose name introduces this review, grew to manhood in the Empire state where he received his early education. His opportunities for a thorough schooling were limited but he made the most of his advantages and laid the foundation of his future career. In 1864 he removed to Webster county, Iowa, and after living upon a rented farm for two years, purchased a large tract of land in Douglas township, a portion of which is where his family now resides. It comprised four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. The greater part of his life was spent in the care and cultivation of this land, which now stands as a monument to his unceasing energy and perseverance. From the highly cultivated fields and the rich pasture lands to the substantial residence and well filled barns, the master hand of the owner was plainly visible, for thrift and neatness, as well as energetic purpose, were strong elements in the nature of Mr. Fallon. He carried on general farming and engaged largely in cattle raising in which he met with signal success. At the time of his death Mr. Fallon was the owner of five hundred and twenty acres of land which he had acquired through years of indefatigable labor. During the Civil war Mr. Fallon took up arms to aid in the preservation of the Union, enlisting in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1865, and at the close of hostilities was honorably discharged, returning to the peaceful duties of his farm.

While living in the state of New York Henry Fallon met and won for his wife, Miss Margaret Dalton, a native of Ireland, who was born November 9, 1835, a daughter of James and Rose Dalton, both of whom passed away in the old country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fallon were born nine children, as follows: Mrs. Julia Fryer, of Cummings, Iowa; Minnie, living at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Guilford, also at Fort Dodge; Mrs. Maggie Marsh, a resident of Carroll, Iowa; James, who resides in Fort Dodge; Mrs. Bell Wamsley, of Jersey City, New Jersey; Mrs. Alice Burns, a resident of Chicago, Illinois; David, living at Fort Dodge; and Thomas, who resides at home. Mrs. Fallon has also reared one grandchild, Harry Fryer, who is now living with her. Nineteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild are the descendants of this worthy couple, and throughout Webster county the family is held in high regard. Mrs. Fallon, with three of her sons, is now living on the old homestead, which is one of the most attractive farms in Webster county.

In politics Mr. Fallon was an advocate of Democratic principles and actively supported the men and measures of his party. He held the office of road supervisor and also that of treasurer of the school board and always performed his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, and the members of his family are still identified with that religious organization. He also held membership in the Legion of Honor. After years of honorable toil and unwavering fidelity to the principles which controlled his life and brought to him the success he so well merited, Mr. Fallon was called to his final rest, passing away at his residence in Douglas township January 21, 1901, after several years of suffering, as he never was in very good health after he returned from the army. His wife, who had patiently labored at his side during the years of hardship and toil, and who was always a faithful and loving companion, and his devoted children, are left to mourn his loss, while the memory of his true worth and high integrity still lives in the hearts of the citizens of Webster county. In every walk

of life, whether that of business or society, he ever stood firmly by his convictions and upheld the principles in which he believed. As an early settler of Webster county he suffered many hardships and privations incident to the life on the plains in those early days.

SILAS COREY.

When the history of Webster county is fully written it will be found that the name of Silas Corey figures conspicuously on its pages, for through forty years he has contributed to the material development and improvement of this portion of the state. His memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present and his acts have been of that character that, promoting individual success, have also contributed in large measure to public progress and prosperity. His strong character, forceful personality and undaunted enterprise have dominated many movements leading to substantial improvement, and in the evening of life he may well rest from his labors, in the serene enjoyment of having wrought along the lines of general good.

Mr. Corey is a native of Rush county, Indiana, his birth having occurred on the 23d of April, 1824, his parents being Reynolds and Elsie (Soules) Corey, both of whom were natives of Oneida county, New York, and representatives of old New England families. At an early day in the development of Indiana they removed to that state, the year of their emigration being about 1818. The father died in Indiana at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother passed away in Galena, Illinois, in 1844. In their family were thirteen children, but Mr. Corey is the only son living. He has one sister living, Diana, who married William Fox and is now living at Blair, Nebraska. All were reared, married and had families of their own.

In the state of his nativity Mr. Corey spent the days of his boyhood and youth, pursuing his education after the primitive manner of the times in a frontier region, as he expressed it, "for three months a year on the flat side of a slab." Though his school privileges were limited he was anxious to advance mentally and would often walk two or three miles to borrow a book. He eagerly read anything he could secure and throughout his entire life has been a great reader, thus continually broadening his mind and adding to his knowledge. For three years he served an apprenticeship to the millwright's trade, which he followed to some extent in Indiana, but gave the greater part of his attention to carpentering.

In 1844 Mr. Corey left the Hoosier state and went to Rockford, Illinois, where he engaged in contracting and building until 1848. At that time Rockford was considered a far western town. In 1849 he took up his abode in Galena, Illinois, and engaged in contracting and building in Jo Daviess county, working at his chosen vocation in that part of the state for sixteen years. It was in the fall of 1862 that he came to Iowa, locating at Fort Dodge. He engaged in farming on Holiday creek in Pleasant Valley township, where he secured a tract of land, of which only thirty acres were under cultivation. It was ninety miles straight north to the nearest neighbor and the wild condition of the country was manifest on every side, showing that Iowa was then a "far west" region. Mr. Corey also purchased and began the operation of a coal mine on Holiday creek—the first mine that was worked permanently in the county, Mr.

Corey continuing to take out the mineral until the supply was exhausted. Subsequently he purchased coal lands in Lehigh and at present owns the mines at that place operated by his son. He gave his personal supervision to the working of these mines until 1890 and success attended his efforts. His son has a dry-pressed brick plant there and the business at that point is carried on under the name of the Corey Coal and Dry Pressed Brick Company. In 1893 Mr. Corey began making investments in real estate at Fort Dodge. He built the residence in which he is now living, and he has since purchased or erected thirteen brick houses and also owns several wooden dwellings. He has also owned several farms in the county. His realty investments have been judiciously made and return to him a good income.

On the 28th of September, 1843, Mr. Corey was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Bratt, in South Bend, Indiana. She was born in Canadaigua county, New York, and is descended from old New England families, who early took up their abode in Ontario county, New York. When she was about ten years of age her parents removed to Ohio, settling fourteen miles west of Cleveland. When she was fourteen years of age the family went to Indiana, and there the parents spent their remaining days, and when death claimed them they were laid to rest in South Bend, Indiana. Mrs. Corey was born December 4, 1820, and to her husband has been a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life. Eleven children were born to them: Silas W., who is engaged in the coal business in Fort Dodge; Henry A., a merchant and miller of Lehigh; Kate, who married William H. McAnally, of Lehigh; Elsie, the wife of C. E. Ewing, of Lehigh; George W., of Pueblo, Colorado; Ella, the wife of S. D. Connelly, of Lehigh; Frank, a coal operator at Lehigh; C. F., a druggist of Fort Dodge; Lillie, who died at the age of five years; Willie, at the age of eleven months; and Sarah Ann, who passed away when three years of age.

Mr. Corey has always been deeply interested in politics and formerly took an active part in political work. In early life he endorsed the principles of the Whig party and was a stanch Abolitionist. When the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and has since remained one of its stalwart supporters. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison. In 1874 he served as a member of the Fifteenth General Assembly of Iowa, and has filled a number of local offices. He was a member of the first Sons of Temperance society organized in Rockford and has ever adhered to the principles which he then espoused. He is a spiritualist in religious faith and through seven years has never missed a circle. Mr. Corey ranks among the most respected and honored citizens of Webster county. He owes his success in life entirely to his own efforts, for he started upon his business career without capital or assistance at the age of thirteen years. All that he possesses has been acquired through industry, perseverance and honorable business methods, and it is, therefore, meet that in his declining years he should enjoy a happy rest from labor.

W. T. MARSH.

William T. Marsh, whose finely improved farm in Burnside township displays many evidences of untiring industry and practical knowledge of farming and stock-

raising, was born in Webster county, Iowa, September 29, 1858, and has always lived in his native township. His perseverance was put to practically an early test, for the only education available was that dispensed at a little log school house four miles from the parental home, and this walk, undertaken in the cold of winter and all kinds of roads, seems almost incredible to the present-day youth of either the country or city. Until his twenty-first year he remained on the home farm and faithfully performed his share toward the management of the estate, after which he engaged for two years in the meat business in Kalo and Lehigh.

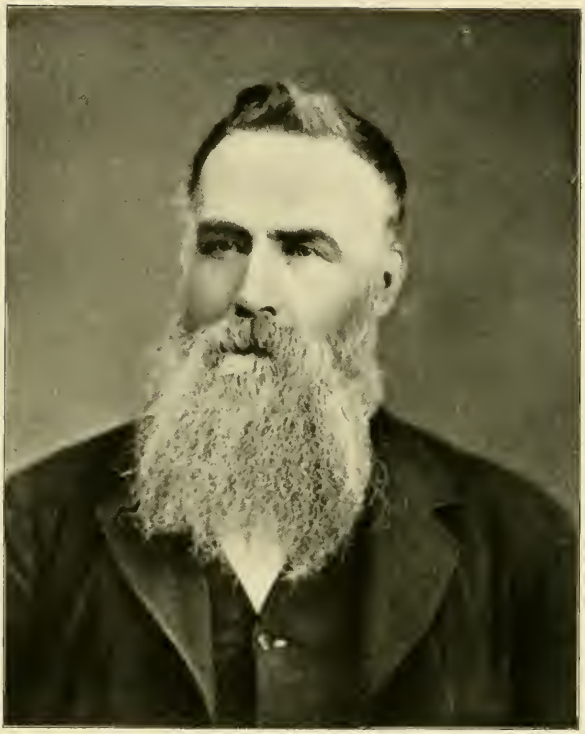
On October 31, 1885, Mr. Marsh married Miss Mamie Cram, who was born in Ogle county, Illinois, December 9, 1866, and moved with her parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, January 15, 1867. In December, 1868, they came in a covered wagon to Webster county, where the parents at present reside on section 9, Burnside township. Mrs. Marsh has two sisters, Mrs. Anna Heal, who has two children and lives on section 9, Burnside township; and Mrs. Nettie Bowers, who lives in Otho township. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh: Nellie, born May 31, 1888; and Grace, born November 2, 1890.

The original purchase of Mr. Marsh in Burnside township was two hundred and forty acres of land, but he has since sold eighty acres, leaving one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives. His farm is one of the finest in the township, and there are over twelve hundred rods of tiling for drainage, besides all modern improvements and labor-saving machinery. Mr. Marsh is engaged in raising cattle and hogs on a large scale, and ships his stock in carload lots. He is one of the most energetic and progressive men in the township, and well abreast of the times on all matters pertaining to his chosen work and to current events in general. His interests are by no means limited to his farm, for he is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank of Lehigh, and may be counted on to further any progressive movement for the upbuilding of the community. A stanch Republican, he has been honored with numerous township offices, and has invariably discharged his obligations to his party in a most satisfactory manner and with due regard for the best interests of his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Christian church, as is also his wife.

DAVID M. DANIELS.

Examples of great energy, strict integrity and financial success may be met with in every portion of Webster county. Notable among these is the life of the late David M. Daniels, who was long and honorably associated with the agricultural development of Washington township and occupied a valuable homestead on section 20. A man of decided ability he was generally conceded to rank among the first agriculturits of his district. Indicative of his success is the fact that although he started in life without means he accumulated a valuable property and at the time of his death owned nearly seven hundred acres of Webster county land.

The founder of the Daniels family in Webster county was Abram Daniels, a man possessing all the sturdy traits of character which pioneer life render necessary. Concerning his record mention is elsewhere made. David M. Daniels, son of Abram Daniels, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1833, and in early life



DAVID M. DANIELS

MRS. D. M. DANIELS

settled in Illinois. A few years after his marriage he removed to Iowa and was afterward identified with the agricultural development of Webster county. While living in Illinois he married Sarah Clark, who was born in Tioga county, New York, May 1, 1837, a daughter of Joel and Betsey (Hill) Clark, natives respectively of New York and New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were married in New York and remained there until 1842, he meantime farming, also working in the timber and rafting lumber down the rivers. During 1842 they settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where they remained eleven or more years, in the meantime cultivating their farm. Coming still further west they settled in Webster township, Webster county, Iowa, in 1854, and here the mother died in June, 1859. Removing to Homer, Iowa, in 1865, Mr. Clark remained there for a time and then established his home in Burnside, Webster county, where he died in March, 1888. Two years after the death of his first wife he married Lovina Meade.

When the Civil war began the sympathies of Joel Clark were at once aroused in behalf of the Union. He was opposed to slavery and to the establishment of the Confederacy. On January 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and soon went to the front, but on account of illness was honorably discharged and returned home in 1863. Throughout all his active life he voted with the Republicans. About 1859 he served as deputy sheriff of Webster county and at different times he held all of the township offices. For years before his death he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in its faith he passed from earth in March, 1888. Since then his widow has removed to Nebraska.

To the marriage of Joel Clark and Betsey Hill seven children were born, namely: Mary Jane, Mrs. John Crumby, of Grundy county; Sarah, Mrs. Daniels; Euretta, wife of Harvey Brooks, of Boone county, Iowa; Eugenia, (twin sister of Euretta), who married T. McNealy and lives in Duncombe, Iowa; Hannah, Mrs. William Gardner, of Fayette county, this state; Trypossie, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, of Border Plains; and Eltha, wife of Emory Ford, a resident of Duncombe. By his marriage to Lovina Meade, Joel Clark had five children, namely: Willis, who died in Boone county, Iowa; Carrie, who died unmarried at Burnside, Iowa; Boyd, of Ames, this state; Effie, who died in childhood; and Cora, who married John Nuby and lives in Arkansas. The founder of the Clark family in America came from England, while through his maternal ancestors Joel Clark traced his lineage to Germany and also to Scotch-Irish stock. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mrs. Daniels made her home in Illinois during the stirring events connected with the war of 1812.

Of the children born to the union of David M. Daniels and Sarah Clark three died in infancy. The oldest son, Lawrence, who was born in Illinois June 21, 1853, died November 3, 1895; his first wife was Belle Ellis, and after her death he married Hattie Gaff, by whom he had four children, and who is now living in Saugache, Colorado. The second son, Joel, was born in Iowa January 28, 1855, and married Elizabeth Blanchard, by whom he has three children, Robert, Grace and D. M. He makes his home in Washington township. The oldest daughter, Stella, was born in Webster county March 15, 1858, and became the wife of Wilson Sorber. They and their five children live at Salem, Oregon. The fourth member of the family circle was Emmet, born in

Webster county July 15, 1860, and now resides near Gilmore City, Pocahontas county, this state; he married Ida Hayes and has six children. Cynthia, born July 22, 1865, married John Porter, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and has five children. Betsy, born September 28, 1867, married Delbert Daniels, of Dixon county, Iowa, and they have four children. David, born September 23, 1869, and now living in Washington township, married Mary Isham, by whom he has four children. Edgar, born September 16, 1871, married Minnie Flowers and they and their three children live in Washington township. Frank, born June 15, 1873, is a farmer of Washington township; he and his wife, formerly Esther Hollis, have four children. Hartley, born September 17, 1878, married Nellie Crouse and they and their child reside in Washington township. Earl, who is the youngest of the large family, was born January 17, 1882, and makes his home with his mother on the old homestead in Washington township.

DANIEL HILL.

Among the sturdy, energetic and successful farmers of Roland township who thoroughly understand their chosen vocation and are consequently enabled to carry on their calling with profit to themselves, is the subject of this sketch, whose home is on section 7. He was born in Durham township, Oxford county, Canada, April 7, 1844, a son of C. G. Hill, who was born in Vermont in 1805, and was only five years old when taken into Canada by his father, William Hill, also a native of the Green Mountain state. The family were among the early settlers of the county of Oxford, where they and their relatives formed a large Vermont settlement. Our subject's grandfather opened up a farm near Ingersoll, and there C. G. Hill grew to manhood. In early life he was employed on public works, and later engaged in farming in New York state. While there he met and married Miss Mary Rowley, who was born in New Hampshire, but was reared in Chautauqua county, New York. They made their home in Oxford, Canada, where Mr. Hill purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his active business life. He died there in 1898, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

In the county of his nativity Daniel Hill passed his boyhood and youth, and was given a good common-school education, which has been of much practical benefit to him in later years. Coming to the United States in 1865, he spent the first winter in Wisconsin, and then removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, arriving here in the spring of 1866. For several years he worked at anything which he could find to do in that vicinity, but at length rented land and turned his attention to farming. In 1884 he purchased a tract of wild prairie land in Roland township, which he began to break and improve the following year, and in 1886 he took up his residence thereon. He has since engaged in its operation and now has a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of seventy-four acres.

In 1867, in Webster county, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Casterline, a native of Decatur county, Iowa. Her father, B. M. V. Casterline, came from New York to Iowa in pioneer days and first located in Decatur county, where he opened up a farm, but in 1856 removed to Webster county. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had eight children: C. G., who is now engaged in the livery business in Polk county, Nebraska;

Mary, wife of V. C. Head, of Farnhamville, Iowa; B. M. V., who is engaged in the livery business with his brother in Polk county, Nebraska; Frederick, a resident of Farnhamville, Iowa; Elizabeth R., wife of C. A. Hughart, of Webster county; Frank F., a resident of Osceola county, Iowa; Esther, who became the wife of Frank Armstrong, of Fort Dodge, but is now deceased, passing away January 12, 1902; and Harriet, who is now attending Tobin College, Fort Dodge, and resides at home.

Mr. Hill was formerly identified with the Republican party and cast his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant, but now votes the Prohibition ticket, being a strong temperance man. He has efficiently served as a member of the school board but has never cared for political office. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as earnest, consistent Christians they take an active part in all church work, Mr. Hill being one of the officers of his church and one of its organizers. He has made many warm friends during the thirty-five years of his residence in this community, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

WILLIAM B. CRANDALL.

William B. Crandall, a well-known retired farmer of Callender, Iowa, has demonstrated the true meaning of the word success as the full accomplishment of an honorable purpose. Energy, close application, perseverance and good management—these were the elements which entered into his business career and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Crandall was born in Madison county, New York, December 2, 1832, a son of James and Dorcas (Witter) Crandall, both natives of Rhode Island, his ancestors being early settlers of that state and of English origin. His paternal grandfather was James Crandall, Sr., and his maternal Samuel Witter, one of the pioneers of Madison county, New York. When a young man the father of our subject took up his residence in that county, and there he was married and continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life, his time and energies being devoted to farming. He died in 1832, and his wife, who long survived him, reared their family, consisting of three sons, of whom our subject is the youngest. Samuel, the oldest, is now a resident of Evanston, Webster county, Iowa. Noyes F. laid down his life in defense of his country during the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of a New York cavalry regiment, and was killed in the Shenandoah valley.

Reared in his native county, William B. Crandall acquired his education in its common schools, but his advantages along that line were rather meager. There he was married on the 7th of March, 1853, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucina Porter, a native of Oneida county, New York, though they became acquainted in Madison county, where she was then living. Her father, Sanford Porter, was also a native of the Empire state.

Up to the time of the Civil war Mr. Crandall was engaged in farming in Madison county, New York, but, feeling that his country needed his services, he laid aside all personal interests and in 1862 enlisted for nine months in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private. His regiment was ordered south to Louisiana and assigned to

General Bank's army. Mr. Crandall was mostly engaged in picket duty along the railroads. During a skirmish at Brashear City he was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward paroled and sent to the Union lines. He spent some time on Ship Island as a paroled prisoner, and then rejoined his regiment at Bonnet Carre, Louisiana, where he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment and then returned to New York, being honorably discharged from the service in November, 1863.

In the following March Mr. Crandall and his family removed from their old home in Madison county, New York, to Webster county, Iowa, where his wife's parents had previously located. For one year he rented land and engaged in farming near Border Plains, and then purchased eighty acres of prairie land and forty acres along the river, this being the first property he ever owned. He soon converted the wild tracts into well-tilled fields, and erected thereon good and substantial buildings. After operating that farm for about six years, Mr. Crandall was appointed overseer of the poor farm, and acceptably filled that position for some years, in the meantime selling his own farm. Subsequently he bought a tract of land in Calhoun county, consisting of two hundred and thirty-four acres, on which he located in the spring of 1884. Later he was engaged in the hotel business in Lehigh for a year, but at the end of that time he resumed farming, and continued to carry on his farm until March, 1901, when he sold the place and bought residence property in Callender, where he now makes his home, having laid aside all business cares.

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crandall only three are now living, namely: Henry Dwight, a farmer of Webster county, is married and has three daughters, Dora L., Daisy and Lyle. William Arthur makes his home in St. Joseph, Missouri. Albert L. is a farmer of Calhoun county, Iowa. Of the deceased, Charles Lewis died at the age of six years; Edward E. at the age of three years; John Alfred at four weeks; and one unnamed died in infancy.

Mr. Crandall cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856, but four years later supported Abraham Lincoln for the same office, and has since affiliated with the Republican party, taking quite an active and influential part in local politics. For three years he was a prominent member of the county board of supervisors, and previously filled the office of township trustee. He was also an efficient member of the school board several years, and his official duties were always most faithfully and satisfactorily performed. He and his wife were reared in the Seventh Day Baptist church, but are not now connected with any church organization. They receive and merit the respect and esteem of all who know them, and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances who appreciate their sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

MRS. ELLA WOODARD.

That agricultural knowledge is by no means monopolized by men is demonstrated by the superior management of Mrs. Ella Woodard, whose well-equipped farm on section 4, Burnside township, is worthy the enterprise and well-directed energy of the owner. A native of Vermont, she was born May 27, 1845, and is of American parentage. Her father died in Iowa in 1887, while the mother lived until 1895. In the family

besides Mrs. Woodard, who was formerly Ella Irish, were two sons and five daughters, namely: Mrs. Homer Benson, of Jasper county, Iowa; Mrs. M. C. Holversen, of Forest City, Iowa; George B., of Wesley, Iowa, who married Sadie Weeks; Harry, also a resident of Forest City, who married Alice Price; Mrs. Arthur White, who died at Wesley in 1898; Callie, the wife of Gifford Rogers, of Jasper county, Iowa; and Cora, the wife of Jacob Faircloth, of Jasper county.

Mrs. Woodard was educated in the public schools and reared on her father's farm. On June 10, 1862, she married John Woodard, who was born August 5, 1821, in Maine, of American parentage and agricultural ancestors. Mr. Woodard had seven sisters and one brother, namely: Mrs. Sarah Ames, who died in Minnesota; Mrs. Elvira Whiting, who died in Illinois; Mrs. Jane Weston, who died in Maine; Mrs. Lucinda Florida, who died in Illinois; Miss Olive Woodard, who lives in Illinois; Mrs. Lydia Slate, who died in Minnesota; Mrs. Mary George, who died in Minnesota; and Mrs. Catherine Florida, now living in Minnesota.

The life of Mr. Woodard was an active and interesting one, and his ambitious nature led him into various fields of activity. He was essentially a roamer, and his nature was attuned to the adventurous side of existence. In his youth he worked among the pineries and became a carpenter, and in 1851 went to California, hoping much from the glowing accounts of readily-gotten gold which penetrated the limitations of his isolated northern home. For twelve years he tempted fortune with pick and ax, with fairly successful results, after which he returned to Minnesota, whither he had previously removed with his parents, and married. After settling in Rockford he worked at the carpenter trade and was also a millwright, and came from there to Iowa in the spring of 1870. In 1869 he purchased the farm upon which his widow now lives, but after locating on the farm he returned to the fascinations of mining in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He was a member of the company which was developing the mines, and he continued to trust in their output and to give his time to the best interests of the company for three or four years, when he wisely disposed of his shares and returned to his farm in Iowa, where his death occurred November 6, 1888. He was one of the first of the California miners to adopt the method of hydraulic mining, and his company built a bridge over the Yuba river which is still standing. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodard were born four children: Bell Van Winkle, of Dayton, Iowa; Fern Lundien, of Dayton; Beatrice Smith, of Quincy, Michigan; and Olive J., living on the home farm.

Mrs. Woodard has a large responsibility and engaged in large enterprises on her farm of two hundred and fourteen acres. The property is well improved, and the thrift and enterprise of the manager is everywhere apparent. Mrs. Woodard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributes generously towards its support, as well as towards general philanthropic undertakings of her vicinity.

MARTIN STEGNER.

This well-known and successful veterinary surgeon of Fort Dodge was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 11, 1828, and is a son of David Stegner, who, together with his five sons, was also a vet-

erinary surgeon. Our subject acquired his literary education in the public schools of Wurtemberg and also attended a veterinary school. At the age of twenty-one he entered the German army and served as a sharpshooter for five years.

In 1854 Mr. Stegner sailed for the new world in company with a brother, who died while at sea. On landing in this country our subject proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent ten years as a veterinary surgeon, and then removed to Miami county, Indiana, where he made his home until coming to Fort Dodge in 1869, but after spending one summer here he returned to Indiana, and did not locate permanently in this city until 1875. Here he has since followed his chosen profession with marked success, and is considered one of the best veterinary surgeons of the county, sixty years of his life having been devoted to practice.

Mr. Stegner was married, February 1, 1859, to Miss Margaret Yoars, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1841, of German parentage. Her father, George Yoars, was a farmer by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stegner have been born the following children: Frederick, born May 27, 1860, is a resident of Mason City, Iowa; George, born January 26, 1863, died March 27, 1887; Julia E., born September 10, 1865, Mary A., born December 8, 1867, and Mollie, born January 30, 1871, are all three employed in a candy factory and reside at home; Flora E., born February 20, 1874, is the wife of H. O. Schaeffer, a barber of Fort Dodge; Grace, born September 3, 1877, died August 28, 1878; and Frank, born May 2, 1880, died July 28, 1881. The two older boys were born in Ohio and the girls were born in Indiana. The family hold membership in Corpus Christi church, and Mr. Stegner is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is widely and favorably known throughout his adopted county, and has many warm friends in and around Fort Dodge.

FREDERICK A. KRUCKMAN.

The subject of this sketch operates a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Cooper township and is recognized as one of the most skillful and thorough agriculturists of his community. He was born in Wisconsin March 22, 1863, and is a son of F. W. and Eva (Bennaman) Kruckman, natives of Germany and Canada, respectively. Coming to Iowa in 1871 they settled in the northeastern part of Webster county, where the father successfully engaged in farming for some years, but is now living a retired life in Fort Dodge. He and his wife have ten children, all of whom are now living, namely: Mary, John, Charles, Clara, Frederick A., George, Lucy, Herbert, Daniel and Arthur.

Frederick A. Kruckman was only eight years old when he came with his family to Iowa and grew to manhood in Webster county, his education being acquired in the Fort Dodge schools. Early in life he became thoroughly familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and throughout his business life he has successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. On the 1st of March, 1901, he came into possession of the Strow farm, comprising one hundred and eighty acres, and its neat and thrifty appearance plainly indicates the careful supervision of the owner. In addition to this he operates his father's farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He raises corn, wheat, oats and bar-

ley, and annually feeds about one hundred head of cattle, making a specialty of shorthorns, and from fifty to seventy-five head of Poland China hogs.

In 1892 Mr. Kruckman married Miss Josephine Wesley, a native of Washington county, Iowa, who died May 11, 1901, at the age of nine years. She left two children, Floyd J. and Celia P. In politics Mr. Kruckman is an ardent Republican and in religious faith is a German Lutheran. He is one of the leading farmers of his community and is highly respected by all who known him.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

William L. Mitchell is one of Webster county's native sons and a representative of one of her old highly respected families, whose identification with her history dates from an early period in the development of the county. He was born March 3, 1863, on the old homestead on section 19, Badger township, where he now resides.

Patrick Mitchell, the father of our subject, was a native of Ireland and was a young man when he came to the United States. After spending a few years in the south he located in La Salle county, Illinois, where he followed farming for some years, and there was united in marriage with Miss Ann Kennedy. In 1856 he removed to Webster county, Iowa, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, having visited this county the fall previous and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land. His first home here was a little log house, in which he lived while opening up his farm, but it has long since been replaced by a more commodious modern residence. He extended the boundaries of his farm until they contained two hundred acres and transformed the wild land into well-tilled fields, which were made to yield abundant harvests in return for the care and labor expended upon them. He continued to devote his time and energies to the cultivation and improvement of his farm until 1890, when he removed to Fort Dodge and spent the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. There he died in the fall of 1897, honored and respected by all who knew him. His widow now makes her home with a daughter in Estherville, Iowa.

Amid rural scenes William L. Mitchell passed the days of his boyhood and youth, aiding in the labors of the fields and pursuing his studies in the home schools. On the retirement of his father he took charge of the home farm and has since successfully engaged in its operation. In connection with general farming he carries on stock raising quite extensively, keeping a high grade of stock, and in both undertakings he has prospered.

On the 25th of November, 1889, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Casey, who was also born, reared and educated in this county, and successfully engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of James Casey, another of the early settlers of Webster county. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have six children, namely: Florence, John, Willis, Helen, Harold and Monica.

Formerly Mr. Mitchell was a Democrat in politics and cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, but is now independent in politics, and usually votes the Republican ticket, favoring expansion and sound money. Reared in the Catholic faith he and his wife attend that church at Fort Dodge, and are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of their community.

REV. E. ZUERRER.

Rev. E. Zuerrer, the beloved pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born in Switzerland May 5, 1852, and is a son of H. and Eliza (Schmid) Zuerrer, who spent their entire lives in that country. He has one brother and two sisters, who are still residents of Switzerland. His father was a judge.

Mr. Zuerrer spent his boyhood and youth in the beautiful land of the Alps and attended the Zurich University, from which he was graduated in 1870. In June of the following year he came to America and first located in Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he taught school until 1877, when he entered the theological seminary at Springfield, Illinois, and graduated from that institution in June, 1880.

Being ordained as a minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran church he took charge of the congregation at Paulina, Iowa, in August, 1880, and remained there until November, 1892, when he was called to St. Paul's church in Fort Dodge, of which he has since been pastor. This church was organized in 1862 and is now in a flourishing condition. During the pastorate of Mr. Zuerrer the membership has been increased from six hundred to nine hundred, and he has greatly improved the church property, building a parsonage in 1893 and a parochial school on Third avenue, south, two years later. The church is located on the corner of Thirteenth and Fourth avenue, south.

Mr. Zuerrer was married in 1881 to Miss Eliza Fienup, of Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Mathias Fienup, a farmer by occupation. They now have three children: Eliza, born in 1882; Ernest, in 1884; and Walter, in 1890. All have attended the parochial schools and are still at home with their parents. Ernest now holds a position in the Commercial Bank, of Fort Dodge.

Mr. Zuerrer is a zealous, active and efficient worker for the church and is held in high esteem not only by the people of his own congregation but by the residents of Fort Dodge generally.

CHRISTOPHER KNUDSON.

Christopher Knudson needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume but the work would be incomplete without the record of his life. There is probably no man in Webster county who has been more prominently identified with her development and upbuilding, and he is often called the king or father of Badger, in which town he is now living a retired life. He cheerfully gives his support to those enterprises that tend to public development and has been connected with many interests that have promoted general welfare. His name is synonym for honorable business dealing and he is always mentioned as one of the invaluable citizens of his community.

Mr. Knudson was born near Stavanger, Norway, February 10, 1836, and grew to manhood in his native land with no school privileges. With the hope of bettering his financial condition he came to America in 1856, and on landing at Quebec, Canada, proceeded by way of the Great Lakes to Illinois and located in Ottawa, La Salle county, where he work on a farm for several years. During the first winter spent in this country he attended a night school for ten evenings and there received his first instruction in writing.

Feeling that his adopted country needed his services during the dark days of the Civil

C. KNUDSON AND WIFE

war he enlisted in September, 1862, in Hanshaw's Independent Battery, No. 6. He was first under fire in the siege of Knoxville, and later took part in several skirmishes. He was subsequently stationed at Loudon, Tennessee, where he did guard duty for eighteen months. The war having ended he was then honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois in June, 1865, and returned to his home in Ottawa, where he worked by the month for about a year.

Mr. Knudson was married at that place July 18, 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Anna Arnet, who was also born in Norway, and on coming to the new world at the age of fourteen years located in La Salle county, Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. By this union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: Anna, now the wife of S. Oakland, a farmer of Badger township; Adaline, wife of Thomas Peterson, cashier of the Badger Bank; Charles, a merchant of Badger; Oliver, at home; Adolph and Alfred, twins, who are now operating the old home farm; and Clarence, who is a student in the home school.

For one year after his marriage Mr. Knudson was engaged in farming on rented land in La Salle county, Illinois, then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Lee county, that state, but after residing there one year he sold the place in the fall of 1868 and purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Badger township, Webster county, Iowa. Here he located in March, 1869, and at once turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of that tract. At that time Fort Dodge had no railroad and he had to haul the lumber to build his house from Iowa Falls, for which he paid forty-five dollars per thousand. The house that he erected at that time is still standing on the old home farm on the southwest quarter of section 16. It has been remodeled and added to from time to time, but the original part is still there and at the time of its erection it was considered the best house in his section of the county, costing Mr. Knudson about seven hundred dollars. The furniture was bought in Fort Dodge. Common wooden chairs cost one dollar each and a small dining room table seven dollars, and other furniture accordingly. As time passed he has steadily prospered in his farming operations and has increased his landed possessions from time to time until he now owns about nine hundred acres of land in Badger township, divided into four farms. When the railroad was built across his property he laid out and platted the town of Badger and is therefore the founder of that place. He continued to engage in farming until 1899, when he retired from active labor and is now spending his declining years in ease and quiet in the village, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, which have been acquired through his own energetic and well-directed labors.

Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868, Mr. Knudson has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and has taken quite a prominent and influential part in local politics. His fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability, have elected him to several positions of honor and trust, the duties of which he has most faithfully discharged. He served three years as a member of the county board of supervisors, was township treasurer about ten years and also filled the offices of assessor and township clerk. He has been a delegate to both the county and state conventions of his party and has taken a very active part in public affairs. Religiously he

is a Lutheran, to which church his wife also belongs. For almost a third of a century Mr. Knudson has been a resident of Webster county. His career affords an excellent example to the young in that he commenced life in this country without capital, but having a determination to succeed he industriously applied himself until he has acquired a handsome competence which enables him to spend his declining years in retirement from active labor. He is well known throughout the county as a man of sterling worth, and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

GEORGE A. GABRIELSON.

One of Dayton's most progressive and energetic business men is George A. Gabrielson, a well-known hardware and agricultural implement dealer of that place. In his special line of business he has met with good success and by the energy and zeal he has manifested he has won the confidence and esteem of the public.

A native of Webster county he was born in Dayton April 16, 1864, and is the son of John Gabrielson, who is represented elsewhere in this work. He attended the Leonard district school in Dayton township and also the village school for a time. On completing his education he was granted a teacher's certificate and taught at the Adamson school house in Clay township for a time. Mr. Gabrielson then engaged in farming with his brother, Axel, and gave his attention to that pursuit for ten years. In 1896 he removed to Dayton and formed a partnership with his brother, Victor, in his present business. They carry a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and ranges, farm implements, buggies, wagons and pumps, and are enjoying a good trade, which is constantly increasing.

At Stanton, Iowa, Mr. Gabrielson was married June 5, 1899, to Miss Anna Burke, who was born in Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, March 15, 1874, a daughter of Audel and Mary Burke, natives of Sweden, where ther marriage was celebrated. The father was twice married, his first wife having died in Sweden. On coming to America he settled in Geneseo, Illinois, but later removed to Stanton, Iowa, where he followed farming until called to his final rest. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on coming to this state and to the original tract added from time to time as he prospered in business until at the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres of well improved land. His widow is still living and continues to reside in Stanton. The two children born of his first marriage are both deceased. Those of the second union are Emma, wife of Alexander Lauger, of Swedesburg, Iowa; Charles, who married Anna Peterson and lives on our subject's father's farm, a half mile from Dayton; May, wife of Edward Stephenson, of Chicago; Clara, who married C. A. Johnson, residing a half mile from Dayton, and died August 26, 1901; Frank, who lives on the old homestead at Stanton; Adelbert, who married Nellie Ecklund and resides on his father-in-law's farm four miles west of Dayton; Anna, wife of our subject; and Mattie, who is now keeping house for her brother, Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabrielson have one child, Lester, born September 18, 1900. They own a very pleasant home in Dayton, where they now reside, and besides this and his business property, Mr. Gabrielson still has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of improved

land on section 28, Dayton township. He is a man of good business and executive ability and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He attends the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The Republican party finds in him a stanch supporter of its principles, but he has always refused to accept office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests.

RASMUS PETERSON.

Since the spring of 1887 Mr. Peterson has been one of the most valued and highly esteemed citizens of Badger township, his home being on section 18, where he owns an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres. Although of foreign birth his duties of citizenship have been performed with a loyalty equal to that of any native son, and when the nation was imperiled by the hydra-headed monster, rebellion, he went to the defense of the Union and protected the cause of his adopted country on many a southern battle field.

Mr. Peterson was born near Stavanger, Norway, April 9, 1843, and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1861 he emigrated to America and on landing in Quebec came west by way of Chicago and located in Grundy county, Illinois, where for some time he worked at anything which he could find to do. When the country called for more troops in 1862 to aid in crushing out the rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was in a number of skirmishes. Being taken ill he was confined in Overton Hospital, at Memphis, for some time, and was then honorably discharged and returned home.

On sufficiently recovering his health Mr. Peterson resumed agricultural pursuits and for three years operated a rented farm in Grundy county. He then removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where he also rented a farm and engaged in its operation for two years. At the end of that time he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Champaign county, the same state, and later added to it another tract of the same size, making a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, pleasantly located near Rantoul. There he spent twenty years of his life, and on selling out at the end of that time came to Webster county Iowa, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Badger township, where he now resides. The following year he bought one hundred and sixty acres more, and today has one of the best improved and most desirable places in his locality. There is a neat residence on the farm, two good barns and convenient outbuildings, and everything about the place testifies to the careful supervision of the owner. In connection with general farming he carries on stock raising quite successfully.

In Grundy county, Illinois, Mr. Peterson was married in 1864 to Miss Rhoda Johnson, a native of that county and a daughter of Ole Johnson, who came to this country from Norway and was one of the first to locate in Grundy county. By this union were born thirteen children, nine of whom are living, namely: Peter, who is now married and engaged in the grain business in Badger; Delia, wife of Sever Thompson, of Fort Dodge; Lena, wife of Martin Thompson, a merchant of Badger; Rasmus, who is married and re-

sides on the home place; Rosa, wife of Louis Oxnes, of Badger; and Gilbert, Bertha, Arthur and Gertie, all at home. Those deceased are: Oscar, Delia, Peter and Olena.

Mr. Peterson gives his political support to the Republican party, having been identified with that great political organization since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has never aspired to office, but gives his entire time and attention to his farming interests, in which he has been eminently successful. He is to-day one of the leading agriculturist of his community as well as one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Badger township. Religiously he and his family are connected with the Lutheran church and are held in high regard by all who know them.

JOHN VANDEVENDER.

Among the pioneer families of Webster county, none is more highly honored than that represented by John Vandeventer, a farmer residing on section 28, Washington township. His father, Caleb Vandevender, was born and reared in New York and went from there to Ohio, where he married Katherine Piper a native of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he removed to Indiana and engaged in farming in that state for ten years. During the spring of 1854 he came to Webster county, Iowa, which was then a vast tract of unsettled and uncultivated land. He camped in a grove near the farm occupied by his son, John. All around him was a vast stretch of raw timber and prairie land which, however, bore marks of fertility and only awaited the pioneer's care and cultivation to become valuable property. Not a single house was to be seen in all the distance from this farm to Batch Grove on Boone river, thirty-five miles away. The nearest point for trading was Fort Dodge. No division had as yet been made between Hamilton and Wabster counties, which had their common county seat at Homer. The now thriving villages of Dayton and Lehigh did not then even occupy a place in the imagination of the most sanguine settler or on the map of the most enthusiastic boomer. Webster City was known as Newcastle and contained only two houses. Deer and elk were to be seen on every hand and other game was plentiful, affording a gratefully received addition to the oftimes scanty larder of the pioneer. Land sold at the government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and even at that low price was not eagerly sought after, but Caleb Vandevender was a man with a profound faith in the future and he bought land, devoted himself to its improvement and in time became a prosperous farmer. He remained in Webster county until his death in January, 1895. He had been a prominent local worker in the Republican party and had held all of the township offices. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

The first wife of Caleb Vandevender died in 1836. Of her four children, Eliza married Michael Butler and settled near Independence, Iowa, but is now deceased; Nancy, Mrs. Augustus Story, died in Webster City, Iowa; John, of this sketch, was the only son of this marriage and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 27, 1833; and Mary, the youngest of the four, married Samuel Artherton and died in this county. The second wife of Caleb Vandevender was Isabel Malotte, a native of Ohio, now residing with her daughter, Mrs. James Jameson, in

Washington township. Four children were born of this marriage who lived to maturity, one daughter, Ella, having died at the age of five years. Maria is the wife of Henry Barr and lives near Paola, Kansas; William was formerly in South Dakota but now makes his home in Linn county, Kansas; Elizabeth is the widow of James Jameson, of Washington township, Webster county; and Daniel resides in Washington township. William and Daniel married sisters, Cecilia and Minnie Markell, but the former is now deceased.

When John Vandevender was about ten years old he went with his father to Indiana and for a time attended school. Later he worked by the month in Steuben county, Indiana, receiving ten dollars a month. He accompanied his father to Iowa and for three years worked in the Butterworth and Messmore mill at Border Plains. Meantime, in 1854, he had entered eighty acres of land and built a house of hewed logs, also cultivated the land, so that he was able to settle upon it and secure a livelihood from its management. In Webster county, November 15, 1857, he married Ellen Mayberry, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, May 7, 1839, being a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hand) Mayberry, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Ohio. Some years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry came to Iowa and settled in Humboldt county, but two years later, in 1857, they removed to Washington township, Webster county. Later they went to Miami county, Kansas, and bought a farm, on which they remained until their death. In religion they were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family comprised five sons and four daughters, namely: George, who died in Nebraska; Nancy Jane, a widow living in Kansas; Priscilla, wife of John Rutledge and a resident of Kansas; Ellen, wife of our subject; John, who married Susie Walters and lives at Boone River, Iowa; Henry, deceased, whose widow makes her home in Kansas; Martha, widow of Joseph Rogers and a resident of Colorado; Wesley, who died in California; and Fletcher, who married Amanda Yager and moved to New Mexico. He became proprietor of a boarding house there and one night an outlaw attempted to rob a physician who was stopping at his house, but the latter resisted and was killed. The outlaw then was set upon by the family and by the neighbors who had been attracted by the outcry, but the murderous desperado succeeded in killing eight persons, including all of the Mayberry family excepting a daughter. The latter is now married and living near Ackley, Iowa. To the marriage of John Vandevender and Ellen Mayberry three children were born, James H., William F. and Mattie. The older son, who is engaged in the grain business at Duncombe, Iowa, married Sarah Owens, by whom he had three children: Emmett, deceased; Zelpha and Altie. The younger son, William F. is unmarried and resides with his father. The only daughter married George Best, who is employed in the auditor's office at Webster City; they have three children, Marlin, Ray and Claire.

At the outbreak of the Civil war the sympathies of Mr. Vandevender were strongly enlisted on the side of the Union and after a year, when a call was made for more volunteers, he offered his services to the country. At Fort Dodge, August 13, 1862, his name was enrolled in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, which was drilled at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, and thence proceeded to New Madrid, Missouri, from there to Fort Pillow, and later to Columbus, Kentucky, under General A. G.

Smith. The next objective point was Vicksburg, which had recently been captured by the Federal forces. Under General Sherman the regiment marched to Tombigbee river and then returned to Vicksburg. During the expedition up the Red river, in which the regiment accompanied General Banks, while the battle of Pleasant Hill was in progress, Mr. Vandevender was captured by the Confederates and taken to Mansfield, Louisiana, where for eleven weeks he was detailed as nurse to Union soldiers in the hospital. On being sent to Parole Camp, at New Orleans, he was exchanged and permitted to rejoin his regiment. His next location was at Spanish Fort, Mobile, Alabama, and soon afterward he participated in the stirring engagement at Fort Blakeley, which took place only a few days before the surrender of General Lee. On the close of the war he was ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, and there mustered out of the service. He then returned to Iowa and resumed farm pursuits, in which he has since met with a gratifying degree of success, being the owner of a valuable and well improved tract of eighty acres in Washington township.

Every movement to develop the material resources of his township or promote the welfare of its residents has received the sympathy and influence of Mr. Vandevender, who has done effective work along these lines through his efficient service in the offices of road supervisor, constable and member of the school board. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. From that day to this he has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party and in his support of its men and measures. His long identification with Webster county, extending from his youth to the present time, and his close association with agricultural affairs, have given him prominence and influence among the farmers of the county, as well as a high place in the regard of every acquaintance.

CARL J. HOUGE.

Carl J. Houge, one of Badger township's most enterprising and progressive farmers, has spent almost his entire life in this county, and his name is inseparably connected with its agricultural interests. He is the proprietor of one of the best farms in his locality, it being a valuable tract of two hundred acres on section 7. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, May 23, 1866, but was only two years old when brought to Webster county, Iowa, by his parents, John J. and Karen S. Houge.

The father was born in Norway in 1813, and there grew to manhood. On his emigration to the new world about 1848, he located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he subsequently purchased land and engaged in farming until 1868, which year witnessed his arrival in Webster county, Iowa. His first purchase of land in this locality consisted of two hundred acres, which he at once commenced to improve and cultivate. As time passed he added to his property from time to time until he owned thirteen hundred acres of land in Webster and Humboldt counties, being one of the wealthiest and most substantial men of his community. His success in life was due entirely to his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, as he came to this country empty-handed. Being industrious, enterprising and energetic prosperity at length crowned his efforts and at his death he was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. He departed this life in 1892. His widow still survives

him and continues to reside on the old home farm, in Badger township. She has never ridden on a train of cars. In the family of this worthy couple were five sons of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth. The others are James S., who now owns and operates the old home farm; Albert M., also a farmer of this county; Peter A., a merchant of Badger; and Adolph S. All are residents of Badger township.

On the old home farm Carl J. Houge passed his early life in much the usual manner of farmer boys, assisting in the work of the fields through the summer months and attending the district schools through the winter season. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, giving his father the benefit of his labors. On the 4th of May, 1890, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Chistena Chantland, a daughter of Thomas Chantland, one of the early settlers of this county, who came to this state from Wisconsin, but was originally from Norway. He is now living in Badger township one mile north of the town of Badger. By this union were born three children, as follows: Melvin J., Ernest T. and Kermit S.

Mr. and Mrs. Houge began their married life upon the farm where they still reside, there being at that time an old house upon the place, which has since given way to a more commodious and pleasant residence. A barn, granary, corn cribs and other out buildings have been erected and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place plainly indicates the careful supervision of a painstaking and progressive owner who thoroughly understands the vocation he has chosen as a life work. He commenced life here with one hundred and sixty acres, but has since sold a part of this and bought other tracts, and now owns two hundred acres all in one body but on three different sections. Mr. Houge gives considerable attention to the raising and feeding of cattle and hogs for market, and in all his undertakings has been eminently successful so that he is now quite well-to-do.

By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. He has never cared for office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. Public-spirited and progressive he takes a deep interest in educational affairs, and has efficiently served as school director for a number of years, and gives his support to every enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and are among the most highly esteemed citizens of their community.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BLACK.

Benjamin Franklin Black, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Cooper township, owns and operates three hundred and twenty acres of land, constituting one of the valuable and highly improved farms of the locality. His possessions have all been acquired through his own efforts, and as the result of his consecutive endeavor he has won a place among the substantial citizens of the county.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Black was born in Greene county, on the 29th of November, 1861, and is a son of James A. Black, whose birth occurred in the same county, May 19, 1822. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Steele, was born in West Virginia, February 22, 1827. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Ben-

jamin F. Black, was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and died June 10, 1843, while his wife, who in her maidenhood was Sophia Gabler, was born in Germany and died June 23, 1852, at the age of forty-seven years. In the county of his nativity James A. Black still resides, he and his wife being one of the oldest couples within its borders. His has been a busy and useful life, and he is one of the prominent men of his locality. He is both a lawyer and farmer, and has most capably filled the position of justice of the peace and other minor offices. His family consists of nine children, as follows: Charles E., Marion, Emma, John S., Anna, James B., Benjamin F., Samuel and Asia.

Benjamin F. Black grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in its public schools. He has always given his attention to farming and in his chosen occupation has met with marked success. In 1885 he came to Webster county, Iowa, where his father had previously purchased a farm, and upon that place he has since made his home, having bought the land of his father. He has erected good and substantial buildings thereon, and made many other useful and valuable improvements, which make it one of the most desirable farms in the locality. It consists of three hundred and twenty acres, of which sixty acres are devoted to corn and forty to small grain, while the remainder is meadow and pasture land. Mr. Black gives much attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of polled Angus cattle, and generally feeds about five car loads of both cattle and hogs for market annually. He has one of the nicest orchards in Cooper township, covering six acres and containing about four hundred apple trees.

On the 27th of January, 1885, Mr. Black married Miss Eva Stevenson, who was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1864, a daughter of Ellis and Mary (Jones) Stevenson, also natives of that county. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, died at the age of fifty-two years, but her mother is still living and makes her home in Greensboro, Pennsylvania. Their children were Martin, Alfred, Eva, William, Presley, Parmelia, Mary, Priscilla, Maud and Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Black have an interesting family of five children, namely: Mary E., William H., Asia M., Florence C. and Effie L. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Black is a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp No. 438, at Fort Dodge. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and in manner is pleasant and genial.

J. A. NIXON.

J. A. Nixon, the present popular mayor of Dayton, Iowa, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, on 16th of September, 1864, and is a son of William and Eliza (Motz) Nixon, natives of Monroe county, Illinois, where their marriage was celebrated. The father followed the occupation of farming and also engaged in teaching school in Monroe and St. Clair counties for twenty years. He was in the Union service during the last two years of the Civil war, being a member of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of the Black Eagle Corps, commanded by General John A. Logan. He was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. While in the army he suffered a sunstroke, from the effects of which he did not recover for many years,

JOHN A. NIXON

and on account of ill health he removed to Arkansas in 1888, and he and his wife are now living on a farm near Rose Bud, that state. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject is the oldest, the others being Sarah, who died at the age of one and a half years; Charles, who died at the age of twelve years; Delsie, wife of James Hale, of Oklahoma; Ellen, wife of Henry Osborn, of Heber, Arkansas; George, who died at the age of one year; Jemima, John, Emery, Alice, Walter and Willie, all at home with their parents; and one who died in infancy.

Reared in his native county, J. A. Nixon received a good district school education in what was known as the Irvin and Hickory Grove school houses, and in 1885 entered the university at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he completed the teacher's course and then successfully engaged in teaching school in Sinclair county, Illinois, for six years.

On the 25th of October, 1890, at Waterloo, Illinois, Mr. Nixon was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Burke, who was born there in 1862, a daughter of John and Mary Burke, both natives of Ireland. She was one of a family of seven children, four of whom are still living. Her death occurred February 8, 1893, and her remains were interred in a cemetery at Waterloo, Illinois.

One year later Mr. Nixon went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was connected with the photographic business for a year and for a year and a half traveled with the Union View Company. At the end of that time he came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was engaged in the same line of work for nine months and then on the 1st of September, 1896, removed to Dayton, becoming the leading photographer in the southern part of the county.

Mr. Nixon was again married, September 8, 1896, at Corning, Iowa, his second union being with Miss Sophia Schuck, who was born in Red Bud, Illinois, February 27, 1865. Her parents, William and Sophia Schuck, are still residents of that place. Her father is a native of Germany. In the Schuck family were eleven children, of whom six are living. Mr. Nixon has two children by his first marriage, Pearl and Viola, and one by the second, William Homer.

Fraternally Mr. Nixon is a prominent member of Granite Lodge, No. 332, K. of P., of which he has been chancellor commander for the past two years and has also served as representative to the grand lodge of that organization. His fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability, elected him mayor of Dayton in 1899 and he has since filled that office. Never have the reins of city government been in more capable hands for he is progressive, energetic and public-spirited, and does all in his power to advance the interests of the city. He is also president of the park association and takes an active interest in all public improvements.

ANTON SPIREK.

The faculty of not only seizing existing opportunities but of creating additional chances, has had much to do with the rise to prominence of Anton Spirek, one of the large land owners, enterprising agriculturists, and all around helpful citizens of Webster county. The accident of birth alone prevents Mr. Spirek from being an American in all senses of the word, for he was but five years of age when he left his native land of Austria, where he was born July 15, 1854, and accompanied his parents, Joseph and Anna (Houtz) Spirek, to America in October of

1866. The family settled in Washington county, Iowa, where they lived for two months, and then removed to Johnson county where the father bought eighty acres of land upon which he lived for four years. After disposing of this property he again settled in Washington county, purchased land and remained there until coming to Elkhorn township, Webster county, in 1877. Here the father bought eighty acres of land which was so well utilized that his interests in time required more room and he became the owner of two hundred acres. He was a Republican in politics and in Austria had affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. He was a man of force, determination and unquestioned integrity, and his death, October 6, 1890, removed a man of whom the community was justly proud. His wife, who is still living at Fort Dodge, is the mother of the following children: Charles, a farmer in Elkhorn township, married Anna Hoyek; Joseph, living at Fort Dodge, has been twice married; Mary is the wife of Vince Clobek, of Fulton township; Frank, a resident of Fort Dodge, married Lizzie Peterson, now deceased; Albert, living at Fort Dodge, married Mary Clobek, of Cedar Rapids; Anna is the wife of Joseph Cole, of Fort Dodge; Nettie is the wife of Albert Cole, of Fort Dodge; and Edward is an employe of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, with headquarters at Elkhorn.

The early education of Anton Spirek was acquired under difficulties, for he had to walk five miles through the woods to a little log school house and attendance at this primitive educational institution was possible only through the leisure of the winter months. At the age of fifteen he ceased going to school entirely and devoted all of his time to assisting with the work on his father's farm. When twenty-one years old he branched out on his own responsibility and practically applied his previous training as manager of the stock farm of Theodore Hollies, in Cooper township, Webster county. At the end of two years he filled a similar position for Woolset Wells, in the same township, and after two years had amassed sufficient money to enable him to buy one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 21, Elkhorn township.

In the meantime, while on the Hollies farm Mr. Spirek was married, January 4, 1881, at Fort Dodge, to Anna Wesley, who was born in Austria August 10, 1856, a daughter of Frank and Phrona (Feist) Wesley, who were born and married in Austria. The parents came to America in 1866 and located in Washington county, Iowa, where the father bought forty acres of land, which was afterward sold upon his removal to Webster county in 1872. In the new location he enlarged his interests by purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land and was so good a manager and business man that he came to own fourteen hundred acres of land. He is now living in Elkhorn township but has distributed his possessions among his children. His wife, who is also still living, is the mother of the following children: Mary, wife of Michael Fox, of Fulton township; Anna, wife of Anton Spirek; Joseph; Anthony; Albert; Melike; and Frank. With the exception of Frank all of the children are married and live in Elkhorn township. To Mr. and Mrs. Spirek have been born six children, namely: Emma, born November 26, 1883; William, May 29, 1885; Adam and Lizzie, twins, December 25, 1892; Rosie, July 5, 1894; and David, September 26, 1897.

After settling on his farm in Elkhorn township, Mr. Spirek built a fine modern

rural home, large barns, granaries, cattle sheds, and substantial fences, and has by patient application and common sense methods made it one of the finest farms in Webster county. To his original purchase he has added until he now owns three hundred and sixty acres. Politically, Mr. Spirek has always supported the Democratic party, and has held about all of the township offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He is one of the most popular and well-known residents of Webster county, and has taken all of the Masonic degrees at Fort Dodge, being a member of Lodge No. 111, and Commandery No. 24, and of the Mystic Shrine, of Des Moines. In his general character Mr. Spirek embodies those fundamental principles which have ever been regarded as bulwarks of any community in which they are found. He is progressive, enterprising, and charitable to an unusual degree, and in his ministrations to public need has never been bound by creeds or dogmas, or individual prejudice. Impartially his purse and council are at the disposal of all worthy and deserving causes, and he is known far and wide as one of the best farmers and most substantial men of Webster county.

JAMES BASS.

Prominent among the citizens of Webster county who have witnessed the marvelous development of this section of the state in the last half century, and who have, by honest toil and industry succeeded in acquiring a competence, and are now able to spend the sunset of life in quiet and retirement, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. For many years he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now living a retired life in Dayton.

Mr. Bass was born in North Carolina April 27, 1832, a son of Edward and Mary (Saffley) Bass, who were of German descent. His paternal grandfather fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. From North Carolina the family removed to Indiana when our subject was three years old, and in 1855 his parents came to Iowa, purchasing a farm of two hundred and forty acres of land in Boone county and later forty acres of timber land. The father, who was born January 17, 1789, died February 3, 1883, and the mother passed away July 15, 1886.

This worthy couple were the parents of the following named children: Jesse married Polly Landreth and both died in Boone county; Patsy became the wife of Fennel Landreth and both are now deceased; Hannah married Thomas Landreth and they spent their last days in Webster county; Matilda is the widow of Matt Cole and makes her home at Mineral Ridge; Betsy married David Spark, of Boone county, and both are now deceased; James is the next of the family; John married Maggie Getzman and lives in Ogden, Boone county; Sarah first married Jesse Maguire and second David Landreth and died at Missouri Valley Junction; David married Maggie Conrad and they reside near Boone; and Rachel, deceased, was the wife of Cyrus Haller.

James Bass was reared and educated in Owen county, Indiana, pursuing his studies at a subscription school, the building being made of logs. He laid aside his books at the age of fourteen, and then assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until he attained his majority. In the fall of 1852 he came to Webster county, Iowa, and by working as a farm hand managed to secure enough capital to purchase eighty acres of

government land, for which he paid from one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half per acre. This was situated seven miles northeast of Dayton and became his homestead.

In 1857 Mr. Bass was married in Boone county, Iowa, to Miss Cassie Halloway, who was also born in North Carolina, March 24, 1837, and died February 3, 1901. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and there the mother died, but the father came to Boone county, Iowa, and made his home with our subject until his second marriage just before the Civil war. He died in February, 1881, and was buried in Beem cemetery, Webster county. By his first union he had six children, four sons and two daughters, but Elizabeth, wife of William Fry, of Yell township, Webster county, is the only one now living. Two sons were killed and another died while taking part in the Civil war.

Mr. Bass had nine children, namely: (1) Mary Jane is now the wife of Taylor Scott, of Gowrie and has seven children, Hubert, Nellie, Grace, Clifton, Cassie, Wilson and Leo. (2) Rachel A. is with her father. (3) Addie is the wife of Thomas Bragg, a farmer of Gowrie and their children are Alva and Mina. (4) Sherman, a resident of Dayton, married Julia Casebolt and has three children, Orville, Effie and Fay. (5) Grant married Cora Guthrie and has two children, Halsey and Sylva. (6) Miles, a farmer of Yell township, married Jennie Nelson and has two children, Raymond and Marie. (7) Mina and (8) Elsie are both at home with their father. (9) Ella is the wife of Dr. L. E. Estick of Rockwell City, and they have one child, Lewis Howard.

There was an Indian scare in this section of the state right after the Spirit Lake massacre and about three hundred men, including Mr. Bass, organized under the command of Johnson McFarland and Joe Thrift for the purpose of defending the settlers. They marched from Boonesboro to Hooks Point and on to Homer, and from the last named place were ordered to Webster City, where they spent three days and nights. The companies were then disbanded and the men returned to their homes.

In 1863 Mr. Bass volunteered to fight against the Indians under Captain Williams of Fort Dodge and went to Chain Lake on the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota, where they established barracks, building stockades and several houses with port holes, through which they could fire on the red men and still be protected. At that time there were two other posts between Chain Lake and Spirit Lake, Captain Ingams being in command of one of these, and each day during the entire time spent there communication passed from one post to the other. At the end of six months the company marched back to Fort Dodge and was disbanded.

Mr. Bass joined the regular service in 1864, enlisting on the 18th of November, in Company K, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Stattman. Being too late to join General Sherman on the march to the sea, they were ordered to Nashville, and on arriving in that city were quartered on the seventh story of the Jolly Coffer House, where they spent the night and were given a very poor supper and breakfast. The next morning the company to which our subject belonged was detached from the regiment and its members assigned to different regiments, Mr. Bass becoming a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Infantry. As soon as he drew his gun he was placed on the picket line and bullets were flying thickly about him in less than two hours. He was detailed

as guard at Fort Negley one day and night, and at Fort Lookout the following day and night. He saw a negro brigade make a charge on the rebels, and then shell the woods all one night. The soldiers were often compelled to wade in the swamps around Nashville where the water was almost neck deep, although the weather was bitter cold, it being between Christmas and New Years, and would make piles of rails and brush on which to stand in order to keep out of the water. When Hood was driven out of Nashville the Union troops went in pursuit, but their supplies were cut off by the rebels and for seven days had only two days' rations. On the night of the seventh day, Mr. Bass and his messmates secured three ears of corn when the mules were fed, and parched one-half of the amount for their supper, saving the remainder for breakfast next morning. The same evening our subject noticed one man eating a piece of raw backbone as he was marching along, so famished had the soldiers became. Mr. Bass and his comrade marched all that day with nothing to eat except the ear and a half of corn which they shared between them. Our subject participated in the battles of Kingston and Goldsboro, North Carolina, and at the latter place rejoined his old regiment under the command of General Sherman. With his command he next marched to Raleigh, where they remained two weeks before Johnston finally surrendered, and then took part in a two days' review at that place. They proceeded to Washington, D. C., by way of Richmond, and took part in the grand review in the capital city. With his command Mr. Bass then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he. remained until discharged from the service July 19, 1865. Fortunately he was never wounded, but during the battle of Louisa Fords a bullet split the rail he was carrying for breastworks between his hands and almost knocked him over. Besides the battles mentioned he took part in a number of minor engagements, and was always found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

After his return home Mr. Bass engaged in farming until March, 1896, when he laid aside active labor and removed to Dayton. In business affairs he has steadily prospered and is to-day the owner of eight hundred acres of valuable land in Webster county. He also owns the American House; half a business block north of the hotel; and other property in Dayton, including a nice residence on Main street, where he makes his home. He also has a business lot in Stratford, Hamilton county. Although now nearly seventy years of age he has never made a deed or given a mortgage, but is still the possessor of all the property which he has purchased. Starting out in life for himself with no capital his success is due entirely to his own industry, perseverance and good management, and he well deserves the prosperity that has come to him. Fraternally Mr. Bass is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

ANDREW HANNON.

The prolific resources of Webster county have been utilized in a creditable manner by Andrew Hannon, who, though practically retired from active business or agricultural life has in the past exerted a wide influence toward the improvement of the farming interests of his township. He was born in

Kenosha county, Wisconsin, August 24, 1850, a son of Patrick and Ellen (Reynolds) Hannon, natives of Ireland.

About 1830 the parents left their native land and took up their residence in England, where they lived until their emigration to America in 1845. At Kenosha, Wisconsin, they found a desirable farming region and there spent their busy lives until the death of the father about 1858. The mother and children removed to Webster county, Iowa, in 1865, and here the former died in 1887. Eight childdren were born into this family, two of whom died in infancy; Charles Harrison was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, during the Civil war; James H. was also a gallant soldier on the Union side and was drowned on his way home after the cessation of hostilities; John M. is the next of the family; Robert H. is deceased; and Nicholas H. married Katie Fitzgerald and is now a farmer in Washington township, Webster county.

Up to his sixteenth year Andrew Hannon attended the public schools and assisted with the numerous duties around the home farm. He then became identified with various lumber concerns in Michigan, and for eight years was a clerk for the Kirby Carpenter Company at Menominee. In the meantime he had purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington township, Webster county, and upon this property he settled after his marriage with Mary Hannon, September 14, 1875. Mrs. Hannon was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and is of Irish parentage, her father and mother having emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in Wisconsin, where the father died October 7, 1857, and the mother May 10, 1876. They were the parents of six children: Dennis, who died May 11, 1877, leaving a wife and two daughters living in Kenosha, Wisconsin; Catherine, whose husband, Thomas Nugent, died in Webster county, Iowa, in 1895; Peter H., who married Nancy Lynch, and after the death of his wife in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, removed to Webster county, Iowa, where he eventually died; John H., who died in Webster county at the age of forty-nine years; and Elizabeth H., who became the wife of James Kelley and lives in South Dakota. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hannon: An infant died unnamed; John, born September 26, 1886, died October 31, 1899; Annie H., born November 26, 1878, died June 4, 1891; Mildred H., born July 4, 1882, is at present living with her parents; and Andrew H., born October 14, 1884, died June 27, 1899.

For twenty-eight years Mr. Hannon was identified with the agricultural prosperity of Washington township and was an important factor in the general growth of the district. Ripe in years and experience, and with the consciousness of having contributed his share toward the work of the world, removed to Duncombe in 1890, where he erected one of the finest homes in the vicinity, in which he has since lived. He superintends the management of his farm of four hundred and forty acres near Duncombe, where extensive farming in all its branches is conducted and carries on stock raising and shipping. In addition he owns and supervises property in the town of Duncombe, and is in fact one of the large land and real-estate owners of the township. During the winter of 1901-2 he erected the largest single business block in Duncombe, and is now conducting a tobacco store in same. Most of his time is devoted to the buying of lots on which he erects buildings and then sells the same, and Mr. Hannon

has done more than any one man to build up and improve the town. He draws all his own plans for the different buildings.

In politics a Democrat he is one of the stanch supporters of his party and was a member of the board of county supervisors during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. In addition he has held most all of the important township offices, and has discharged his obligations with a high degree of intelligence and due regard for the best interests of all concerned. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. With his family he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Hannon is one of the most substantial men of his township and enjoys the confidence and friendship of all who know him.

HENRY WILLEY.

The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Willey is quietly living at his pleasant home in Vincent surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. Since 1882 he has been a resident of Webster county, and was for many years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, a mile and a half from the village.

Mr. Willey was born in Hesse, Germany, November 19, 1833, and there grew to manhood upon a farm, receiving good school advantages, but his knowledge of the English language has been self-acquired since coming to this country. In 1854 he emigrated to the new world, taking passage on a sailing vessel at Bremen and arriving in New York after a stormy voyage of about seven weeks' duration. He landed in June of that year and at once proceeded to Chicago, where he worked for about a year. At the end of that time he went to Kendall county, Illinois, where he was employed by the month as a farm hand for several years, and later worked on a farm in Cook county, that state, for a few years. We next find him in Champaign county, Illinois, he having purchased eighty acres of wild land near Rantoul, which he at once commenced to break, fence and improve. He was engaged in the operation of that place until 1882, when he sold out and removed to Webster county, Iowa. Here he bought an unimproved farm of two hundred and forty acres, and to its development and cultivation he devoted his energies until his retirement from active labor. Upon his place he erected a good residence and substantial outbuildings and made many other useful and valuable improvements. He continued to reside upon his farm until 1900 when he rented it and removed to Vincent, where he is now living a retired life in a house he erected, enjoying the fruits of former toil. As a stranger in a strange land and unfamiliar with the English language he commenced life in this country without means but has steadily overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in the path to success, and is now quite well-to-do and prosperous.

While residing in Kendall county, Illinois, Mr. Willey was married in March, 1861, to Miss Doris Evers, also a native of Germany, who was born in Hanover August 20, 1828, and there grew to womanhood. They have two children, namely: Henry W., who is now operating the home farm, married Minnie Echorn, who was born in

Iowa of German parentage. Charlotte is the wife of William Frudenberg, a business man of Chicago, and they have two children, William and Stella.

On becoming an American citizen Mr. Willey voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and at each presidential election since that time has supported the nominees of the Republican party. Although reared in the Lutheran faith he and his wife now hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability, having the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

ALFRED DANIELS.

During all of his life Mr. Daniels made his home in Webster county. He was born here December 6, 1859, and was a son of Daniel and Mary (Bennett) Daniels, natives of Ohio, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. His boyhood was passed in the uneventful manner characteristic of farmers' sons, alternating attendance at the district school in the winter with work on the home farm in the summer; and on leaving school he turned his attention entirely to agriculture, which he followed, with the exception of short intervals, during the remaining years of his life.

The marriage of Mr. Daniels took place in Homer, Iowa, April 9, 1890, and united him with Miss Edith Dingman, who was born in Hardin county, Iowa, March 4, 1874. Her parents, William and Elizabeth (Loffler) Dingman, were natives of Ohio, but settled in Iowa at early ages and were married in Hardin county. After some years in Iowa they moved to Indiana but soon returned to Iowa, going from this state to Missouri, and finally returning to Hardin county, Iowa. Somewhat later they settled on a farm south of Homer, where they now make their home. In religion they are connected with the United Brethren church, toward the maintenance of which they have been contributors. Politically he has always voted with the Republican party. His wife was twice married, her first husband having been Henry McClarran, by whom she had a son, Henry. The latter married Sarah Miller and still lives at Mason City, Iowa.

Twelve children comprised the family of William and Elizabeth Dingman. Of these we note the following: Samuel, of Webster City, married Addie Daniels and after her death was united with Dora Burddorf; Mary is the wife of Alexander Pearce, of Homer, Iowa; Isaac married Sarah Whaley and lives on a farm near Homer; Ellen was first married to Madison Wheely and after his death became the wife of William Emly, of Webster City; Charles, of Homer, Iowa, married Addie Morgan, who is now deceased; Sarah died at the age of twenty-four years; Ulysses resides with his parents; George married Lulu Crane and resides in the vicinity of Homer; Kate is the wife of Harry Dayton, of Webster City; Frank makes his home with his parents; Edith is the widow of Alfred Daniels, the subject of this sketch; and Lizzie married Michael Lillegard, of Webster township. To the union of Alfred Daniels and Edith Dingman there were born three children, who are named as follows: Daniel W., born March 1, 1891; Erwin L., July 13, 1892; and Charles McKinley, August 22, 1895.

For a time during his early life Alfred Daniels traveled with Forepaugh's circus and later with Ringling Brothers as the "Champion Fat Man," his weight being then about 500 pounds. After his marriage he

ALFRED DANIELS

MRS. ALFRED DANIELS

moved to a farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 9, Webster township, and here he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred March 13, 1899, at the age of forty years, three months and seven days. After he attained his majority he always voted with the Republicans and supported their men and measures. As a member of various official boards of his township he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. While he did not affiliate with any denomination he was of a religious turn of mind and an earnest believer in the doctrines of Christianity.

Since the death of Mr. Daniels, the supervision of his estate has fallen into the hands of Mrs. Daniels, who has proved herself a capable business woman, possessing more than ordinary executive ability, and with the judgment and sagacity necessary for the many responsibilities connected with the work. Recently she made needed alterations in the farm house, which has thereby been transformed into a neat and commodious residence. The barns are substantial and well adapted to their special purposes. Altogether the farm is conceded to be one of the best improved in the township, and the high standard of cultivation under which it is maintained proves the efficient oversight of the owner. In addition to the raising of general farm products, high grade stock are kept on the farm, a specialty being made of shorthorn cattle.

J. W. WELCH.

Ability as a farmer is inherited by Mr. Welch from a long line of agricultural ancestors, the earliest of whom gathered their harvests among the mountainous regions of Wales. He was born January 19, 1854, and his parents, who are now residing on section 23, Burnside township, were also born and reared in America. The father has been twice married, and Mr. Welch is one of the children of the second union, his mother's maiden name having been Wheeler. The other children in the family are: William, who married Nelsie Marshall and lives in Gowrie, Webster county, Iowa; Adam, who married Kate Bibey and lives in Oklahoma; Marion, who married Mary A. Manchester and lives in Burnside; Ella, who is the wife of Richard V. Manchester, and lives on section 28, Burnside township; Theodore, who married Amy Pringh and lives in Lehigh township; and Alfred, who married Cleo Fry and resides in Oklahoma.

Interspersed with the arduous duties which he performed on his father's farm, was the opportunity during the winter months to attend the district schools, of which Mr. Welch availed himself with diligence and forethought. When able to devote his entire time to the farm he still remained at home, and at Gowrie, March 4, 1876, married Elvira J. Manchester, who was born in Greene county, Iowa, December 20, 1857. Her parents now live on section 22, Burnside township, her father, who is of English descent, having been born in America, while her mother is a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Welch has three sisters and four brothers: Ella lives on section 23, Burnside township; Walter S. married Minnie Reefer and lives on section 8, Burnside township; John Edwin married Otilla Carlson and lives in the state of Washington; Bertha C. married Edward Townsend and lives in Minnesota; Frank is unmarried and lives at home; May is a school

teacher and lives at home; and Jesse was formerly a teacher and lives with his parents.

For six years after his marriage Mr. Welch continued to manage the home farm, after which he bought forty acres of land which he improved and which he disposed of at the end of six years. He afterward purchased the one hundred and sixty-acre farm upon which he is now living, and which is under a high state of cultivation. A large and comfortable residence has been erected by Mr. Welch and his barns and other improvements are on an equally modern and convenient scale.

Four interesting children help to create a delightful home atmosphere and give promise of future comfort and usefulness. Elsie was born November 23, 1880; Floyd, April 11, 1885; Myrtle, September 9, 1887; and Clifford V., June 7, 1900. Mr. Welch is prominent in the affairs of the township and is of practical help in the development of any wisely thought out plan of improvement. He is a member of the Christian church, as is also his wife, and both contribute toward the maintenance of their chosen denomination. As a stanch Republican he has been called upon to fill many positions of trust and responsibility, and is at the present time township trustee, supervisor and treasurer of the school board.

CHARLES HEILEMAN.

Charles Heileman, deceased, was one of the leading citizens of Fort Dodge for some years and was prominently identified with its interests. He won by an honorable, upright life, an untarnished name, and the record which he left behind him is one well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Heileman was born in Lammsdorf, Germany, on the 13th of February, 1852, and was one of a family of five children, having three brothers and one sister. His father, William Heileman, came to this country about 1875 and lived with his children up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1900 at the age of ninety-one years. Our subject was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and first came to America in 1869, taking up his residence in Fort Dodge, Iowa, but afterward returned to the fatherland. He remained there only a short time, however, and on again coming to the new world settled in Fort Dodge, where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. During his early residence here he worked at the plasterer's trade, and then with a partner engaged in the brick and tile business from 1882 up to the time of his death.

On the 6th of June, 1878, Mr. Heileman was united in marriage with Miss Anna Theis, of Fort Dodge, a daughter of Chris and Anna (Kriembring) Theis, who were natives of Germany and farming people. Our subject and his wife became the parents of four children, namely: Anna, born February 16, 1879, is now a milliner; Fred, born March 25, 1881, follows farming; and Gertrude, born June 26, 1885, and Carl, born January 22, 1891, are both at home.

With the hope of benefiting his health, Mr. Heileman, in company with his wife and sister, went to Colorado in July, 1895, but not meeting with the desired results, they returned to Fort Dodge, where he died May 21, 1896, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was an active member of the German Lutheran church, to which his family also belongs, and commanded the confidence and esteem of all with whom he

came in contact, either in business or social life. He was public-spirited and progressive, and gave his support to all enterprises for the public good. For three terms he was an efficient member of the city council and was creditably filling that office when called to his final rest. In politics he was independent and always voted for the man best suited for the office, regardless of party lines.

RASMUS S. LUND.

With the agricultural interests of Webster county Rasmus S. Lund has long been identified, and he now owns and operates a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 10, Badger township, a part of which is within the corporate limits of the village of Badger. The fields are well tilled, the buildings are good and substantial; and everything about the place testifies to the careful supervision of a painstaking owner who thoroughly understands his chosen occupation.

Mr. Lund was born in La Salle county, Illinois, January 12, 1864, a son of Andrew and Christina Lund, natives of Norway, where their marriage was celebrated. The father was reared upon a farm and in boyhood became thoroughly familiar with all departments of farm work. On his emigration to the United States in 1855 he first settled in La Salle county, Illinois, and bought a farm near Streator, which he operated for a number of years. There, five of his children were born. In the spring of 1870 he and his family removed to Webster county, Iowa, and he bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Badger township, which he at once commenced to break and cultivate. Later he purchased more land from time to time until he finally owned three hundred and twenty acres improved with good buildings and under a high state of cultivation. His success in life was due to his own industry and well-directed labors, as well as the assistance of his sons, and he became one of the prosperous citizens of the county. His last days were spent upon the farm and there he died on the 2nd of November, 1896. His wife, who still survives him, continues to reside on the old homestead, but rents the farm.

The subject of this sketch was a child of six years when he came with the family to this county, and his boyhood and youth were spent upon the home farm. He attended private schools and supplemented his early education by one term of study in the Fort Dodge schools. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position as fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, and was in the employ of that company five years, after which he was with the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad in the same capacity for a time. He was then promoted to engineer and held that position until 1897 when he returned home and bought the farm where he now resides. Since then he has engaged in farming and stock raising with marked success.

On the 6th of April, 1889, in Badger township, Mr. Lund was united in marriage with Miss Anna Christenson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Knut Christenson, who brought his family to America in 1869 and first located in Benton county, Iowa, but seven years later removed to Webster county, where Mrs. Lund was principally reared and educated. Our subject and his wife have one child, Cora.

Mr. Lund gives his political support to the Republican party, having been one of its stanch supporters since casting his first

presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, but he has never sought or cared for official honors, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, however, and is now serving as a member of the city council of Badger. Mr. Lund is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 320, of St. Paul, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 237, of St. Paul. He is one of the leading and representative citizens of the town, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

G. A. GUSTAFSON.

In America labor is king and the sovereignty that her liberty-loving people acknowledge is that of business. The men of influence in a community in this enlightened age are its enterprising, progressive representatives of commercial interests and to this class belongs Mr. Gustafson, who is now successfully engaged in the grain and stock business at Dayton, Iowa.

He was born on the 14th of September, 1846, in Sweden, of which country his parents, C. A. and Sophia Gustafson, were also natives. In 1853 the family took passage on the Sagadahog, a sailing vessel, which encountered many severe storms on this passage and was ten weeks and four days in crossing the Atlantic. Cholera broke out on board and one-third of the passengers died. On landing in Boston the Gustafson family proceeded at once to Toledo, Ohio, where the mother died of the same dread disease, which also carried away two sisters of our subject, who died during the voyage and were buried at sea. After a week spent in that city the father and his two sons went to Chicago, arriving there in November, 1853. They had left their native land in May of that year. In Chicago the father worked at his trade of carpenter and there he was again married in the fall of 1854, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Johnson, nee Gorinson, who was born in Sweden April 18, 1823. In that country her parents spent their entire lives, her father being a farmer and sailor by occupation. Mr. Gustafson and his family came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1856, and he purchased a farm in Dayton township, on which he made his home until called to his final rest. Religiously he was a member of the Lutheran church, and politically was identified with the Democratic party. His widow still resides on the old homestead farm. By his first marriage he had four children, but our subject is now the only one living, the other son, C. F., having died in 1870, at the age of twenty-one. There were five children by the second union, namely: Emma, who married John Peterson, and both died in Denver, Colorado; Julia A., wife of A. W. Carlson, of Des Moines; Mary, wife of Charles Laurens, who lives on a farm near Marietta, Iowa; Tillie, wife of Henry Lincoln, who resides on the old homestead in Dayton township; and D. A., a resident of Dayton. By her former marriage the mother of these children had one son, John A., who married Christina Johnson and lives in Dayton.

G. A. Gustafson, of this review, was educated at the Richie school house, five miles southeast of Dayton, where he pursued his studies for about three months during the winter until sixteen years of age and then devoted his entire time and attention to the labors of the farm until he attained his ma-

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jority. He next worked as a machinist in a sawmill for two years, and at the end of that time went to Europe, where he spent six months in traveling over England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Germany. On his return to the United States Mr. Gustafson purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in the southern part of Dayton township and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876. He was next engaged in the stock business at Ogden for four years, and in 1880 came to Dayton, where he has since successfully carried on operations as a dealer in both stock and grain, shipping the first carload of each from this place.

On the 26th of September, 1882, in Boone county, Iowa, Mr. Gustafson married Miss Minnie Liliard, who was born in Sweden February 27, 1863, and in 1875 came to the new world with her parents, Andrew and Amy S. (Nelson) Liliard. On landing in Boston they journeyed westward to Dayton, Iowa, and are now living in Boone. They have a family of seven children, namely: Minnie, wife of our subject; Alma, wife of Jake Held, of Boone; Tillie, wife of Fred Eighmy, of Ames; Fred, a resident of Clinton; Eric and Henry, both of Boone; and Albert and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson are the parents of four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Charles H., May 27, 1884; Josie, July 29, 1885; Hiram C., May 10, 1891; and Edna, March 17, 1895.

In his social relations Mr. Gustafson is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 576, A. F. & A. M., and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. The Republican party has always found in him a stanch supporter of its principles, and since coming to Dayton he has been prominently identified with municipal affairs. He has always been a member of the city council and was mayor for three terms. He stands high in both business and social circles and well-merits the high regard in which he is held.

C. M. TAPPER.

No better illustration of the characteristic energy and enterprise of the typical Swedish-American citizen can be found than that afforded by the career of this gentleman, now a well-known resident of Dayton. Coming to this country with no capital except his abilities he has made his way to success through wisely-directed effort and can now look back with satisfaction upon past struggles.

Mr. Tapper was born August 2, 1825, in Sweden, where his parents, Peter and Anna (Johnson) Nelson, spent their entire lives. In their family were seven children, of whom one died in infancy. Of the others our subject is the oldest. Louise died in Sweden in 1858 at the age of twenty-five years. John August, who came to America in 1855, married Mrs. Harriet Schauffer and resides in Mendota, Illinois. Caroline married Daniel Dohlen and resided in Princeton, Illinois, but both are now deceased. Anna Sophia came to America in 1865 and her husband, Mr. Lindberg, died in Princeton, Illinois, in 1877, but she is still a resident of that place. Isaac Thomas emigrated to the new world in 1868 and is now living in the west.

The education of our subject was confined to four months attendance in a military school of Sweden. He served eleven years in the Swedish army and was honorably discharged while holding the rank of corporal. Before leaving his native land

he was married, December 26, 1848, to Miss Melvina Vulcan, whose parents were lifelong residents of Wadstena, Sweden, her father being the artist for the royal family at Stockholm. She is one of a family of ten children, only two of whom are now living, the other being Mrs. Gustave Hanson, a resident of Boston.

At Gottenborg, in 1855, Mr. Tapper and his family took passage on a sailing vessel, the Anna Washburn, commanded by Captain Mitchell, afterward converted into a frigate during the Civil war. After a stormy voyage of six weeks and three days duration, they landed at Boston, and from that city went to Chicago, remaining there until August 12, 1865. For three years Mr. Tapper worked at the stone mason's trade in Chicago, and on leaving that city went to Mendota, Illinois, where he rented land and engaged in farming for ten years. In 1869 he came to Webster county, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land at five dollars per acre. This tract was all wild and unimproved, but he at once set to work to break the land and erect buildings thereon and during the twenty-six years he resided there he converted the place into one of the best improved and most desirable farms of the locality. He prospered in his farming operations and is to-day the owner of eighty acres of land in Elkhorn township; one hundred and sixty acres in Sumner township; and five acres in Otho township, besides his property in the village of Dayton, where he has lived a retired life since 1897 surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Tapper have a family of three children: (1) Ellen Augusta, born April 27, 1850, was married in 1869 to John Hawk, who died in 1888. She now resides in Winterset, Iowa, and has four children: Ira T., Clara, Lyle and Mabel. (2) John G., born May 5, 1853, was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is now successfully engaged in practice in Elgin, Illinois. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hettie Stone, died in that city January 16, 1899, leaving one child, Charles. (3) Anna Matilda, born November 7, 1855, in Chicago, was married in 1875 to Henry Hawk and now lives in Winterset, Iowa.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln Mr. Tapper has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and he has efficiently filled the offices of school director and township trustee. Both he and his wife are active and prominent members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, of Dayton, which they assisted in building, and have also aided in the erection of two others—one in Callender and the other in Burnside. Wherever known they are held in high regard and have a host of warm friends throughout Webster county.

JOHN REDMAN.

John Redman, the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 4 and 10, Elkhorn township, was born at Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Illinois, February 6, 1864, a son of Andrew J. and Sarah (Bunger) Redman, natives of Ohio. The parents were married in Ohio and removed to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1862, where the father bought land, upon which he still lives. He is a Republican politically and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Eight children constituted his family, namely: Ethalinda, who is the wife of Taylor Rutter and lives in Webster county, Iowa; James, who married Edith

Kime and lives in La Salle county, Illinois; John, of this review; Samuel, who first married Anna Shape and second Nora Mackey, and lives in La Salle county, Illinois; William, called by his intimates "Doc," who married Florence Langley and resides in Webster county, Iowa; Eva, wife of Henry Provance, of La Salle county, Illinois, Andrew, who is unmarried and resides in Illinois; and Lee, who married Daisy Law and lives in La Salle county, Illinois.

Educationally Mr. Redman had fortunate opportunities, and after attending for a time the public schools at Streator, Illinois, went to Adrian, Michigan, and entered the college there. Upon returning to Streator he engaged in further study and passed a successful examination which permitted of his entrance to the university at Bloomington. Owing to an affection of the eyes he was obliged to abandon ambitious plans for further education when twenty-five years of age, and he therefore returned to La Salle county, Illinois, and engaged in tilling and farming.

On November 26, 1891, at Grand Ridge, Illinois, Mr. Redman married Miss Emily Scheerer, who was born in La Salle county, March 3, 1873, a daughter of Henry Scheerer, one of the influential men of the early days of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Redman have been born four children, namely: Paul L., born January 28, 1893; Josephine L., October 8, 1894; Earl A., August 10, 1898; and Dessie M., January 29, 1900. The three oldest children were born in La Salle county, Illinois, and the youngest in Webster county, Iowa.

After his marriage Mr. Redman continued to live in La Salle county, where he engaged in farming until 1899, when he removed to Elkhorn township, Webster county, Iowa, and bought two hundred acres of land on section 4. He has been remarkably successful and nows owns eighty acres in addition to his original purchase, and is besides possessor of considerable Illinois property. The Iowa farm is among the best improved in the county, has a fine residence, large barns and granaries and cattle sheds, and the whole is well fenced and watered.

Mr. Redman is identified with the Republican party but has never sought or desired public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 438, at Fort Dodge, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. From his German ancestors he has inherited thrift and enterprise and needful conservatism, and is one of the substantial acquisitions of a prosperous and promising part of a great state.

ANDREW B. JOHNSON.

Among the worthy citizens that Sweden has furnished to Webster county, Iowa, is this well-known farmer residing on section 3, Badger township. He was born near Cottenborg, in January, 1842, and was reared upon a farm in his native land, being given good common school advantages. Resolved to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic, he came to the United States in 1870 and took up his residence in Champaign county, Illinois, where he at first worked on a farm for others.

Being economical and industrious Mr. Johnson soon saved enough to embark in farming on his own account and for six years he engaged in operating rented land. In the spring of 1883 he came to Iowa and purchased a partially improved farm of eighty acres in Badger township, of which

a few acres had been broken and a small house erected thereon. To its further development and cultivation he devoted his energies with marked success until he owned one of the most desirable farms of its size in this section of the county. He built a good residence and all the necessary outbuildings. He operated that place for several years and in the meantime bought his present farm, on which he located in 1893. Here he has laid over eight hundred dollars worth of tiling, while all of the improvements are of a substantial character and stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who is acknowledged to be one of the most progressive farmers and stock raisers of the township. Besides his home farm he owns another of one hundred and sixty acres in Humboldt county, only three-quarters of a mile away, making two hundred and eighty acres in all. This property has all been acquired through his own industry, perseverance and good management, as he commenced life in the new world without capital or the assistance of influential friends.

On the 14th of April, 1876, in Champaign county, Illinois, Mr. Johnson led to the marriage altar Miss Bertha Anderson, who was born and reared in Norway, and on coming to America in 1874 settled in Champaign county, Illinois. They have two sons: John A., who married Martha Johnson, of Webster county, and is now operating his father's farm in Humboldt county; and Albert A., who assists in carrying on the home farm. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church, of Badger, and Mr. Johnson is identified with the Republican party, having always voted that ticket. His ambition has not led him to enter public life, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his farming interests. He is one of the representative men of his community and is held in high regard by all who know him.

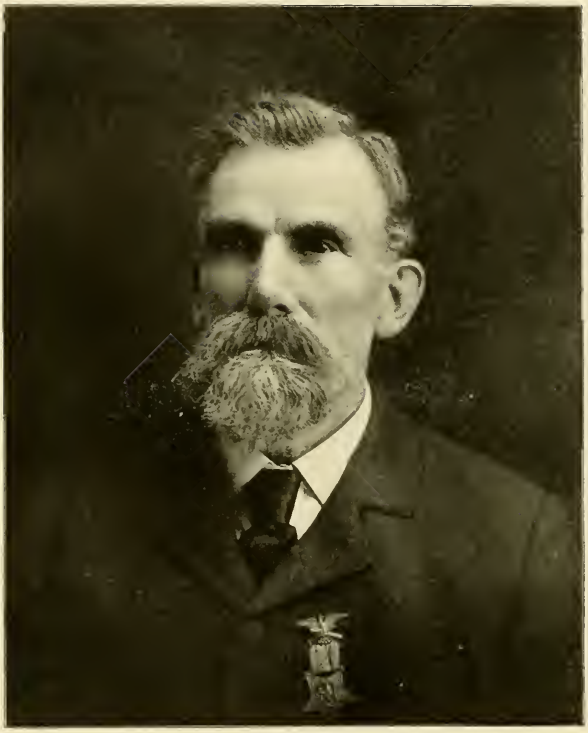
CHARLES STEVENS.

The subject of this sketch is essentially a self-made man, his success in life being due to his own unaided efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved. He is to-day one of the representative farmers of Gowrie township, owning and operating a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 20.

Mr. Stevens was born near Bangor, Maine, April 6, 1828, a son of Daniel and Mary (Starbird) Stevens, also natives of the old Pine Tree state, where they were married. In 1834 they removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where in the midst of the wilderness the father cleared and improved a farm, making his home there until 1851, when he went to Hancock county, Illinois, and opened up another farm. Upon the latter place he made his home until called to his final rest. He was born in 1795, and died August 14, 1865, while his wife was born December 5, 1800, and passed away June 15, 1877.

On the old home farm in Meigs county, Ohio, Charles Stevens grew to manhood, and as his school privileges were limited he is almost wholly self-educated. As his father was a wheelwright and carpenter, he early became familiar with all kinds of tools, and was employed as a mechanic for some years.

Mr. Stevens ws married in Meigs county, Ohio, April 30, 1851, to Miss Mary J. Bellows, who was born in Nelsonville, that state, July 7, 1831, a daughter of S. C. and



CHARLES STEVENS

MRS. CHARLES STEVENS

Ruth (Vanderhoof) Bellows. Her father was born in New Jersey in 1795, and, receiving a college education, he afterward followed the professions of teaching and surveying in Ohio for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: Charles is married and resides in Adaza, Iowa; Edwin C. met death by accident, November 21, 1885, at the age of twenty-one years; Luella T. and Emma V. live with their parents; Lilly May is the wife of Albert Moburg, of Gowrie; and Nettie Belle is the wife of Charles Bahm, a farmer living near Callender in Roland township.

After his marriage Mr. Stevens followed farming in Ohio until 1852, when he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, and there engaged in the same pursuit for several years. In the meantime the country became involved in civil war and he enlisted in February, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He remained in the service until after the close of the war, doing guard and garrison duty, and was at length honorably discharged at Columbus, Georgia, in January, 1866. Two of his brothers also entered the army and one died in the service as the result of a gunshot received during the first attack on Vicksburg, and the other within a month after his discharge. Just before his death the former wrote the following letter:

"Dear Father and Mother:

"I take perhaps the last opportunity of writing you a few lines. I received a severe wound on the boat before leaving Yazoo by a shot from one of the rebel skirmishers who attacked the boat just before we left, killing one instantly and wounding three others. The ball struck me in the mouth and lodged in the left side of the neck, carrying several teeth with it. To-day while I was gargling some water in my throat it caused bleeding and I came near bleeding to death before it could be stopped. I have no hopes of ever getting well. If I should not, don't mourn for me but remember that I died an easy death and in a good cause. Dispose of the little property I have in a way that will make you the most comfortable. The expedition that moved against Vicksburg proved a failure, a great many men lost and nothing accomplished. The skirmishers fired out boats and opened on them which soon put them to flight. The fire was returned by our boys. EDWIN C. STEVENS."

After his return home Mr. Stevens worked at the wagon maker's trade for five years, and then followed farming in Illinois for two years. In March, 1882, he removed to Webster county, Iowa, which he had visited the previous September, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, only a few acres of which had been broken, but there was not a tree, bush or building upon the place. To the improvement and cultivation of this place he has since devoted his time and energies, and now has a good residence, barn and outbuildings, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. He also has a fine maple grove of four acres, and owns a house in Gowrie. He started out in life for himself empty-handed, and his prosperity is due to his own industry, enterprise and good management.

In early life Mr. Stevens was a Whig, but since voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 has always affiliated with the Republican party. While living in Illinois he served as highway commissioner, but has

never sought or cared for political honors. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his family hold membership in the Congregational church. On the 30th of April, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion their children and many friends, to the number of seventy-five, gave them a pleasant surprise, and on leaving left many tokens of their good will and esteem. This worthy couple are widely and favorably known and are held in the highest regard by the entire community.

HERBERT J. MACK.

With the agricultural and stock raising interests of Webster county Herbert J. Mack has practically been identified since the spring of 1864, and has materially aided in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. He now owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and seven acres on section 6, Roland township, where he has made his home since the spring of 1885.

Mr. Mack claims Vermont as his native state, his birth occurring in Addison county on the 12th of April, 1852. His father, John Q. Mack, was also born in Vermont in 1824, and was a son of James Mack, a native of New England and the son of a Revolutionary soldier. On reaching manhood the father of our subject was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Morton, also a native of the Green Mountain state, and there they made their home until after the birth of four of their children, Mr. Mack being engaged in farming in Addison county. In 1863 he came west and after spending about a year in Hardin county, Iowa, he took up his residence in Webster county in the spring of 1864, having previously purchased a tract of land in Elkhorn township, where he improved a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. Being a man of sterling worth and strict integrity he became one of the most prominent citizens of his community, and was widely and favorably known throughout the county. He held several local offices of honor and trust. After a useful and well-spent life he died upon his farm in 1893. His wife still survives him and now lives with a son and daughter in Fort Dodge.

Herbert J. Mack was twelve years old on coming to this county and until he attained his majority he gave his father the benefit of his services in improving and carrying on the home farm. He then worked at the carpenter's trade through the summer months for two years, while he engaged in teaching school during the winter. On the old homestead farm, October 9, 1874, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Emeline Names, who was born near De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, where her father, Alonzo Names, settled on coming to this state from New York at an early day. She remained in Clinton county until coming to Webster county when a young lady, and here made the acquaintance of the gentleman to whom she afterward gave her hand in marriage. They have three children, namely: Minnie E., who was educated at Tobin College, Fort Dodge, and engaged in teaching school two terms prior to her marriage to B. L. Ham, who is now engaged in the implement business in Somers, Iowa; Sadie C., wife of John W. King, a farmer of Roland township; and John E., who aids his father in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Mack operated a part of the old

home farm for six years after his marriage and then followed the same pursuit in Clay county for two years. In the spring of 1885 he located on his present farm on section 6, Roland township, Webster county, built a small house and began to till the soil. He has since erected a more commodious and better residence, built a large barn and substantial outbuildings and now has a well improved farm. He raises a good grade of stock, carrying on that enterprise in connection with his farming operations.

Like his father before him Mr. Mack is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, having supported all of its presidential candidates since voting for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, soon after attaining his majority. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions and has taken quite an active part in local politics. He has filled the office of commissioner of highways and is now serving his tenth year as assessor of Roland township. For several years he was also an efficient member of the school board. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

M. F. ANDERSON, D. D. S., M. D.

This well-known and popular dentist of Dayton, Iowa, was born on the 18th of September, 1867, in Gottenborg, Sweden, but was not yet two years old on the emigration of the family to America in the spring of 1869. Up to that time his parents, Andrew and Anna (Johnson) Anderson, had spent their entire lives in Sweden. They landed in New York on the 22d of April, and having determined to settle in the west, they went to Muscatine county, Iowa, where the father purchased land and engaged in farming with good success for many years. He died on the 9th of November, 1901, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and his wife is now living in Galesburg, Illinois, honored and respected by all who know her. In their family are six children, namely: Amanda, wife of A. P. Hagstrom, of Galesburg; Emma, wife of D. L. Peterson, of the same city; Lena, who is engaged in the tailoring business in Galesburg; M. F., of this review; Effie, who is engaged in the dry goods business in Galesburg; and J. E., who was formerly a dentist of Des Moines, but recently went to the Klondike and is now located at Dawson City.

Dr. Anderson obtained his early education in the district schools of Muscatine county and was graduated at the high school of Muscatine with the class of 1889. He then took up the study of dentistry at the State University, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of D. D. S., and soon afterward opened an office in Dayton, where he has since engaged in the practice of his chosen profession with marked success, having built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1897 he again took a course at the State University, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Des Moines in 1900. It will thus be seen that he is a close student of his profession, and he well merits the liberal patronage he receives.

At Dayton, June 25, 1895, Dr. Anderson led to the marriage altar Miss Effie Martindale, who was born in Epworth, Iowa, April 14, 1874, a daughter of Elijah and Anna Martindale, who are now living in Dayton. She has one brother, William, who is attending the State University. To the Doctor and his wife have been born two children: Leona Irene, August 31, 1896; and Ronald Martindale, September 8, 1900.

Politically Dr. Anderson is a Republican and at local elections supports the men and measures which he believes will best advance the interests of the people. He takes quite an active interest in civic societies and is a prominent member of Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M.; Delta Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.; Calvary Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; Kaaba Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Granite Lodge, No. 332, K. of P.; Seni-Om-Sed Temple, No. 9, D. O. K. K., of Des Moines, and Lincoln Homestead Lodge of American Yeoman.

JONAS OLDHEIME.

The landed estate of Mr. Oldheime is of sufficient size and importance to give him a position among the prosperous and successful property owners of Webster township, where he has made his home since coming to Webster county. The farm which he owns and occupies comprises two hundred and ninety acres, lying on sections 5, 8 and 9, his residence being on section 8. During the years that have elapsed since he came here his attention has been closely given to placing the land under proper cultivation and putting it in condition to bear abundant harvests. Besides his homestead property he is the owner of a quarter section of land in South Dakota and has a one-half interest in a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, also in that state.

The family of which Mr. Oldheime is a member settled in Pennsylvania in an early day; in fact, at a period so early in our national history that the house they built was necessarily made very substantial in order to withstand the attacks of the Indians and it was also made of sufficient size to enable the family to store provisions for a possible siege. The grandfather was a soldier in war of 1812, serving with a Pennsylvania regiment. The parents of Mr. Oldheime were William and Elizabeth (Lantz) Oldheime, natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania, and made their home in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where their son, Jonas, was born September 15, 1837. Shortly afterward the father was drowned in the canal and the mother later became the wife of Eli Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. Accompanied by her son, they removed to Harrisburg, and there the mother died in February, 1844, leaving two sons, Jonas Oldheime and John Williams, the latter a resident of East St. Louis, Illinois.

For a time after his mother's death Mr. Oldheime made his home with his grandfather but later he was taken by a cousin, Jacob Lantz, with whom he remained until he was old enough to make his own way in the world. When sixteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, and then found employment as a journeyman in Cumberland county for one year. At that time many young men were seeking the west as a desirable place to locate, and he decided also to seek a home where opportunities were greater than in the east. For eighteen months he lived at Mount Zion, Illinois, and from there started for Pikes Peak at the time of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado mountains. However, he proceeded only as far as Leavenworth, Kansas, when discouraging reports from the gold fields caused him to return to Illinois. During the ensuing summer he was employed at Chatham. Next he spent a year at Monticello, Piatt county, and then went back to Mount Zion for a few months, later settling

at Elwin, five miles south of Decatur, Macon county, where he remained from the spring of 1861 until the fall of 1865, meantime following the blacksmith's trade. On making another removal he settled in Webster county, Iowa, having traded his Illinois property for eighty acres, where he now lives. Few improvements had been made on the land. A house of hewed logs protected the family from the elements until, in later years, a modern and commodious residence was built. From time to time additions were made to the property, which is now not only large in area but fully improved and equipped with all the conveniences of farm life.

At Elwin, Macon county, Illinois, August 14, 1862, Mr. Oldheime married Harriet Adeline Widick, who was born in that county December 12, 1845, being one of nine children born to Riel and Mary Ann (Lynch) Widick. One of the nine died in infancy; the others are named as follows: J. J., who married Mary Walters and lives in Homer, Iowa; Nancy Jane, who after the death of her first husband, Isaac Widick, married Henry Kramer and resided at Fort Dodge, Iowa, until her death in 1874; Harriet Adeline, Mrs. Oldheime; Mary L., who after the death of her first husband, Thomas Ellis, of Saguache, Colorado, became the wife of Dr. Baird, and now lives in Colorado; Margaret, wife of George Daniels, of Webster City, Iowa; Sadie, who married Commodore Teague and lives at Celona, Colorado; Asberry, unmarried, residing on Mr. Oldheime's farm; and Alice, Mrs. Burton Sparry, of Willmar, Minnesota.

The first wife of Mr. Widick died in 1863. Two years later he moved to Iowa and settled in Webster county, near Homer. There he married Mrs. Hartman, by whom he had four children: Burt, of Pueblo, Colorado; Hattie, who is married and lives in Hamilton county, Iowa; Caddie, wife of William Miller, of Webster county; and one that died in infancy. The third marriage of Mr. Widick took place in Homer, Iowa, in 1895, and united him with Mrs. Fisher, for some years he has been retired from the active management of a farm and is now making Homer his place of abode. From early life he has been a member of the Republican party and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Oldheime consists of three children: Lizzie, Frank and May. The older daughter is now the wife of J. M. Shaefer, whose home is near Webster City in Hamilton county, Iowa, and they have one child, Harley. May is now the wife of William Lang and resides in Lehigh, Webster county.

Ever since coming to Iowa Mr. Oldheime has proved his good citizenship by taking an active part in matters contributing to the welfare of his township and county and has held the majority of the township offices, rendering efficient service in all. For some years he has had stock in the First National Bank, of Lehigh, and now is connected with its board of directors. Though not active in politics he has firm convictions on political questions and believes thoroughly in the wisdom of Republican principles. In religion he and his wife are of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

CARL CHRISTENSON.

Among the wide-awake and energetic citizens of Webster county whose lives have been devoted to agricultural pursuits is Carl Christenson, who resides on section 2,

Badger township. He proudly claims Iowa as his native state, his birth having occurred in Benton county on the 14th of July, 1870. His father, Knude Christenson, was born in Norway in 1834, and there he was married in 1853 to Miss Ellen Peterson, also a native of the Land of the Midnight Sun. They continued to make their home in that country until after the birth of ten of their children, the father being engaged in farming. In 1870 he brought his family to America and on landing came direct to Iowa, his destination being Benton county, where he engaged in farming on rented land for several years. In September, 1877, he removed to Webster county, where he had previously purchased eighty acres of partially improved land, and to its further development and cultivation he at once turned his attention. Prospering in his farming operations in this county he was able to add to his landed possessions from time to time until he had four hundred acres, three hundred and twenty acres being in the home farm on section 2, and eighty acres on section 11, the same township. He continued to actively engaged in his chosen occupation until his death, which occurred December 27, 1887. His widow and sons then took charge of the place and have since built a more commodious and modern residence and a good barn and have made many other useful and valuable improvements which add greatly to the attractive appearance of the place.

Of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Christenson, only four are now living, namely: Andrew, a farmer of Hancock county, Iowa; Samuel, who now owns and operates two hundred acres of his father's estate; Anna, wife of R. S. Lund, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; and Carl, the subject of this review.

Carl Christenson was only seven years old on the removal of the family to this county and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good practical education in the local schools and at the same time acquiring an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits by aiding in the work of the farm. On attaining his majority he took charge of the home place. He now owns and operates two hundred acres—a portion of his father's farm—which he has bought. The mother, who has sold all her land, now makes her home with our subject.

On the 8th of February, 1893, in Webster county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Christenson and Miss Carrie Hagen, who was born near Albert Lea, Minnesota, and is a daughter of Iver Hagen, a native of Norway. On coming to the new world her father settled in Minnesota, but later lived in Winnebago county, Iowa, for a time and then removed to Idaho. Mrs. Christenson spent her early life in all three of those states. The four children born to our subject and his wife are Ernest, Eva, Ellen and Lloyd.

Politically Mr. Christenson has been a lifelong Republican, having affiliated with that party since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, but he takes no very active part in politics. With his wife and mother he holds membership in the Lutheran church, of Badger, and well merits the high esteem in which he is uniformly held, having the entire confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

H. E. NELSON, M. D.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful citizens of Dayton, is the gentleman whose name introduces this

sketch. He has not only met with success in the line of his profession, but has also prospered in business affairs, and by his connection with various enterprises and industries has materially advanced the interests of Dayton and the surrounding country.

The Doctor was born in Fort Dodge on the 9th of December, 1869, and is a son of August and Matilda (Samuelson) Nelson, natives of Sweden, where their marriage was celebrated. In 1867 they took passage on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of seven weeks landed in New York city, whence they came direct to Dayton, Iowa, and took up their abode in a house on Main street, the site of which is now occupied by a barber shop. There the father engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor for a year, and then removed to a farm in Lost Grove township, west of Dayton, where he followed farming for one year. He then resumed carpentering and has since made his home in Fort Dodge, where he has served as a member of the city council three terms. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics. In his family are three children: Emma, wife of Rev. L. Larson, now a resident of Essex, Iowa; Victor, who was married in 1890 to Bessie Elliott and lives in Chicago; and H. S., of this review.

Dr. Nelson first attended the common schools and later the high school of Fort Dodge, where he completed his education. He also took a course and was graduated from a business college in Fort Dodge and was then bookkeeper for a hardware company one year. Later he held a similar position with the Andrew Moe Grocery Company two years. At the end of that time he entered the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, where he was a student during the school year of 1890-91, and then attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, for two years, graduating in 1893, with the degree of M. D. He first engaged in practice at Lehigh, Iowa, where he remained twenty-one months, and in 1894 came to Dayton, where he has since followed his chosen profession with marked success, having built up a large and lucrative practice.

On the 22d of June, 1898, Dr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Leona Beem, who was born in Lehigh December 31, 1872, a daughter of W. C. and Jane (Nichols) Beem, who were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and were married in Lehigh, Iowa, where they still live. Their children are Lillie, wife of Samuel McClure, of Fort Dodge; Mert, also a resident of that city and a fireman on the Fort Dodge & Omaha Railroad; Leona, wife of our subject; and Minnie and Floyd, who live with their father in Lehigh. The Doctor and his wife have one child, Frances June, born June 3, 1899.

In conection with his father-in-law, Dr. Nelson is a member of the Lehigh Brick & Tile Company, whose works are located at Lehigh, and is secretary and treasurer of the same. He is also treasurer of the Dayton Investment Company; a stock holder of the First National Bank, of Dayton, and the Mitchell Implement Company, of Fort Dodge; and is a member of the Minnesota Land Company, of Dayton, which owns about three thousand acres of Minnesota land. The Doctor is examining physician for all of the old line insurance companies doing business in Dayton and has served as city physician since locating there. He is a member of the Webster County, Iowa State and American Medical Associations, and is

one of the most progressive and popular physicians of his native county, as well as one of its most energetic and enterprising business men. He is also secretary of the Dayton Telephone Company and was one of its promoters and organizers.

WILLIAM S. EWING.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1839, and closed in Webster county, Iowa, August 12 1896. The fifty-seven years intervening between these two dates represented an era of activity and usefulness, during which, through the exercise of untiring industry and great perseverance, a competence was secured in agricultural pursuits.

The parents of William S. Ewing were David T. and Maria G. (Stockston) Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania who, some years after their marriage, moved to Illinois, settling in Bureau county in 1853. For a year the father worked on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, after which he cultivated farm land for five seasons, first in Bureau and later in Putnam counties. From Illinois he came to Webster county, Iowa, and settled upon a quarter section of raw land. As yet not a furrow had been turned in the soil. The land remained in the primeval condition of nature. The task of breaking the ground and preparing it for cultivation was no sinecure, but the father and his sons had energy, perseverance and patience and carried on their work courageously. With a team of horses in the lead and a team of oxen following, the land was ploughed and brought into preparation for the crops, which in due time were planted. Buildings were put up as the means of the family permitted. In time the farm came to be a valuable property. In 1881 the father returned to Pennsylvania to visit his old friends, expecting to enjoy a pleasant vacation from his many responsibilities, but while there he died very suddenly of heart failure. His wife survived until 1898.

In the family of David T. Ewing there were six daughter and three sons, but three died in childhood. Those now living are as follows: Mary A., wife of Harvey S. Baird, of Barton county, Kansas; Sarah J., Mrs. Alexander Beach, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; James R., who married Hannah Kline and lives in Barton county, Kansas; Clinton D., of Webster county, Iowa; and Margaret A., wife of Walter C. Goodrich, of Webster township, this county. The surviving son, who resides in Webster county, Clinton D., is one of the best known farmers of Webster township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres on section 17. For a number of terms he has been township assessor. His first marriage occurred at Homer, Iowa, September 13, 1864, and united him with Harriet M. Rector, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 16, 1846, and died in Webster county, Iowa, in 1891. Seven children were born of their union: Mary M., William, Walter, Edgar, Stella, George E., Alva Floyd and May. He was a second time married, at Lehigh, Iowa, November 6, 1893, his wife being Mrs. Elsie (Corey) Holiday, who was born in Illinois and came to Iowa with her father, Silas Corey, now a retired merchant residing in Fort Dodge, this state.

With his parents William S. Ewing came to Iowa in 1858 and settled in Webster county, where he engaged in cultivating a farm of forty acres. During the subsequent years of his life he devoted himself closely

to agricultural pursuits and aside from voting the Republican ticket did not take any part in political affairs, nor was he active in any fraternal organizations besides the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his tastes he was domestic, in his character upright and honorable and in his friendships stanch and true.

In Bureau county, Illinois, April 17, 1860, William S. Ewing married Miss Frances M. Conger, a native of that county, born September 6, 1845. She and a brother who died in infancy were the only children of Cortez Conger, and she was left an orphan at seven years of age by the death of her parents. Of her marriage to Mr. Ewing twelve children were born, of whom the following attained mature years: Wilde, of Webster township, Webster county, who married Nellie McFarland, now deceased; Minnie, who married George Rector, of Coalville, Webster county, and has two children; Viola, Mrs. Edward White, who has four children; May, Mrs. George Libby, who resides in Lehigh, Iowa; Dot, who is in Lehigh; Anna and Elsie, who make their home with their mother on the farm; Guy, living in Lehigh; and Frank, who resides with his mother and manages the home farm.

CHARLES S. TOMLINSON.

This well-known and popular engineer on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters at Fort Dodge, Iowa, was born in Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, February 25, 1849, and is a son of J. A. and Mary J. (Woodruff) Tomlinson, who were natives of Kentucky and farming people. When he was seven years of age the family came to Webster county, Iowa, arriving here on the 30th of September, 1856, and they located on a farm in Sumner township, which was their home until 1872, and then removed to Fort Dodge. Here the father engaged in the grain and stock business quite successfully until failing health caused his retirement. He died January 10, 1891, leaving a wife and four sons and two daughters, who survive him. Since his death two of his sons have died. Mrs. Tomlinson was born April 13, 1828. The brother of our subject is Orin W., who resides at Terre Haute, Indiana, and has been a telegraph operator for the Big Four Railroad for eighteen years.

Charles S. Tomlinson received his early education by studying nights while working with his father and others on the farm during the day time. On the removal of the family to Fort Dodge in 1872 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and in February of the following year was made fireman, which position he remained in for six years. In the fall of 1878 he took the examination for engineer, which was passed successfully, and was sent to Dubuque, where he had charge of a switch engine for four months. He then went upon the road as engineer, and in 1880 was given a run between Chicago and Champaign, Illinois, on the Chicago division, and later was transferred to the south division between Centralia and Cairo, Illinois, for a short time. Mr. Tomlinson then returned to Iowa and was given a run between Waterloo and Sioux City. In February, 1881, he left the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad and on the 27th of March entered the service of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad with headquarters at Fort Dodge, as freight and passenger engineer and he has been with that company

ever since, and is to-day the fourth oldest man in their employ, as well as one of their most trusted and highly respected engineers.

On the 29th of September, 1884, Mr. Tomlinson married Miss Sarah E. Dewer Swartz, of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and to them were born two children: Harley G., March 19, 1886; and Maude, February 21, 1890. The older is now deceased, passing away February 6, 1898.

J. A. ANDERSON.

One of the most successful of the Swedish-Americans, of Pleasant Valley township, is J. A. Anderson, who was born in Sweden, September 9, 1851, a son of Anders and Buel (Oleson) Jepson, who were born, reared and married in their native land. According to custom our subject assumed his father's first name, adding the letters "on." The mother died in Sweden, but the father is still living, though an old man and past his years of usefulness. There were but three children in the family, of whom J. A. Anderson is the oldest; Nels, who is married and is still a resident of Sweden, as is also Olaf, who married Mary Peterson.

In his youth Mr. Anderson attended the public schools of Sweden, and in May, of 1874, when twenty-two years of age, came to America. In McKean county, Pennsylvania, he worked in a sawmill for three years, and while there learned considerable of the English language, of which he knew scarcely a word at the time of emigration. In 1878 he removed to Pleasant Valley township, Webster county, Iowa, where his winters were spent in the coal mines at Coalville, and his summers in the harvest fields of the surrounding farms. In 1881 he bought forty acres of partially improved land on section 4, Pleasant Valley township, and this was sold at a profit in 1893. Mr. Anderson having, in 1889, purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 3 of the same township. At the time there was a very small house on this latter property and the ground was not entirely cultivated. Upon settling upon the farm in 1893 he laboriously worked for its best improvement, and the same year built a substantial rural home, this improvement being followed by the erection of large barns and general buildings, and by the introduction of high grade modern machinery.

February 13, 1875, Mr. Anderson married Betsie Johnson, in Elk county, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anderson being a native of Sweden, and a daughter of John and Anna Mary (Bayred) Martinson, natives also of Sweden. The parents were married in that country and there the father died at the age of eighty years, in 1885, but the mother is still living, and is seventy-eight years of age. They were the parents of the following children: Betsie, who is now Mrs. J. A. Anderson; Annetta, who is the wife of Olof Seaberger, of Clay township; Mary, who has taught the same school in Oalsted, Sweden, for about thirty-five years; Ingrie, who is married and lives in Denmark; Johannah, who works in a factory in Denmark; Bertilda, who is a dress maker in Sweden; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Hannaball, a prominent contractor and builder of Denmark. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born the following children: Emma, born in Pennsylvania July 14, 1876, married Peter Croonquist May 1, 1894, lives on a farm in Pleasant Valley township, and has three children, John Oscar, Bettie Elvira and Olga Elizabeth. Axel Johan, born January 30, 1879,

died December 17, 1880. Johan August Theodore, born October 23, 1885, died at the age of eleven months and seven days. Arthur William, born February 6, 1888, lives with his father. Amanda Elvira, born November 13, 1891, is also at home.

Mr. Anderson now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Pleasant Valley township and also is the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of land in Charles Mix county, South Dakota. Another possession is the mineral right under the farm of forty acres belonging to Mr. Stein. His farm in Pleasant Valley township is known as the Cedar Dale Farm and it is conducted on thoroughly scientific principles, and with due regard to the advanced methods observed in the most enterprising centers of agricultural activity. Mr. Anderson is a Republican and a stanch supporter of his party but has never found time to hold office. His first presidential vote was cast for James A. Garfield. He is a moral influence in the community whose interests he has done so much to promote, and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, and a member of the board of trustees. When the Coalville church was erected he was on the building committee, and it was largely due to his intelligent efforts that the matter was carried on so satisfactorily. He enjoys the confidence of all who know him and is one of the most substantial farmers of the township.

CHARLES I. LUNGREN.

Since the spring of 1877 Charles I. Lungren has been a resident of Webster county, Iowa, and has been prominently identified with its farming and stock raising interests. He has recently rented his farm, however, and moved to Gowrie, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business as a member of the firm of Briggs, Lungren & Lungren, having purchased a third interest in the enterprise.

Mr. Lungren was born in Sweden, November 20, 1845, and passed his boyhood and youth upon a farm in his native land, acquiring a good practical education in the Swedish language. He is mostly self-educated in English, however. On coming to the United States in 1868 he located in Bureau county, Illinois, where for three years he worked on the farm of R. D. Jacobs near Malden and later operated a rented farm for five years. At the end of that time he came to Webster county, Iowa, which he visited in 1875, and at that time bought a tract of eighty acres of raw land, some of which he had broken before locating here. In the fall of 1877 he fenced the place and built a good residence, and the same year raised a fair crop. Since then he has purchased eighty acres adjoining in Greene county, and now has a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation. He has ever given considerable attention to the raising of stock, and is numbered among the successful farmers and stock raisers of his community.

While residing in Bureau county, Illinois, Mr. Lungren was married, September 28, 1872, to Miss Emma Peterson, also a native of Sweden, who came to the new world when a girl of fifteen years and grew to womanhood in Illinois. She died March 11, 1892, and was laid to rest in Gowrie cemetery. Mr. Lungren has four sons: J. H., the eldest, who is now engaged in the mercantile business in Gowrie; H. W., a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; O.

E., who is a student in the Iowa State College at Ames; and A. F., who is a student at Tobin College, Fort Dodge. Four children died in infancy, Jennie being sixteen months old at the time of her death.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Lungren a stanch supporter of its principles since he cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880, and he has taken quite an active part in local politics. He has filled the offices of supervisor of highways a few terms; township trustee four years; a member of the school board fifteen years; and president of the district a part of the time. He has also been a delegate to the county convention of his party, and in whatever position he has been called upon to fill he has proved a most efficient and faithful officer. He was one of the original members of the Lost Grove Lutheran Mission church, with which he is still connected, and is a man of strict integrity and sterling worth.

OLE SHELDON.

The expression "the dignity of labor" is exemplified in the life record of this gentleman, who without reserve attributes his success to earnest work. Of excellent business ability and broad resources he has attained a prominent place among the substantial farmers of Webster county and is now able to lay aside active labor and spend his remaining years in ease and quiet, enjoying the handsome competence acquired by former toil.

Mr. Sheldon is a native of Norway, born January 14, 1841. His early life was spent upon a farm and to a limited extent he attended the public schools of that country, but his knowledge of the English language has been self-acquired since coming to America. It was in 1860 that he crossed the broad Atlantic and took up his residence in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he worked by the month for two or three years.

There Mr. Sheldon was married, May 20, 1862, to Miss Christine Nelson, who was also a native of Norway and was a girl of eleven years when she came to the new world. She grew to womanhood in Columbia and Dane counties, Wisconsin. After his marriage Mr. Sheldon rented a farm in Lodi township, Columbia county, for a few years and engaged in farming on his own account. He was at length able to purchase a place of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Dane county, on which was an old small house and a few other improvements, and to its further development and cultivation he at once turned his attention. He built a better residence, a barn and fences, and engaged in the operation of that farm until the fall of 1868, when he sold the place and came to Webster county, Iowa. Soon after his arrival he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Badger township, on section 10, which he soon transformed into well tilled fields. As he prospered in his new home he added to his property from time to time until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land, divided into three farms, which are well improved, and he also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in South Dakota. Without capital he commenced life in America—a stranger in a strange land—and his success is attributable to his own untiring industry and good management and the assistance of his estimable wife. He has erected two houses in the village of Badger, making each his home at

different times, and in the last built by him he now resides.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were born eight children, as follows: Oliver A., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Nels, who owns and operates a farm in Badger township; Rosa, wife of Louis Clave, a banker of Otterson, Iowa; Mary, wife of L. A. Jenson, clerk of the courts of Winnebago county, Iowa; Albert, who now operates the old home farm; Anna, who is now assistant cashier in the bank with her brother-in-law at Otterson; Edward, a law student now at Vermillion, South Dakota; and Ole, who is a well-educated young man and is now engaged in clerking in Badger.

Mr. Sheldon gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics aside from voting. He has served as commissioner of highways but has never sought or cared for office. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Lutheran church of Badger, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. He is pre-eminently a self-made man and his life demonstrates what can be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen fore-sight and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

AUGUST PUTZKE.

Farming has proved a profitable and pleasant occupation to August Putzke, who was born in Prussia August 29, 1846, his parents also being natives of that country, where they passed their entire lives. He was educated in his native land, and worked on his father's farm until emigrating to America in 1867, at the age of twenty-one years. In his adopted country he worked for a year on a farm near Watertown, Wisconsin, and then found employment on a farm in Green county, that state, for three years. His next scene of activity was Mitchell county, Iowa, where he met with an unfortunate accident while running a threshing machine, and was incapacitated therefrom for four months. He subsequently tried his luck in the Wisconsin pineries for a couple of months, then returned to Green county, where he worked on a farm for a year.

On April 18, 1873, Mr. Putzke married Augusta Welk, who also was born in Prussia, the date of her birth being November 29, 1854. Her mother is deceased, and her father is living in Stearns county, Minnesota, where two of his sons also make their home. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Putzke, namely: Edward T., a farmer on section 6, Dayton township, Webster county, who married Clara Dowd; Clara Amanda, the wife of A. L. Howarth, of Sioux City, Iowa; Matilda C., wife of W. E. Powers, a barber of Dayton; Malinda E., Samuel F., Louesa Wilhelmina, Julia Augusta, and Daisy Malinda, all five at home.

Following his marriage, Mr. Putzke bought a team of horses and a wagon and drove to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and in October of the same year located on the farm on section 8, Dayton township, Webster county, which has since been his home. An interesting fact connected with his arrival in the township is that the log house on the farm, which contained forty acres and cost fifteen dollars per acre, was the first erected in the township, and in it was held the first township election. The success which rewarded Mr. Putzke's industry and good management has resulted in additions to his origin-

al property, so that now he has in his own right three hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Putzke is a Republican in national politics, and while carrying on unusually large enterprises on his farm has yet found time to creditably serve his township while holding important positions of trust. He was township trustee for six years, and has been a school director for twenty years, and was for six years president of the board. He is the friend of education, and his services in connection with the improvement in the school system have been valuable and appreciated. He is a member of the Evangelical church.

OLIVER A. SHELDON.

Oliver A. Sheldon, one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Badger township, his home being on section 10, has been a resident of this county since October, 1867. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of March, 1863, and is a son of Ole Sheldon, a prominent farmer of Webster county, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Coming to Iowa when only five years old our subject passed his boyhood and youth in this county and was educated in its public schools. He remained under the parental roof until he had arrived at man's estate, giving his father the benefit of his labor. He spent about two years in Badger buying grain for other parties and later was a member of a firm engaged in the grain business in Arnold for a time. He next engaged in farming on rented land for about a year and then operated one of his father's farms for four years. In 1890 he returned to the old homestead where he was reared and has since engaged in the operation of that farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He raises a good grade of stock and in both undertakings is meeting with well merited success.

In Badger township, April 12, 1891, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage with Miss Judith Chantland, who was born, reared and educated in this county and here she engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage. Her father, Thomas Chantland, was one of the first settlers of Badger township. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have an interesting family of four children, namely: Ole Curtis, Susan Teresa, Florence W. and James Robert.

Since casting his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, Mr. Sheldon has affiliated with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired official honors. He was, however, elected township assessor and served in that capacity one term, and he has also been a delegate to numerous county conventions of his party. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, of Badger, and are among the most highly respected citizens of their community.

MARY H. ANDREWS.

Mary H. Andrews, who is the owner of a well improved farm of eighty acres on section 27, Otho township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 29, 1840, and is a daughter of Daniel Clark and Deborah (Clafflin) Fuller, who were born in New York state, the former January 16, 1794, and the latter August 18, 1802. The parents were married November 2, 1820.

Daniel Clark Fuller moved from New

York to Ohio in 1833 and settled in Licking county, where he lived for forty years upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He then removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and lived there until his death in practical retirement from business cares. His wife, who afterward came to Otho and spent her remaining years with Norman Hart, was the mother of four sons and three daughters, namely: Mrs. Andrews, of this review; Orin P., who married Amarida Cooley, now deceased, and lives in North Dakota; Edwin, who died March 1, 1862, at Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, his first wife having been Henrietta Pence, and his second wife May Moore, also deceased; Sarah, who married D. C. Stenson and both are deceased; Jane, wife of Norman Hart, of Kalo; Clark, who married Rowena Moore and both are dead; and Deborah, a widow living at Kalo, her first husband having been John Van Valkingburg, and her second, Cornelius Clafflin.

Mrs. Andrews was educated in the public schools and also at the Episcopal Academy at Granville, Ohio, from which she eventually graduated. For the following ten years she engaged in educational work in different parts of the country, her last term of school being in the district in which she now lives. Her marriage occurred December 22, 1866, the ceremony uniting her with C. B. Andrews being performed at the Congregational parsonage by Rev. Boyington. Mr. Andrews was born in Wood county, Ohio, June 8, 1836, and was a son of James and Arzelia (Fitch) Andrews, the latter of whom died in Wood county Ohio, while the former died at Border Plains, Webster county, in December, 1866. The father remarried after the death of his first wife, who was the mother of Mr. Andrews, and with his second wife came to Border Plains in 1851, and they were among the very earliest settlers of that region. Their effort to obtain a competence was accompanied by all of the trials and deprivations incident to frontier life, yet they made rapid progress among the crude conditions by which they were surrounded, and reared their children to be useful men and women. The children were: Eliza, who lives at Border Plains and is the widow of Christopher Brogettie Osman, who died in the state of Washington; Emma, who is the wife of Wilson Graves, of Madison, Wisconsin; and Samuel Helmer, who lives in Minnesota.

C. B. Andrews served during the Civil war for three years as a soldier in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the important battles of the war. He was under command of General Banks, Colonel Scott and Captain Dowd, and was discharged from the service August 24, 1865. He was, up to the time of his death, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were born four children: Clark Elmer, born March 2 1868, married Adelia Parsons and lives on the home place with his three children, Clarence, Florence and Marie; Howe N., born February 21, 1879, married Jennie Myers, and is engaged in the carpenter business at Fort Dodge; Arzelia, born March 7, 1873, married Fred Hancock, who is engaged in the implement business at Fort Dodge; and Osman, born February 29, 1880, lives at Fort Dodge.

Mrs. Andrews has a pleasant home on the property which was formerly the pride of her husband, and which in the original contained one hundred and sixty acres. She is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has the reputation of being a

good manager and successful business woman. She is a member of the Congregational church at Kalo.

WALLACE F. SPERRY.

The abundant resources of Otho township have been utilized to the fullest extent by Wallace F. Sperry, one of the large land owners of Webster county, Iowa, and one of its most scientific farmers and stock raisers. He was born in Columbia county, New York, January 27, 1854, his parents and grandparents being also of American birth. His father, Frederick L. Sperry, who was a blacksmith by trade, came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1867, and settled upon the land now occupied by our subject, having entered eighty acres of river land which he improved and upon which he made his home until called to his final rest in 1898. By hard work and good management he increased his possessions until he owned two hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is now owned by his son, as well as an additional one hundred acres, making in all three hundred and twenty acres. The wife and mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Taylor, passed away in 1888. In the family were four sons who reached years of maturity, namely: M. L., who married Kate Kinkaid and lives in Fort Dodge; N. G., also a resident of Fort Dodge; Wallace F., of this review; and W. P.

Wallace F. Sperry received his education in the district schools near his boyhood home, and was reared to an appreciation of the many benefits to be derived from a practical, enterprising agricultural life. He continued to assist his father in the operation of the home farm until his marriage, in July, 1883, Miss Alma Smith becoming his wife. She was born in Henry county, Iowa, November 14, 1857, a daughter of Loring W. and Caroline (Gardner) Smith, the former born in New York, January 1, 1827, and the latter in New Hampshire, June 29, 1829. Her parents were married February 16 1854, and the following year left their home near Madison, Ohio, and settled in Henry county, Iowa, where they lived until coming to Webster county in 1859. After residing on a farm near Fort Dodge, purchased several years before, they removed to that city, where Mr. Smith died August 26, 1891. His wife still makes her home in Fort Dodge. Mrs. Sperry takes a just pride in her ancestry, of which authentic record has been kept since 1630. The family was first represented in America by Joseph Smith, who emigrated from his home in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and since that time his descendants have been creditable acquisitions to their respective places of residence. Mrs. Caroline Smith is of Scotch descent and is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Hattie Martin, a resident of Henry county, Iowa; Sherman E., who died August 27, 1888, at the age of twenty-seven years; Carrie R. who is a stenographer in Denver, Colorado; Charles L., who lives in Fort Dodge; Fred E., who died in 1878; and Alma, now the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Fred L., April 1, 1881; Lisle W., June 15, 1887; Merle M., born April 4, 1889; Ward, born October 25, 1891; Elihu C., June 9, 1893; Mavis and Mildred, twins, March 19, 1895; and Irene, August 26, 1897.

After his marriage Mr. Sperry purchased one hundred acres of land in Otho township, to the improvement and cultivation of

FREDERICK L. SPERRY.

WALLACE F SPERRY.

MARY J. SPERRY.

which he at once turned his attention, and has since bought the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, although he devotes more time to the dairy business than to feeding and selling stock. He is one of the most energetic and up-to-date men of his community, and is foremost in all efforts to improve the educational and material standing of the township in which he makes his home.

S. E. LE VALLEY.

S. E. Le Valley, one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, and a well-known retired farmer of Dayton, Iowa, was born on the 24th of March, 1834, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and on the paternal side is of French lineage. His father, J. N. Le Valley, was a native of New York, and in that state grew to manhood and married Miss Laura Ann Allen, who claimed Connecticut as her birthplace. In 1833 they removed to Pennsylvania, where they continued to make their home until 1857, when they went to Illinois and took up their residence in Knox county, where the mother died in 1866 and the father two years later. He was a stone mason by trade and a stanch Democrat in politics.

Unto this worthy couple were born eleven children, of whom four died in infancy, the others being Debbie D., who married Michael Slocum and died in Pennsylvania; Daniel, who married Maria Row and also died in Pennsylvania; George C., who first married Harriet Brunson and second Jane Miles and makes his home in Knox county, Illinois; Francis and Levi H., who both died at the age of twenty-seven years; Silas, who married Minerva Omelia and resides in Pennsylvania; and S. E., our subject.

The last named was educated in the district schools of Pennsylvania and assisted his father until twenty-two years of age. Leaving home in 1856 he went to Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming upon rented land until after the Civil war broke out. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism he enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under General Ward. His command crossed the Ohio river at Louisville and proceeded to Frankfort and on to Bowling Green and Scottsville, Kentucky. They were mounted and did scout duty for nine months. From Scottsville they went to Gallatin, Tennessee, and later to Nashville, Luverne, Chattanooga and Atlanta. During the early part of his service Mr. Le Valley took part in a number of skirmishes, but his first important battle was that of Buzzards Roost, followed by the engagements at Resaca, Dallas, Casville, New Hope Church (Burnt Hickory), Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and Vining Station, which brought the army to the Chattahoochee river. Crossing that stream they engaged in battle at Peach Tree Creek. Later they participated in the battle of Atlanta, and on leaving that city accompanied Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. They took part in the battles of Lawtonville and Columbia, South Carolina, and Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, and then proceeded to Goldsboro without opposition, being stationed there at the time of Lee's surrender. From there they went to Raleigh in time to witness the surrender of Johnston to Sherman and then proceeded northward to Washington, D. C., where

Mr. Le Valley took part in the grand review and was mustered out June 6, 1865. He was slightly wounded at Atlanta. From private he rose to the rank of sergeant and was serving in that capacity when the war ended.

After leaving the army Mr. Le Valley returned to Knox county, Illinois, where he worked by the month on a farm. On the 1st of February, 1866, he married Miss Elmira F. Le Valley, a daughter of C. H. and Harriet Le Valley, who were married in New York and on coming west settled in Knox county, Illinois. Her father died in 1895, but her mother is still living. Their family consisted of one son and seven daughters, namely: Elizabeth, wife of William Suydan, of Knox county, Illinois; George H., who married Hannah Lane and resides in Knox county; Elmira F., wife of our subject; Mary, wife of H. P. Tate, of Dayton, Iowa; Julia, who died at the age of thirty years; Hattie, wife of William Palmer, of Galesburg, Illinois; Emma, deceased wife of Alonzo Harrison, of Colorado; and Nellie, wife of Charles Perkins, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Our subject and his wife have seven children: (1) Judd N., a resident of Dayton, married Lulu Carr and has two children, Frances and Helen. (2) Daniel O., of Dayton, married Carrie Bennett and has four children, Ethel, Eddie, Edith and Nellie. (3) Fred S., of Dayton, married Nellie Dowd and has two children, Harley and Harvey. (4) Hattie is the wife of William Snyder, of Belmond, Iowa. (5) Willie W. is at home with his parents. (6) Stella is the wife of William Olmstead, of Dayton, and they have three children, Juddie, Ora and Chauncey. (7) Chauncey makes his home with his parents.

Mr. Le Valley continued his residence in Knox county, Illinois, until 1876 when he came to Webster county, Iowa, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Dayton township, which he successfully operated until 1892. Renting his place he removed to Dayton, where he owns a nice home, and a year after locating here he sold his farm and embarked in the meat business, conducting a market for nine years. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and has most efficiently filled the office of justice of the peace. Both he and his wife are active and faithful members of the Methodist church, of which he is trustee and steward, and he is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, while his wife holds membership in the Woman's Relief Corps. As a citizen he has always been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty is above question, being manifested in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

EDGAR L. WOODDLE.

Particularly worthy of mention, as proving what it is possible for energetic young men to accomplish in Webster county, is the success which is rewarding the enterprise and wise judgment of Mr. Wooddle, of Webster township. He was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, April 22, 1874, and is a member of a well-known family concerning whom mention is made in the sketch of Albert Wooddle. When he was a boy he was given such advantages as the district schools of Rock Island county afforded, and after coming to Iowa he was for a short time

a student in the Lehigh schools. At the age of sixteen he left school, in order to assist his father on the home farm, and during the winter, when there was little to do on the farm, he clerked in a store.

In Webster township, June 18, 1893, Mr. Wooddle married Miss Della M. Daniels, who was born here March 5, 1874, and is a daughter of William Henry Daniels, a native of Bureau county, Illinois. Mention of the Daniels family appears in the sketches of Daniel and C. N. Daniels, elsewhere in this work. Agriculture has so far been Mr. Wooddle's occupation in life. For a time he rented a farm belonging to his wife's grandfather, and afterward cultivated land owned by his father-in-law, meantime saving his accumulations in order that he might invest in land for himself. In 1897 he purchased a tract of eighty acres, lying on section 16. With this piece as nucleus, he has kept adding to his property, until now his landed possessions aggregate two hundred and twenty acres on sections 16 and 17, while his wife owns an eighty-acre tract on section 17, these several properties adjoining and forming one of the best farms in the entire township.

One of the chief ambitions of Mr. Wooddle's life has been to make his farm the peer of any property in the entire county, and how well he is succeeding a glance at his place indicates. A neat residence gives the family a desirable abode, and suitable granaries provide a place of storage for crops, while barns and cattle sheds provide shelter for the stock. The land is divided and subdivided into fields of convenient size, some for the pasturage of stock and others for the raising of grain. Especial attention is paid by the owner to the raising of high-grade stock for the market, and it is in this line that he has met with the greatest success. A number of very fine horses are to be seen on the farm, as well as full-blooded cattle. The grain raised on the farm is used as feed for the stock, which has proved more profitable than its sale in the markets. It would seem that the management of his property, together with all the responsibility attached to the breeding, feeding and selling of cattle, would engross all of Mr. Wooddle's time, but we find that he has for eight winters found time to engage in mining, and he kept in touch with the occupation through his membership in the Miners' Union. At this writing he is connected with the American Yeoman Lodge.

While he has thus far in life refused to accept official positions, Mr. Wooddle is interested in public affairs, keeps posted concerning the problems brought before our government, and supports the Republican party. Both he and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and contribute to its maintenance. He is a stockholder in the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank and has other interests that are important. Indeed, his success is unusual for one of his age, and without doubt he will be in a position to retire from active business cares with a competency sufficient for all of his remaining years, at a time when many men are just getting a foothold in the business world. In his family there are three children, namely: Gladys M., born March 5, 1894; Lewis S., March 20, 1897; and Mildred, August 22, 1900.

JACOB INTERMILL.

An esteemed citizen and successful farmer as well as a large land owner in Webster county, Iowa, is Jacob Intermill, whose property is located on sections 8 and 5, Day-

ton township. His birth occurred in Switzerland April 8, 1843, his parents being Christian and Elizabeth (Creubuel) Intermill, who were born, reared and married in Switzerland. In 1860 they emigrated to the United States, settling in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the father died five years later, after which the mother made her home with our subject until her death, in 1890. They had a family of twelve children, our subject being the seventh in order of birth. The others were as follows: Christian married Anna Weir, now deceased, and lives in Oakdale, Nebraska; Elizabeth is the widow of John Houder and resides in Burnside township, this county; Rose is the widow of John Schwenderman and lives in Burnside township; John married Charlotte Eckhart and lives in Vincent, Webster county; Samuel died in 1865 at the age of twenty-six; Susan is the wife of Jacob Icher, of Canton, Ohio; Margret is the wife of David Brown, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Madeline married Nicholas Finzer and resides in Hicksville, Ohio; Annette married John Wenger and lives in Canton, Ohio; Mary died in Switzerland at the age of ten years; and Rudolph married Carrie Porch and lives in Webster county.

Until he was seventeen years of age our subject knew no other land than his native country. After the family settled in Ohio he attended school in order to perfect himself in the English language. For five years he remained at home assisting his father on the farm, at the same time studying the English tongue, and succeeding in a wonderful degree. He then went west, stopping first in Bureau county, Illinois, where he farmed on shares for two years, after which he removed to Jasper county, Iowa. The trip was made overland in a prairie schooner. From there he went to Benton county and two years later came to Webster county, in 1869, locating a river claim of one hundred and sixty acres.

Two years later Mr. Intermill went to Philadelphia and in February, 1871, he was married to Catherine Steitze, a native of Germany, and a daughter of William and Maggie (Waggoner) Steitze, both of whom were born in that country. Mrs. Intermill was one in a family of four children, all of whom are living in America, the others being: Peter, who married Kate Kuster and lives in Rigorsville, Ohio; Maggie, who married Jake Grow and resides at the same place; and John, who married a Miss Echart and lives in Dover, Ohio. Mrs. Intermill, the first wife of our subject, died May 13, 1872, and was buried in Rigorsville, Ohio. One child was born to that union, William F., who married Matilda Norstrum and lives in Bruce, South Dakota.

Mr. Intermill remained at work on a farm near Canton, Ohio, until the fall following and then returned to Iowa. On September 19, 1872, at Canton, he was married to Elizabeth Snyder, a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Snyder, both of whom were born in Switzerland. The mother died and the second marriage of Mr. Snyder was to Elizabeth Pfester. By his first marriage Mr. Snyder had three children, namely: Godfreid, a resident of Stratford, Iowa; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Intermill; and Lew, who lives with his brother. Eight children were born by Mr. Snyder's second marriage, namely: John, who lives in Ohio; Mary, who married James Geisenger and lives in Akron, Ohio; Josephine, Fred and Susan, also residents of Akron; and George, Nicholas and Samuel, who also live in Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Intermill eight children were born: Anna, born July 3, 1873,

was married February 12, 1896, to Albert Rufer who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, March 31, 1869, and they live in Dayton township, this county. Their four children are Clarence, Florence, Harold and Grace. The other members of the Intermill family are: Charles, at home; Katie, wife of Edward Gabrielson, of Dayton, Iowa; Louisa, wife of Alvin Kramer, of Burnside township; Minnie; Lydia; Lilly; and Flossie.

Mr. Intermill owns two hundred and forty acres of some of the most valuable land in Dayton township and also one hundred and sixty acres in Bruce, Brookings county, South Dakota. Although he has long been a firm believer in a Republican party management he is no politician, and refuses to accept any public office. His religious connection is with the German Evangelical church, in which faith he was reared. Mr. Intermill has been a very busy and industrious man and has accumulated his large property interests through his own endeavors and enjoys the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

A. J. CROUSE.

The recollections of Mr. Crouse extend back to the pioneer days of Webster county, to which he came in childhood and with which he has since been identified, being a well-known farmer on section 21, Washington township. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, April 22, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Cornelius) Crouse, natives of North Carolina. His father was born November 28, 1808, and his mother December 10, 1803. After their marriage they removed from North Carolina to Indiana, settling in Owen county, where he took up a government claim. The year 1851 witnessed their arrival in Webster county, Iowa. At that time the counties of Hamilton and Webster were one, under the name of Webster, and with the county seat at Homer. Settlers were few, improvements conspicuous by their absence, and hardships and privations were the common lot of all who, with a pioneer's brave heart, penetrated these then primitive wilds.

The family were wholly without means and the father was glad to secure work in building a gristmill. His employer had taken up a government claim, but becoming discouraged with prospects, turned his land and log house over to Mr. Crouse, and it was there that the family spent the first winter in Iowa. The weather was unusually severe and for weeks the snow lay four feet deep, effectually depriving the family of all possible intercourse with other pioneers. The log house offered but meager protection from the elements, for the cold weather had come on before there had been an opportunity to daub up the cracks in order to keep out the cold. To add to their sufferings there was no stove and no chimney. As a result of the exposure they were afflicted with the ague, with which they suffered constantly and seriously. However, when spring came they soon recovered from the effects of the hard winter. The father began to break up the land preparatory to cultivation. The house, too, was rendered a better protection from wind and weather, and when another winter began they faced it without fear of further suffering. In 1852 they built a log house four and one-half miles south of Homer on Boone river, and there remained until 1857, when they moved to Brushy creek and bought a quarter section of land, containing some improvements. It was on this place that Mr. Crouse

died on September 29, 1887. His wife had passed away July 19, 1883. Both were buried at Duncombe, Iowa. Their family consisted of six children. The eldest, Jane, was born August 1, 1832, and became the wife of Robert Wilgus of Webster county, Iowa, but both are now deceased. They were the parents of nine children. Sarah Ann was born December 14, 1834, and makes her home with W. L. Crouse in Webster county. John Henry, who was born August 30, 1836, married Betsy Newsum and resided in Webster county until his death, on April 7, 1881. Polly Paulina, born April 12, 1840, became the wife of William Paine and died in Webster county in 1897. She is survived by one child. A. J. was the fourth in order of birth, while the youngest is Rebecca, born October 9, 1848, and now the wife of George Townsend, of the state of Washington.

The school advantages afforded by Webster county during pioneer days were exceedingly limited but A. J. Crouse succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of the three R's and subsequent habits of observation and self-culture have made him a well informed man. The school which he attended was the result of the ingenuity of the farmers, they having clubbed together and built a school house, which they supported by subscription. His attendance at the school was limited to three months in the winter; during the remainder of the year he was employed in helping on the farm. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-four. At Fort Dodge, Iowa, January 6, 1868, he married Cordelia M. Jaques, who was born in Ohio August 11, 1850, and died in Iowa June 8, 1898. Her parents, Varnum and Juliana (Porter) Jaques were born, reared and married in Ohio. After his death the widow came to Iowa and settled in Webster county. Her death occurred in 1896 at the home of her son, Franklin, near Salt Lake City, Utah. In her family there were eight children, James, John, Jason, Charles, Caleb, Franklin, Adeline and Cordelia.

Mr. Crouse is the father of seven children, the eldest of whom, Ellora Evelyn, was born November 6, 1869, and died when seventeen days old. Parella Lenoria, who was born November 22, 1870, married Theron Pratt, of Washington township, Webster county, and they have one child, Blanche May. John Wesley Crouse, the oldest son in the family, was born April 26, 1873. He was married at Fort Dodge, Iowa, December 20, 1899, to Miss Jennie C. Webb a native of Webster county, born June 2, 1883. She was one of five children, whose parents, Marshall M. and Kate (Dingman) Webb, are natives, respectively, of Webster county, Iowa, and New York state, now residing at Fort Dodge. J. W. Crouse and wife have one daughter, born October 25, 1900. The fourth child of Mr. Crouse is Nellie Alameda, born May 28, 1877, and married May 11, 1899, to Hartley Daniels, by whom she has one child. They live in Webster county. The fifth child in the family is Jessie May Ursula, born April 7, 1881. She was married January 4, 1900, to Arthur Stump, of Webster county, and died October 4, 1901. The youngest children of Mr. Crouse are Teddy Varnum, born June 11, 1883, and Frederick William, born October 26, 1888, both of whom are at home.

Ever since his marriage Mr. Crouse has continued to operate the homestead farm, which he has improved by building a residence and barns and by placing the eighty acres under excellent cultivation. The property lies on section 21, Washington township. While managing his various personal interests, he finds time to participate in local

affairs and is well posted concerning movements brought before the people for the benefit of the county. At different times he has held a majority of the township offices, filling these positions with fidelity and intelligence. In his political views he is in sympathy with Populist doctrines and usually votes with the People's party, although his citizenship is too broad to be confined to the narrow limits of any political organization. First, last and always he favors such plans and measures as will promote the welfare of the people.

SWAN JOHNSON.

One of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Dayton is Swan Johnson, who is now so efficiently serving as county supervisor from district No. 4. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Sweden, May 14, 1844, and there spent the first seventeen years of of his life. In 1861 he came to America in company with his parents, Andrew and Christiana (Anderson) Johnson, the voyage being made in the Margretta, a sailing vessel. After six weeks spent upon the water they landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and from there went to New York and on to Henry county, Illinois, where the father purchased a tract of land near Orion, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his energies throughout the remainder of his life. He died in 1887, but the mother is still living and continues to reside in Orion, Illinois. In their family were six children, namely: John, who married Margaret Sneges, and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Mary C., wife of Hans Shult, of Henry county, Illinois; Swan, the subject of this sketch; Jonas P., a resident of Gowrie, Iowa, who wedded Mary Larson, and has represented Webster county in the state legislature; Annie, who married P. E. Coleson and died in Boone county, Iowa; and Alggert A., who married Ida Sten, and resides in Calhoun county, Iowa.

Swan Johnson celebrated his seventeenth birthday in mid-ocean on the emigration of the family to America. He began his education in his native land, and attended school in Mercer county, Illinois, to a limited extent for about two years, but he had little opportunity for study as he worked in the coal mines of Knox and Warren counties, Illinois, during the winter months and as a farm hand through the summer season, being thus employed for six years.

On the 16th of March, 1867, in Andover, Henry county, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Margaret England, who was also born in Sweden, February 2, 1847, a daughter of Peter and Cathrina (Coleson) England, natives of the same country. In 1853 the family came to the United States on a sailing vessel, which cast anchor in the harbor of New York after a voyage of ten weeks. Going to Knox county, Illinois, Mr. England purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, a span of horses, a wagon and three cows, for all which he paid three hundred dollars in gold, and in his farming operations met with good success, being quite well-to-do at the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. His widow now makes her home at Victoria, Knox county. Unto them were born five children, of whom Mrs. Johnson is the oldest; Andrew, deceased, married Anna Heed and lived in Knox county; Christina is the wife of Henry Lindeberg, of the same county; Catherine is the wife of Jonas Hidmond, now of Hancock county, Iowa; and Peter married Anna Coleson and makes his home in Knox county, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have eight children, namely: Frank A. W., who lives on his father's farm in Boone county, Iowa, married Hulda Nurestrom and has one child, Rosie. Anna R. is the wife of P. A. Stark, of Dayton, Iowa, and has three children, Swan T., Alice and Ernest. Wesley S. A. was formerly engaged in the hardware business in Des Moines, but is now engaged in the same business in Gowrie. Ernest J. E., a hardware merchant of Dayton, married Daisy Lumblad and has one child Lucile. Henry S., Emma L., Hester M. and Mary C. are all at home with their parents.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Johnson removed to Boone county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of raw prairie land, to which he subsequently added another tract of the same size, and there he erected buildings, built fences and made many other improvements until he had a well cultivated and desirable farm. In 1892 he retired from active labor and moved to Dayton, where he owns a good home. In business affairs he has steadily prospered and is to-day the possessor of some valuable property and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Dayton. He still devotes a part of his time to the real estate, loan and foreign transportation business as a member of the firm of Johnson & Company, and for thirty-three years has engaged in auctioneering all over this section of the state. He is president of the Swedish Mutual Insurance Association of Webster and adjoining counties, which was incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and in the management of its affairs has met with marked success, having saved for its members over seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Johnson has traveled all over the United States in the interests of the Union Pacific Land Department, and in all his undertakings has been very successful, so that he is to-day one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of his community.

He is a charter member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Dayton, which was organized thirty-three years ago, and is to-day one of its leading members and trustees. Politically he is a Republican and an ardent advocate of the principles of that party; and fraternally is a charter member of Castle Lodge, of Dayton. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has taken quite a prominent and influential part in public affairs, and was once the candidate of his party for the legislature. He served as supervisor of Boone county, and is now filling the same office in Webster county in a most creditable and acceptable manner.

CHRISTIAN FLICKINGER.

The agricultural prestige of Webster county is being fostered and maintained by the laudable efforts of Christian Flickinger, who, solely through his own efforts has become the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres of land. He was born in Switzerland January 4, 1849, and upon the mountain sides of his native land his ancestors had for many years tended their flocks and awaited the coming of the harvests. His parents were natives also of Switzerland, where they lived and died, the father in 1871 and the mother in 1899. There were four sons and three daughters in the parental family, namely: Susan, the wife of Samuel Isher, of Switzerland; Dave, who is now married a second time, his former wife, Barbara Schewendnan, having died in Switzerland; Mary, who married Christ Wenger, and died in her native land; Eliza-

MR. AND MRS. CHRISTIAN FLICKINGER

beth, who married Jacob Isher and died in Switzerland; John, who married Miss Wenger and is living in the old country; and Jacob, who came to America but whose whereabouts are unknown.

In his youth Christian Flickinger had fair opportunities for acquiring an education, for the common school system of Switzerland has no superior in the world. Under his father's capable teaching he learned also to be a model farmer, and was thus employed until his marriage in 1879, with Elizabeth Wenger, who is the child of Swiss parents. Her father never left his native land and died October 27, 1889, while the mother is living with her son-in-law, and is seventy-five years of age. Besides herself there was one daughter and two sons in the family: John married Lizzie Felman and lives in St. Joseph, Missouri, while his wife and daughter live at Fort Dodge; Rosa married Jacob Kuinze and lives in Switzerland; and Fred married Mrs. Clara Dallenbach and lives in Denver, Colorado.

After his marriage Mr. Flickinger remained for three years in Switzerland, and in 1883 came to America, arriving in New York harbor January 1st. From the east he came direct to Webster county, Iowa, where he rented land and farmed until 1895. He then bought a quarter section of land in Dickinson county, this state, and in 1897 bought eighty acres in Burnside township, Webster county, to which two years later, he added an adjoining eighty acres. His farm on section 27 is the home place, upon which is a large rural home residence, and commodious barns, besides modern improvements in the line of machinery. While extensively engaged in general farming, considerable attention is devoted to stock raising, and grazing upon his meadows Mr. Flickinger has many standard bred cattle and horses. He also feeds a great deal of stock.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger: Rosa, born in 1879, is now the wife of Christ Howder, of Burnside township; Amel, born in 1880, is at present working out; Alfred, born in 1881, Christ, born in 1882, Ernest, born in 1883, are all living on the home place; Paul, born in 1885, died at the age of eight years; Edward, born in 1887, Herman, born in 1891, Clara, born in 1895, Verne, born in 1898, and August, born in 1900, are with their parents.

Mr. Flickinger is a member of the Evangelical church. In political affiliations he is associated with the Republican party and has been an active member of the school board. In general affairs of the township he is keenly alive to the best interests of the community and may be counted on to further any worthy cause. Aside from his farm management he has interests in many directions.

CHARLES N. DANIELS.

In passing through Webster county a stranger is impressed by the prosperous and attractive appearance of many of the rural homes. Among those that are conspicuous for first-class improvements may be mentioned the estate of Mr. Daniels, comprising five hundred and eighty acres and forming what is everywhere conceded to be one of the finest farms in the entire county. The larger portion of the property lies on sections 9, 4 and 5, Webster township, but the estate also extends into section 33, Washington township, where stands the commodious and comfortable residence, erected in 1895 by

the present owner. Large barns, cattle sheds and granaries add to the complete equipment of the farm, and over the whole estate is an air of thrift that bespeaks a capable head and intelligent management.

In Bureau county, Illinois, Charles N. Daniels was born July 8, 1854. When a small child he came to Webster county, Iowa, with his father, Daniel Daniels, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. For a time he attended the Daniels school in Webster township, held in a log cabin built and at one time occupied by his grandfather Mercer. Primarily educated in these primitive surroundings, he was later given more substantial advantages, and was a student in the Webster City school. At the age of nineteen he secured a teacher's certificate and for five years afterward he taught in Washington and Webster townships. However, teaching was but a stepping stone to the occupation of farming, which he had chosen for his life work, and as soon as he was in a position to undertake farm pursuits independently, he began to till the soil.

The marriage of Mr. Daniels was solemnized in Webster township, March 23, 1879, and united him with Arminda E. Widick, who was born August 4, 1859, in Macon county, Illinois, five miles from the city of Decatur. In childhood she was brought to Iowa by her father, Henry Widick, who became an influential resident of Webster county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are as follows: Charles E., born April 8, 1881 Elsie E., born October 6, 1882; Mary Elizabeth, July 30, 1885; Alice May, who was born May 5, 1888, and died October 14, 1901; John M., born March 1, 1892; and Blanche Ethel, March 3, 1896.

After his marriage Mr. Daniels bought eighty acres of land in Webster township. The property was partially improved and he proceeded to place it under first-class cultivation, planting the various cereals to which the soil was adapted. With the exception of one year spent in Kansas, for the benefit of his wife's health, he continued to reside on this estate until 1889, when he purchased and settled upon his present homestead. Besides the latter property, he owns one hundred and sixty acres in Hodgeman county, Kansas. Numbered among his various interests is his connection with the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank as a stockholder, while his wife holds stock in the First National Bank of Lehigh. It has never been his desire to enter the field of politics, and he has always refused to accept official positions; yet he is interested in whatever promotes the welfare of county, state and nation, and believes thoroughly in Republican principles. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while in religious associations he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee, and to the maintenance of which he has been a regular contributor.

ABE ANDERSON.

One of the well-known and most highly esteemed citizens of Webster county, who has been prominently identified with its agricultural and public interests since locating here in 1875, is Abe Anderson, the owner of one of the most valuable estates in Dayton township.

The birth of Mr. Anderson occurred August 27, 1839, in Sweden, and he is a son of Andrew and Mary Anderson, who were natives of that country, where they spent their lives. Our subject was the second in order of birth in a family of four sons and three

daughters, the others being: John, who married Louisa Solemans, and resides in Sweden; Andrew, who married Mary Swanson and is a resident of Dayton township, this county; August C., who married Matilda Johnson, and lives in Dayton township; Christiana, wife of Lot Leburg, of Chicago; Mary, wife of Evine Burygree, of Harcourt, Iowa; and Eva Lottie, who lives unmarried, in Chicago.

In his early years our subject attended the schools of his native country, and according to the law, served his allotted time in the Swedish army. He worked for eight years at the carpenter trade and also was a practical farmer, before he decided to emigrate to America. His mother felt as if she could not part from her son, but he gave her his promise that he would return in a few years, hoping that fortune would favor him in the new land.

Misfortune overtook him almost at the first stage of his journey as the boat on which he sailed from Gottenborg was so heavily loaded that it was stopped by the authorities, causing a week's delay at Gottenborg. However the matter was finally adjusted and he landed in the city of New York July 5, 1866. Crossing the continent as far as Chicago, Mr. Anderson secured remunerative employment in the plow factiry of Young & Hapgood, where he remained for one year, and, then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was an employe in the Barnum plow factory for seven years, in the meantime living a frugal life and saving his money. Remembering his promise to his devoted old mother, and also remembering the maiden who was awaiting him in the old home, he then decided to return on a visit to Sweden, and reached there in 1875. The joy of all concerned may be imagined, but Mr. Anderson found his mother blind. This was an affliction indeed but he had lived in a country where such wonderful surgical operations were performedd that he was determined to take his mother to a specialist in the city of Gottenborg and see if her sight could not be restored. He had the great satisfaction of not only having the difficulty removed, but of her being able to read, by the use of glasses.

When a year had been spent among the old scenes, Mr. Anderson began to feel as if he must return to the bustle and opportunity of the United States again, and with him came Miss Anna Bankson, to whom he was married July 28, 1875, in the city of Chicago. She was born in Sweden, February 24, 1844, a daughter of Abraham and Christiana Bankson, both natives of Sweden. Her father died when she was a child, and her mother in 1873. Her brothers both reside in Sweden. A family of four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, namely: Hilda, Carl, John, and Teckla, who died at the age of seventeen years.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson decided to become a farmer and landowner, and with that end in view came to Iowa, locating in Dayton township, Webster county, where he owned a one-third interest in a quarter section. Three years later his brother, C. A., and John O. Swanson dissolved partnership, the two brothers taking the land and Mr. Swanson taking the stock and implements. The brothers still own that tract, C. A. living on the north half of it, and our subject on the south half. At the time of settlement this was raw prairie land, and they had all the improving to do. The nearest railroad was at Boone and Fort Dodge, and the trading was necessarily done at a little store in the then straggling village

of Dayton. All of the grain had to be hauled to Grand Junction, a distance of sixteen miles.

Mr. Anderson has lived to see so many wonderful changes that the country almost seems like a different one, and he has done his full share in the progress and development. He has built one of the finest residences and one of the best barns in Webster county and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, on sections 29 and 30, Dayton township. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, has been secretary of the school board for twenty-one years, road commissioner and school trustee. Although a firm adherent of the Republican party, he desires no political honors, only being willing to serve in some position which he knows will enable him to benefit his locality. The religious connection of the family is with the Mission church at Harcourt, Iowa.

BERNARD SUER.

One of the thoroughly successful stock raisers and farmers of Webster county is Bernard Suer, whose farm of one hundred and twenty acres is located in Burnside and Yell townships. He was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1846, his father being a native of Hanover, Germany, while his mother, formerly Elizabeth Fecht, was born in Coeurlouir, France. The parents were married in Pennsylvania and lived there for a few years, after which they removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where they owned property and where the father died in March, 1857, while the mother lived until 1872. The elder Suer was a Democrat in national politics, and was a member of the Catholic church.

At a practically early age Bernard Suer was confronted with the serious and responsible side of life, for when twelve years of age his father was killed in the lead mines of Wisconsin, and the support of the rest of the family rested upon his inexperienced shoulders. He was therefore obliged to discontinue his training at the little log school house in the vicinity of his home, and to settle down on the farm which his father had never occupied and there work hard from early morning until late at night. The breaking out of the Civil war afforded an opportunity for a little broader existence, and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 31, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and became a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in many of the engagements of the war and in many skirmishes of minor importance, and assisted in the capture of the noted southern leader, Jefferson Davis, May 10, 1865. On July 16, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service, and then returned to his home, where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Suer went to St. Louis and worked in the rock quarries and brick yards, and in the fall went to New Orleans and remained until the following spring. He afterwards returned to St. Louis and remained until 1869, which year found him in Kansas City, Missouri, working in the brick yards. He then located in Ray county, that state, where he worked in the coal mines.

On March 21, 1873, Mr. Suer married Louise Lierman, who was born in St. Louis, October 27, 1858, her father, Daniel Lierman, being a native of Germany, and her mother, Mary (Flicke) Lierman, being born in Alsace Lorraine, now a province of Germany. Her parents were married in St.

Louis and removed to Ray county, Missouri, where the father bought a farm, upon which he lived until his death in 1872. His wife, who survives him and is living in Lexington, Missouri, is the mother of three sons and three daughters: Michael, who married Minnie Houth and lives in Richmond, Missouri; Louise, who married Bernard Suer; May, who married George Phillipps and lives at Kalo, Iowa; John, who married Nora Ashford and lives in Lexington, Missouri, and Edward, who married Emma Ashford and lives in Lexington. To Mr. and Mrs. Suer have been born the following children: Benjamin, who was born July 4, 1876, and married Ruby Ford, by whom he had two children, Archie and Hazel; John F., who was born May 19, 1878, and married Bertha Holloway; William F., born September 21, 1880; Daniel G., born April 24, 1882; Frank A., born May 11, 1884; Emma May, born July 23, 1888; Bertha Anna, born October 27, 1891; Mary Elizabeth, born May 23, 1894; and Elizabeth Allen, born December 25, 1896.

After his marriage Mr. Suer lived in Richmond, Missouri, until 1874, at which time he removed to Boone county, Iowa, and in 1877 returned to Richmond, where he remained until 1879. Upon removing to Lehigh he bought a farm and worked in the mines and now has one hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as can be found in Burnside township. The rural home is finely constructed and beautifully located, and the improvements are the latest. The land at the time of purchase was practically unimproved, and he has placed it under cultivation and built the new home wherein he now lives. Mr. Suer raises stock for market, and has the reputation of being one of the most successful stock men in the county. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife is associated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

DANIEL W. VANDEVENDER.

Many years ago, during the days of the prairie schooners, one of those primitive conveyances, drawn by a yoke of oxen, wended it way across the country from Ohio to Iowa. Many of the most successful men of Iowa well remember a journey of this kind and their thoughts often wander back to the days before railroads were introduced, before telegraphs and telephones had brought the whole country into the most intimate relations, and before Iowa had become one of the greatest commonwealths of the United States. The wagon referred to brought the Vandevender family to Webster county, Iowa, two other families coming at the same time and settling here. This was in 1855. A son was born into the family, December 29, 1859, and he it is who forms the subject of this article. His birth occurred in Washington township and he is still a resident of the same, making his home on section 28.

Until fourteen years of age Mr. Vandevender attended the school in district No. 2, Washington township. He then went to Buchanan county, this state, and secured work on a farm near Independence, receiving seventeen dollars a month, which was considered splendid wages for a boy. After one year there he returned to his home and remained a year, then went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and from there to the vil-

lage of Seneca on the Wisconsin river, where he spent four months. From Wisconsin he went to Kansas, where he was employed in Miami county for six months, and then went to Shawnee county. For a year he was employed with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka. Returning to Iowa from Kansas, he spent eight months in Webster county and then went to the northern part of the state. After his marriage he settled on the homestead on section 28, Washington township, where he has since resided, having in 1899 bought out the other heirs to the property, and now owns eighty acres of finely improved land. In addition to the raising of general farm products, he gives considerable attention to the raising, buying and selling of stock. A progressive spirit characterizes him as a citizen. It has always been his aim to support those movements that are calculated to benefit the people and develop local resources. Like all of his name in Webser county, he is energetic, capable and intelligent. Politically he is a Republican, and on the regular party ticket has been elected to all of the township offices, being at this writing township clerk. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Modern Woodmen Camp at Duncombe.

In Mitchell county, Iowa, June 11, 1882, Mr. Vandevender married Miss Minnie I. Markell, who was born in Wisconsin September 6, 1866. Her father, S. V. Markell, was a native of New York and in early life moved to Wisconsin, where he married Elizabeth Sickels. In 1867 they settled in Mitchell county, Iowa, purchasing a farm in Union township north of Osage. Here Mr. Markell has since resided with the exception of a short time in South Dakota, where he conducted a general store at Winfred. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion adheres to Methodist Episcopal doctrines. His wife died in January, 1881, and was buried at Stacyville, Mitchell county. They were the parents of the following-named children: Ella A., who married S. G. Palmer, of Mitchell county, and has five children; William, of St. Paul, Minesota, who first married Emma Nye and after her death was united with Elsa Failing, by whom he has three children; Cecilia, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is married and has two children: Minnie, now Mrs. Vandevender; Jessie, who married William Colts, has one child and lives near Portland, Oregon; and Hettie, who died at three years of age. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Vandevender three daughters and a son were born, namely: Edith May, born February 24, 1884; Mabel Louisa, March 27, 1886; George Harrison, August 5, 1888; and Etta Leona, January 18, 1899.

C. A. GABRIELSON.

C. A. Gabrielson is a native of Sweden, a land which has contributed some of the best citizens to the United States, and particularly has Iowa benefited by this emigration. He was born February 26, 1855, and is a son of John Gabrielson, who brought his family to America when our subject was quite young.

In the schools of Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa, Mr. Gabrielson acquired his early education in the English language, later becoming one of the pupils in the Leonard district school, the sessions of which were held in a log cabin. During the winters, until he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Gabrielson embraced every possible opportunity for obtaining an education.

During the summers from the time he was ten years of age, he was employed in some form of useful work. His first work was for Eli Geyer, driving a horse used in operating a machine making broom handles, for which he was paid ten cents a day, this being in 1865.

Mr. Gabrielson then worked for his father for three years, assisting him in breaking prairie on the home farm. This was followed by five years of continuous work for Daniel Northum, during which time he learned every detail of practical farming. Next he was employed by Henry Girdy, now deceased, and then for one year by Jonas Hedburg, and also Peter Ostrum. Mr. Gabrielson next rented a farm and managed it for two years, during which time he had the advantage of boarding at home. About this time he was offered good wages on the Northwestern Railroad, and remained with that corporation for one year, and the following year with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, after which he located on the fine farm he now occupies.

Mr. Gabrielson is now the fortunate owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land on section 7, Dayton township, Webster county, which he has greatly improved. His residence, barns, fences and orchards testify to his industry, and he is now one of the best agriculturists and substantial men of the community.

Mr. Gabrielson was married June 22, 1882, to Miss Clara Nelson, who was born May 9, 1857, in Sweden, a daughter of J. P. and Anna (Peterson) Nelson, both of whom were also natives of Sweden. Her family came to America in 1862, and settled in Boone county, Iowa, where Mr. Nelson purchased one hundred and sixty acres of river land, improved it and resided upon it until his death, in February, 1870, his burial being in Linn cemetery. He was a consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran church, and a Republican in his political belief. The mother of Mrs. Gabrielson died in September, 1893, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband. They reared a family of ten children, namely: Frank, who served one year in the Civil war, married Louisa Nelson and lived in Madrid, Iowa, where he died at the age of fifty-four years; Caroline, deceased, was the wife of Peter Ostrum, of Dayton, Iowa; Edward, who served three years in the Civil war, married Louisa Lunblad, and lived in Boone county, Iowa, where he died in 1884; Oscar lived at Dayton, Iowa, where he died unmarried in July, 1897, at the age of forty-nine; David died in 1887, at the age of thirty-five years; John, who died in 1897, married Matilda Anderson and lived in Lost Grove township; August resides in Washington; Clara is now Mrs. Gabrielson; Theodore died in Sweden; and Gustine died in the first week after the arrival of the family in America, at Mineral Ridge, Iowa.

The children born to our subject and wife were: Carl Oscar, born September 22, 1883, died June 10, 1884; Vena, born November 6, 1884, died August 18, 1887; Verner is the twin brother of Vena; Hattie was born March 28, 1886; Amy May was born April 4, 1889; Van Axel was born December 17, 1890; Clara Axeline was born December 14, 1891; and Victor Irving was born April 26, 1895.

After marriage Mr. Gabrielson and wife located on their present farm and there they reared their children and have become identified with the interests of the locality. Mr. Gabrielson has been particularly successful in raising his high-grade cattle—polled Angus and shorthorns— and also Poland China hogs.

In public affairs Mr. Gabrielson has been very prominent and has efficiently served for four years as township assessor, and has also been road commissioner and school director. Socially he is connected with Sycamore Camp, M. W. A., of Dayton, and is a generous contributor to the Swedish Lutheran church of Dayton. His success in life may be attributed in a great measure to his energy and industry, and he enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and is generally regarded as one of the progressive men of the vicinity.

THEODORE JAQUES.

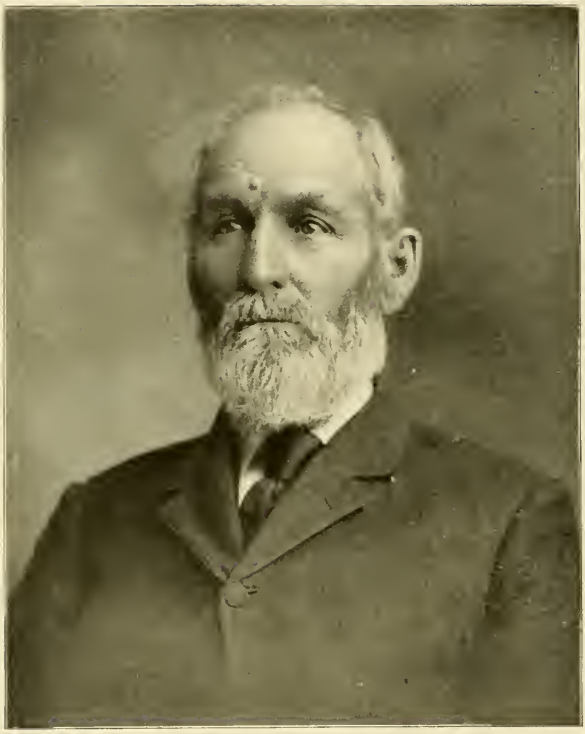
A lifelong resident of Iowa, now residing on section 9, Washington township, Webster county, Mr. Jaques was born in Danville township, Des Moines county, this state, November 24, 1849, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Iles) Jaques, natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. Some years after their marriage the parents, in 1842, moved to Iowa, settling near Burlington and purchasing farm property. In 1852 they came to Webster county and entered a tract of land in Yell township, where they remained until they died, he in 1873 and she in 1886. Their bodies were interred in the cemetery at Border Plains. Born of their union were ten children. The eldest, Frances, became the wife of Francis Fuller and is now deceased. He has since married again and lives in Fort Dodge. I. D. married Charlotte Chandler and makes his home in Okarche, Oklahoma. The subject of this sketch is the third of the family. James married Marie Rowey and lives in Webster county. John P. is also married and living in this county. Lorenzo D. married Victoria Simmons and resides in Kossuth county, this state. Lydia is the wife of Gilbert Townsend, of Webster county. The other children died in infancy.

The primary education of Theodore Jaques was secured in the Fort Dodge schools, and later he studied in the district schools of Yell township. At the age of fifteen he began to work as a farm hand and soon was receiving thirteen dollars a month. On starting out in the world for himself, he rented land in Washington township, where he remained fourteen years, meantime saving his earnings in order that he might invest in property.

On January 18, 1882, at Border Plains, he married Rodasky Florilla Southard, who was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, August 30, 1852, and was a daughter of David Southard. After his marriage Mr. Jaques settled upon a farm which he had purchased, comprising eighty acres on section 9, Washington township, and he has since conducted farm pursuits in a scientific and skillful manner, which proves that he made no mistake in selecting his calling. In politics he is a pronounced Republican and fraternally affiliates with the Odd Fellows. His wife died at their home October 16, 1899.

N. H. HART.

N. H. Hart, who for almost half a century has been connected with the agricultural and general advancement of Webster county, was born in Glastonbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 10, 1826, a son of Norman and Marcia (Hale) Hart, honored pioneers of this county. It was in 1854 that the family came west and took up their residence in Otho township, Webster county, Iowa, when this section of the coun-



NORMAN HART, Jr.

MRS. NORMAN HART, Jr.

try was almost a wilderness, there being but two families living in Fort Dodge at that time. Here the mother died March 13, 1875, at the age of seventy-three years, while the father lived until March 30, 1878, and had also attained the age of seventy-three at the time of his death. Throughout the greater part of his life he followed farming, and met with good success. In the family were four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom N. H. is the oldest; L. W. owns land in Otho township, but is now a widower and is living with his daughter, Mrs. Cora Payne, in Hamilton county, Iowa; Caroline E. is the wife of F. B. Drake, a retired farmer of Otho township; and George D., of Otho township, married first Orlinda Moore and after her death wedded Pervilla Allsever.

Educationally Mr. Hart was better favored than the average farmer's son during his time, for after finishing the training at the district schools he entered Mission Institute, an advanced school near Quincy, Illinois, where he remained between 1840 and 1844. He then returned to the home farm and assisted in its management, and was thus engaged until his marriage, September 22, 1860. His wife was formerly Miss Jane M. Fuller, who was born in New York state, September 13, 1830, and taught with good success in the district schools of Ohio and Iowa for about twelve years prior to his marriage. Her father died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1871, and was buried in Otho cemetery, after which her mother made her home with Mrs. Hart, at whose home she died in March, 1895. In the family besides Mrs. Hart there were three sons and three daughters: O. P. lives in North Dakota; Edwin died in Kansas in 1861; Clark, who died in 1895, married Rowena A. Moore, and was for over thirty years associated with Mr. Hart in the general farming and stock-raising business; Sarah married Dr. Stimpson and both died in Ohio; Mrs. Deborah H. Clafflin is a widow and lives near Kalo, Iowa; and Mrs. Mary H. Andrews is also a widow and lives in Otho township. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart has been born one daughter, Theta O., who was born October 27, 1863, and is now the wife of George F. Findlay. She was educated in the public schools, and attended Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, for three years, subsequently graduating from the college at Tabor, Iowa. She engaged successfully in teaching for several years.

After his marriage Mr. Hart started out to engage in independent farming, and settled upon the land which has since been the source of his increasing properity, on section 20, Otho township. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land under a high state of cultivation, a portion of which is rented to other parties, the balance being devoted particularly to the raising of high-grade stock, mostly short horns, and Poland China hogs. Mr. Hart is a Republican in national politics, and has at different times held almost all the township offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He has also exerted a moral and philanthropical influence in the community, is a generous contributor to all worthy causes, and both he and his wife take an active and prominent part in church and Sunday school work. For about thirty-five years she has been teacher of the primary class in the Otho Sunday school. She is a zealous Christian worker and a leading member of the Ladies Aid Society. She is also very proficient in culinary matters, is a good housekeeper and an excellent entertainer. Mr. Hart has long been a member

of the County Sabbath School Association, and in support of that cause has for the past thirteen years attended each of the township Sunday school conventions in all of the twenty-three townships of Webster county. For twelve years he has also been a member of the executive committee of the State Sabbath School Association, and for the past four years has been chairman of the auditing committee. He always endeavors to attend every meeting of the State Association and also the meetings of the executive committee, and is untiring in his work for the Sabbath school and all undertakings for the betterment of his fellowmen.

ALBERT SOUTHARD.

The farm owned and occupied by Mr. Southard lies on section 17, Washington township, and comprises one hundred and twenty acres, bearing indications of intelligent oversight on the part of the owner. Mr. Southard was born in Danville, Des Moines county, Iowa, August 31, 1856, and is a son of David and Phoebe (Wilcox) Southard, the former born in Licking county, Ohio, September 27, 1819, and the latter born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 1, 1819. They were married in Licking county, Ohio, December 11, 1841, and afterward continued to make that county their home for five years, when they settled in Will county, Illinois. However, one year later they returned to Licking county. In 1849 they again came west, this time settling in Des Moines county, Iowa. Coming to Webster county in 1857, the father bought a tract of land which is now the site of Duncombe. The family made their home in Fort Dodge and then in Homer, but soon came to Washington township, where the father died November 13, 1874. Since then the mother has remained on the homestead, with her youngest child and only son, Albert.

The oldest child of David and Phoebe Southard was Luetta Almeda, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 19, 1843, and died November 26, 1844. The second daughter, Rachel Elizabeth, who was born in the same county August 17, 1845, became the wife of William Welsh, who died in Washington township, Webster county, in the fall of 1890. The third daughter, Rodasky Florilla, was born August 30, 1852, and became the wife of Theodore Jaques, of Washington township, where she died October 16, 1899. The remaining member of the family circle is the subject of this sketch. The children of his sister, Mrs. Welsh, were as follows: Ida Viola, born December 3, 1870, died August 21, 1877; Albert Roy, born July 22, 1876, married Louise Hilibsch August 1, 1900, since which time they have made their home in Pleasant Valley; Phoebe Ora was born March 24, 1881; and William Ray, August 24, 1883.

The marriage of Albert Southard took place in Washington township on New Year's day of 1885, and united him with Ida Wellington, who was born in Rollingstone county, near Winona, Minnesota, December 19, 1858. Her parents, William F. and Anna (Leitch) Wellington, natives, respectively, of Batavia, New York, and Ireland, were married in Minnesota, and some years later moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where Mr. Wellington died July 18, 1865, leaving two children, Ida, now Mrs. Southard, and Laura, Mrs. Samuel Jamison, of Portland, Oregon. In 1870 Mrs. Wellington was again married, becoming

NORMAN HART, Sr.

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the wife of Robert Carden, a native of Virginia. They moved to Webster county, Iowa, and bought a farm, on which Mrs. Carden died August 21, 1894. Of this union three children were born, namely: Anna, who married John Berleen and lives in Hamilton county, Iowa; Susie, Mrs. Albert Coate, of Webster county; and William, who married Nellie Perry and lives in Webster county.

The genealogy of the Southard family is traced back to England. The mother of our subject's father was a Miss Snyder and came from Germany. Two of the great-grandfathers of Mr. Southard were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Southard is also a descendant of English ancestry, the Wellingtons being allied to the Duke of Wellington stock, while through her mother she traces her lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestors.

J. P. JOHNSON.

Among the prosperous citizens of Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa, is J. P. Johnson, who was born February 24, 1834, in Sweden, and is the son of Gernan and Fredrika Swanson, having changed his name to Johnson since coming to this country. The parents lived in Sweden, where the father died, but the mother afterward came to America and settled at Lost Grove, Webster county, Iowa, where she died in the early part of the year 1901. Our subject was one of a family of eight children, the others being Lotta, widow of J. Neurleen, and a resident of Stockholm, Sweden; Christina, wife of Alfred Rinkquist, who lives near Gowrie, Iowa; Johannah, wife of John Carsonson, residing near Harcourt, Iowa; Matilda, wife of Alfred Burgman, of Greene county, Iowa; Clara, wife of John Main, who resides near Leonard, Iowa; and Frank, who married Mary Johnson and resides in Galesburg, Illinois.

Our subject attended school for a short time in his native land, in all amounting to about two years. His father was a poor man and could afford but few educational advantages to his children. All of the children were forced to work hard upon the farm, and in 1860 our subject decided to seek his fortunes in a new land. Borrowing the price of his passage, he sailed from Gottenberg and landed in New York after a long voyage. From that city he went direct to Altoona, Illinois, where he worked for a farmer, earning the first year two hundred and fifteen dollars; the second year two hundred and forty dollars; and the third year between five and six hundred dollars. Every penny of this money that it was possible for him to save he put aside. The following two years he saved nine hundred dollars, and then rented a farm of one hundred acres in Knox county, Illinois, paying five dollars and twenty-five cents per acre for it. The first year he lost money on account of drought, but the next year he had better success, and after seven years of renting, in 1876, he removed to Iowa and located on the place he now owns on section 27, Dayton township, Webster county, where he purchased one hundred acres of land at twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre, a part of which was under cultivation, but there were no buildings. This he at once remedied and now owns two hundred acres on section 31, Dayton township, and has one of the best farms in Webster county, and it is supplied with excellent buildings, a comfortable home and substantial barn.

On September 30, 1871, Mr. Johnson was married to Johannah Dorothea Burman, a native of Sweden, born in 1850, and a

daughter of Andrew Mungers. Mrs. Johnson has one brother and two sisters, namely: Helen, wife of George Lundeen, of West Altoona, Iowa; Amanda, wife Alfred Ericson, of Webster county, Iowa; and Alfred, who married the sister of our subject, Miss Matilda Johnson. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson the following children have been born: Esther Christina, born February 19, 1876, married Amiel Ruddeen, of Dayton township, and they have three children,—Omar, Melville and a baby; Anna Elizabeth, born September 18, 1871, married John Singrain, of Greene county, Iowa, and they have two children,—Melvin and a baby girl; Frank J., born July 20, 1874, resides with his father and manages the farm; Clara, born April 20, 1876, resides with her parents; Obed S., born May 5, 1881, graduated from Tobins College at Fort Dodge, and is now engaged in teaching school, being a great student; Nellie Rebecca, born June 9, 1887, is attending school and resides with her parents.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has served as school director for a number of years and has often been nominated for other offices, but refused to run. He attends the Mission church at Harcourt and is very earnest in his church work. Having attained his present prosperity by hard work and careful management, he may well feel satisfied with the result of his endeavors, and he is held in high esteem by his neighbors for his many excellent qualities.

ORRIN L. REED.

Orrin L. Reed, a prominent and successful farmer of Cooper township, was born in Michigan, on the 27th of October, 1858, his parents being Hiram and Mary (Butler) Reed, who were natives of Vermont and Michigan, respectively. In 1866 the family came to Webster county, Iowa, and the father purchased a tract of wild land in Cooper township, which has been converted into the fine farm now occupied by our subject. To the improvement and cultivation of his land Hiram Reed devoted his time and attention throughout life, and was a sturdy and progressive farmer. After a useful and well spent life, he died February 2, 1901, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a stanch Republican in politics, and was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. She survives him and still resides on the old home farm. One child, Orrin L., our subject, was the result of this union. They also reared Leonora, who lived with them twenty years. She is now the wife of John Paine.

Mr. Reed of this review was only eight years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, and is indebted to the public schools of Webster county for his educational advantages. Throughout his active business life he has followed agricultural pursuits, and is to-day successfully operating the old home farm, which consists of two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Mr. Reed usually raises about fifty acres of corn and seventy-five acres of small grain, the remainder being meadow and pasture land. He gives some attention to stock raising, keeping from twenty to twenty-five head of cattle, a large number of hogs and about ten horses, young and old.

In February, 1884, Mr. Reed, was united in marriage with Miss Nettie S. Woodworth, a native of Wisconsin, and an adopt-

ed daughter of Spencer L. and Frances L. Woodworth. Mr. Woodworth came to Webster county in 1863 and settled in Pleasant Valley township, where the gypsum mills are now located. Here he carried on farming for about thirty years, but is now living a retired life. He was again married February 2, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of two children, Floyd N. and Addie L., and they are also rearing a little motherless boy, whom they call Robert Henry. In his political views Mr. Reed is a Republican and gives his support to every enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit.

JONAS P. LILYARD.

One of the successful farmers of Burnside township is Jonas P. Lilyard, who was born in Sweden in 1853, and until his thirteenth year was reared on the home farm in his native land. Owing to the many mouths to feed in the family, Jonas had little opportunity to go to school, for it early became his duty to contribute his mite towards the general sustenance. Of the ten children besides himself John is a resident of Sweden; Andrew is married and lives in Boone county, Iowa; Charles lives in Nebraska; Samuel lives with his wife and children in Nebraska; August is married and is engaged in the real-estate business in Colorado; Clauss is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Frank lives in California; Fred is a farmer near Dayton, Iowa; Anna is the wife of Albert Leonard and lives in Minnesota.

In 1868 the Lilyard family left the home of their forefathers in Sweden, and emigrated to America in search of better opportunities. Upon locating in Henry county, Illinois, the different members worked out among the farmers of the locality, but eventually removed to the vicinity of Dayton, Iowa, where the death of the father occurred August 5, 1879, and where the mother is still living.

With his brothers Jonas P. Lilyard continued to work on different farms until his marriage with Anna Swenson in Clay township, March 18, 1880. Mrs. Lilyard was born in Sweden November 19, 1858, and came to America with her parents when five years of age. The family located in Andover, Illinois, where the father was a day laborer, and later lived in Burnside and Clay townships, Webster county, Iowa, for about thirty years. Mr. Swensen has profited by his industry and enterprise since coming to America, and is now the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of land in Clay township. To himself and wife have been born ten children, of whom Mrs. Lilyard is the only daughter. The other children are: Charles, who married Emma Holstram and lives in Henry county, Illinois; John, who married Ida Johnson and is a general merchant in Dayton, Iowa; William, who married Mary Johnson and is also in the general merchandise business at Dayton; Victor, who married Emma Johnson, and who lives in Gowrie, Iowa; Oscar, who is engaged in business in Burnside; Alfred, who married Anna Freed and is a farmer in Burnside township; Gilbert, who is single and living at home; Norton, who is also unmarried and is engaged in business with his brother Victor in Gowrie. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lilyard: Floyd, born January 31, 1881; Laura, November 15, 1884; Carrie, May 31, 1887; and Edith, October 5, 1890.

After his marriage Mr. Lilyard lived for

a year on rented land near Dayton, and owing to the fact that he had practically nothing to begin with, the greatest economy and thrift prevailed in the little household. He later rented other land, upon which he lived for seven years, and during that time prospects brightened perceptibly, and so much money was saved over and above expenses that in 1884 Mr. Lilyard purchased eighty acres of land on section 29, Burnside township. So successful was he after this investment that he was soon enabled to still further add to his possessions by the purchase of forty acres, upon which he now lives, and upon which he has a fine and commodious residence, with substantial and convenient outhouses and barns. A general farming industry is carried on, and in connection therewith considerable stock is fed.

Mr. Lilyard is a Republican in national politics, and owing to his particular fitness has held several positions of trust in his township, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board. Himself and family are members of the Swedish Evangelical church at Burnside. Mr. Lilyard is regarded as one of the reliable and substantial farmers and citizens of his township, and is esteemed by all who know him.

EMORY D. PORTER.

During an early period in the settlement of America the Porter family emigrated from Scotland and settled in Rhode Island. Later generations made their home in New York, and a number bearing the name were participants in the Revolutionary war. Irie Porter, the father of Emory D., was a native of Madison county, New York, and in 1849, at the time of the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, returning east in 1851. However, a year later he again went to California, this time by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The pursuit of gold and silver mining led him as far into the interior as Nevada, and there he died in 1871. Fraternally he was a Mason and in politics voted with the Republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Jaques, was born in Oneida county, New York, and now resides at Independence, Iowa. She is a daughter of Varnum Jaques, a typical frontiersman, who was an unerring shot and fond of hunting, keeping a pack of hounds to accompany him on his hunting expeditions. In fishing, too, he was unusually skillful. He kept up a friendly acquaintance with the Indians and frequently traded with them for skins and hides. In the midst of these various diversions, he did not neglect the management of his farm, but was said to be a very progressive and enterprising farmer.

Emory D. Porter was the only son of his parents. When a boy he attended school in Knoxboro, New York, but left school at the age of sixteen and from that time to the present has made his own way in the world. During 1870 he came to Iowa and settled in Washington township, Webster county. Few improvements had been attempted here at that time. The railroad, always the forerunner of civilization, had not yet been built through the county, and all the regions around here were sparsely settled. With a desire to earn the wherewithal necessary to begin farming, he ran a stationary engine on the Des Moines river for two years, and then rented land for a similar period. With the means thus accumulated he invested in farm property, buying eighty acres of partly improved land on section 21,

Washington township. In the bringing of this land under cultivation and the making of desirable improvements he has shown zeal and a progressive spirit. From time to time additional purchases have been made until his landed possessions now aggregate two hundred and sixty acres, all lying in this township. The residence is an attractive country home with modern improvements. In addition to the raising of crops Mr. Porter has engaged in buying stock and grain here for the past fifteen or more years, and he also raises on his farm high-grade stock for the market. Additional to these interests, he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lehigh, Iowa. On the Republican ticket he has been elected to almost all of the township offices and is now township treasurer, which office he has held for seventeen years. Since 1886 he has been connected with the Masonic Lodge of Lehigh. He is also a member of Spartan Lodge, No. 226, I. O. O. F., at Kalo, Iowa, and Wahkowsa Camp, No. 53, at Fort Dodge.

In Augusta, New York, April 25, 1869, Mr. Porter married Miss Carrie M. Powers, who was born in London, England, April 3, 1849. Her parents, George and Marie Raynor, were natives of England, and came to America when she was eighteen months old. Her father died when she was six years of age and her mother three years later, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Porter's sister being Emma, wife of A. P. Truth, who resides near Munnsville, New York. After coming to the United States Mr. Raynor worked at the carpenter's trade until his death, which occurred n Middletown, New York. He and his wife were identified with the Baptist church, but Mrs. Porter was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and thirty-five years ago united with that denomination at Knoxboro, New York. In 1899, accompanied by her daughter Cecil, she visited in the east, renewing the associations of her girlhood, and at that time had the pleasure of meeting her old Sunday-school teacher and attending the class of which she had been a member so long ago. In 1900 she united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Lehigh, Iowa, and has since been active in its work. After the death of her mother, she was taken into the home of Walter Powers, a farmer whose family numbered ten children, and there she remained until her marriage with Mr. Porter. They are the parents of the following named children: Augusta Sabrina, who was born June 26, 1870, and died February 14, 1877; Emory Edson, who was born August 29, 1874, and died January 27, 1877; Minnie Luella, who was born March 9, 1877, and became the wife of Charles Crouse, of Washington township, November 10, 1897; George Woolsey, who was born March 25, 1879, and died December 26, 1882; Arthur D., born January 19, 1884; Cecil M., October 3, 1888; and Robert Earl, September 3, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Porter also have an adopted son, George W., who was born April 6, 1883.

WALLACE W. DANIELS.

One of the most promising farmers in Washington township is Wallace W. Daniels, who was born in Webster county, September 16, 1871, a son of David and Sarah (Clark) Daniels, for many years identified with the best agricultural interests of this county. In the Brushy district Mr. Daniels attended the public schools, and at the same time industriously applied himself to learning farming in all its phases. Out of the

early experience thus impressed upon his mind he evolved practical theories for use in future years, many of which have been applied with undeniable results.

On January 7, 1894, he married Minnie V. Flowers, who was born in Earlville, Iowa, October 20, 1871, a daughter of George W. Flowers. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born three interesting children: Lloyd Gilbert, born May 22, 1894; Gertrude Elizabeth, born February 11, 1896; and Earl Raymond, born December 3, 1900.

After his marriage Mr. Daniels continued to live on the home place, and for six years managed the farm for his mother. At the present time he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 8, Washington township, and he also owns a quarter section of land in Ransom county, North Dakota. He devotes his time principally to the raising of high-grade stock for market purposes, and his stock-raising and general farming are conducted on scientific and approved lines. He has been remarkably successful, and is accounted one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers in his part of the county. He is a Republican in politics, but has never intimated a desire to hold office. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brushy.

LUCIUS W. HART.

Lucius W. Hart has been one of the most extensive land owners of Webster county and still has valuable possessions. For many years he was closely associated with farming interests but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. If we examine into the life record to find the secret of his success, we will learn that his prosperity has been gained along the old and time tried maxims, such as "There is no excellence without labor," and "Honesty is the best policy." Industrious, energetic and enterprising, he has steadily worked his way upward until he now occupies a prominent position upon the planes of affluence.

Lucius W. Hart is a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut, born on the 28th of October, 1837, his parents being Norman and Marcia (Hale) Hart. He was the second in order of birth in a family of four children, all of whom are yet living, the eldest being Norman H., while those younger than our subject are Caroline, the wife of F. B. Drake and Dr. George Hart. Lucius W. Hart, of this review was only six years of age when his father with the family left Connecticut for the west, taking up his abode in Illinois, in which state the family residence was maintained until 1854. In that year they removed to Iowa, locating in Webster county.

Mr. Hart of this review was at that time twenty-seven years of age. He had acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois, continuing his studies until about eighteen years of age, after which his attention was devoted to farm work. He had early received practical experience in the work of the fields, having assisted in the plowing, planting and harvesting as soon as strength fitted him for such duties.

When twenty-four years of age Mr. Hart was united in marriage on the 1st of May, 1851, to Miss Catherine Livingston, a native of New York, and the daughter of Robert G. Livingston, who went to Illinois at an early date. He was a farmer by occupation and in his family were eleven children, Mrs. Hart being the youngest. The

L. W. HART

MRS. LUCIUS W. HART

marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with four children. DeWitt Clinton, who was born in Illinois, February 23, 1852, died at about the age of thirty-seven years. He had married Miss Mary Wakeman and they were the parents of seven children. His widow now resides in Otho township, Webster county. The second of the family died in infancy. Cora A., who was born in Iowa, November 16, 1857, is the wife of F. R. Payne, by whom she has three daughters and two sons, their home being now in Williams, Hamilton county. Carrie, born in Webster county, in December, 1860, is the wife of Charles A. Payne, a brother of her sister's husband. They reside in Berlin, Wisconsin, and have five sons and two daughters. The wife of our subject passed away in March, 1886, at the age of fifty-seven years and her remains were interred in Otho cemetery. She was a member of the Congregational church and a most estimable lady, whose influence was felt for good throughout the community.

From early boyhood until his retirement from business life, Mr. Hart carried on agricultural pursuits. When the family came to Iowa he secured a claim from the government in Webster county, and afterward purchased land until he was the owner of four hundred acres. Much of this, however, he has given to his children. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres south of Otho and sixty-four acres on section 20, Otho township. For several years past he has been living in retirement and now makes his home with his son-in-law Mr. Payne in Williams. He was a most progressive and enterprising agriculturist and his efforts brought to him deserved success. He improved his farms with all modern equipments and his labors brought to him rich reward. In his political views he has always been a Republican and has long been a consistent and zealous member of the Congregational church. As one of the pioneers of Webster county, he is honored and respected by all who know him. He came to this portion of the state at an early period in its development and watched its gradual transformation from a wild district into a densely populated region; its raw prairie land, as the result of cultivation and improvement became rich farming tracts. Towns and villages sprung up, churches and schools were built and many lines of business activity were introduced. In all of the work of advancement and progress Mr. Hart has taken a deep interest and just pride, and has ever faithfully performed his duties of citizenship, while in business he has sustained an unassailable reputation.

WILLIAM WREDE.

One of the representative citizens and successful farmers of Webster county, Iowa, is William Wrede, the owner of some two hundred and eighty acres of the richest soil in this great state. His birth occurred January 5, 1856, in Cook county, Illinois, his parents being Henry and Minnie (Tim) Wrede, who were born, reared and married in Germany. In the autumn of 1855 the parents decided to emigrate to the United States in order to better their condition, and embarked on a sailing vessel at Bremen, and after a passage of seven weeks, reached New York in safety. Work was plentiful for those willing to perform it, and none were more willing than Henry Wrede. For five years the family were residents of the growing city of Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. Wrede was one of the faithful workers on the rail-

roads which now extend in every direction from that great center.

The rich lands of the state of Iowa attracted the attention of Mr. Wrede, and in 1860, with oxen and a prairie schooner, the family made the journey overland, and located in Webster county. In Dayton township, he bought forty acres of raw prairie land and went to work with his characteristic energy and industry. His first desire was to provide a home and shelter for his family and later for the stock which he soon accumulated, resulting in the erection of a small frame house and sheds, these having walnut siding on the outside, no plaster, but brick walls on the inside. The bricks were made by the family and sun-dried. This home was not as attractive as later ones, but it was warm and comfortable, and was the family home for twenty-two years. Then a removal was made to the residence now occupied by our subject.

In 1882 the father moved to Colorado for the benefit of his son's health and resided there for eight years, returning then to Webster county. For the succeeding eight years the parents resided with our subject, but in 1890 the mother died, and since that time the father has resided in Ogden, Iowa, with his son Charles. Few men have been more successful in their farming operations than Mr. Wrede. In his earlier life he voted with the Democratic party, but cast his last vote for President McKinley. His religious connection has always been with the German Lutheran church, where he is most highly esteemed.

William Wrede, of this sketch, was the eldest in a family of three children, the others being: Charles, who married Anna Bergeman, and is engaged in the mercantile business at Ogden, Iowa; and Theodore, who married Cecelia Bergeman, who now resides at Ogden, Iowa, her husband dying at the age of twenty-five years.

Until he was sixteen years of age our subject attended the Leonard school at Dayton, Iowa, then leaving his books in order to assist his father in the management of the farm, and remaining with him until he reached his majority. On May 11, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Haganow, who was a native of Germany, where she was born February 1, 1854, a daughter of Frederick and Minnie (Bachet) Haganow, both of whom were born, reared and married in Germany. They came to the United States in 1865 and settled in Cook county, Illinois, later moving to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where they now reside, Mr. Haganow being a stone mason by trade. Mrs. Wrede has one sister,—Frederika, who married Charles Mandelko, and resides in the Missouri valley, near Council Bluffs, Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wrede a family of children were born, as follows: Alvira, who was born July 2, 1876, and is the wife of Fred Zeitz, residing on his farm near Churdan, Greene county, Iowa; Edward, born August 14, 1881; Henry, born February 24, 1883; Samuel and Sarah, twins, born August 1, 1885; Matilda and Caroline, twins, born September 6, 1887; William M., born July 22, 1890; David T., born November 17, 1892; Caroline E., born July 7, 1894; and Therese Minnie, born May 24, 1896.

Mr. Wrede has been one of the most successful farmers in his township. After his marriage he and wife remained for one year on the home farm and then went to Fort Dodge, where he spent one year at carpenter work, returning then to the farm where the family have resided ever since. Mr. Wrede owns two hundred acres on section 4 and eighty acres on section 3, Dayton

township, and is one of the progressive and intelligent agriculturists of his section, believing in scientific farming and proving, by his success, that his ideas are sensible. His fields yield abundant harvests and his high-grade stock find a ready market.

In politics Mr. Wrede is a stanch Republican. His interest in educational matters has induced him to serve for a number of years as school director, and treasurer for twenty-one years. He is a member and has reared his family in the precepts of the German Lutheran church, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has spent his life.

GEORGE F. RHOADES.

The fitting reward of a well spent life is an honorable retirement in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil, and this has been vouchsafed to George F. Rhoades. He is what the world calls a self-made man. With limited educational privileges and no financial assistance he started out in life as a common laborer, but becoming imbued with a laudable ambition to obtain something better, he made the most of his opportunities and through unremitting energy, diligence and perseverance, he commanded not only success, but also the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He is now numbered among the representative and progressive citizens of Webster City.

George F. Rhoades was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 4, 1839, and is a son of Allen and Nancy (Flannigan) Rhoades, who were also natives of Ohio, where the father followed the occupation of farming. The father died in 1842 and the mother afterward became the wife of Absalom Julian, by whom she had three children, Elias, William and Minnie. By her first marriage there were two sons and two daughters: Mary, the widow of D. Norton, of Champaign, Illinois; Hannah, the widow of Ellis Wellington, of Nebraska; John, who died when twelve years of age; and George F., of this review. The mother passed away in 1880 in Iroquois county, Illinois, where she had resided for a number of years and the stepfather of our subject died several years previously.

When only four years of age George F. Rhoades went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he had attained to manhood. His uncle was a farmer and our subject worked in the fields during the summer months, while in the winter seasons he pursued his education in the district schools. At the time of the Civil war his patriotic spirit was aroused, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted at Centerville, Ohio, as a member of Company I, Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain William Morris and Colonel Diester. His regiment at different times was under the command of Generals Grant, Sherman and Wallace. He served three years and two months as a private and was never wounded. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Arkansas Post, and was also on mortar boats at the siege of Vicksburg, having been detailed for that duty. In February, 1863, he was transferred from the army to the navy, being thus engaged until the following August, when he again joined the land force. On the 14th of January, 1865, he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, paid off and honorably discharged.

Not long afterward Mr. Rhoades moved to Illinois, settling in Piatt county, where he worked at farm labor and also engaged in driving cattle for a drover until 1867. In that year he was married and soon afterward engaged in farming on his own account. He continued to reside in Piatt county until the fall of 1899, when he disposed of his business interests in Illinois and came to Webster City, Iowa, where he has a handsome residence and is now living retired.

In 1867 Mr. Rhoades was united in marriage to Miss Savanna Coberley, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, a daughter of James and Hannah (Watkins) Coberley. Her father was a farmer by occupation and with his family removed to Piatt county, Illinois, whence he afterward went to Bates county, Missouri, where both he and his wife spent their last days. Mrs. Rhoades has three brothers and two sisters who are yet living: Chandler is a resident of Missouri; Rachel is the wife of William Switzer, of Adrian, Bates county, Missouri; and Victoria is the wife of Stephen Gillan, of Bates county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades has been blessed with five children: Allen J., who married Nora Mulvane, and is living in Webster county; George E., who married Eva Hawthorne and makes his home near Flagstadt, Webster county; William D., who married Bird Edgar and is living at Storm Lake; Charles B., who married Ida B. Grant and makes his home at Webster City; and Daisy M., the wife of H. S. Toney, of Webster City.

Mr. Rhoades maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has ever preferred to give his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has ever met with gratifying success. He to-day owns a half section of land in Webster county and a half section near Storm Lake. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for he had few advantages in youth and when he started upon an independent business career he worked as a common laborer. He was ambitious, determined and progressive, however, and these qualities in America always win success. Gradually Mr. Rhoades has worked his way upward and with the passing years has gained a handsome competence, which now ranks him with the substantial citizens of Webster City. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public-spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, but also in social and private life.

JOHN BLOOMBERG.

A highly respected and well-known farmer of Webster county, who can show one of the finest farms and some of the best cattle in the state, is John Bloomberg, who was born April 8, 1843, in Sweden, but the United States now claims him as one of her worthy citizens.

The parents of Mr. Bloomberg, John Lawrence and Anna (Christman) Bloomberg, were born also in Sweden and lived

there until the death of the father, which left the mother alone, and five years later, in 1870, she came to this country to make her home with her one remaining daughter, Minnie, wife of Charles Peterson. Mrs. Peterson died at Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, and the mother then came to live with her only son, our subject, remaining with him until her death, in 1888.

Until he was fifteen years old Mr. Bloomberg attended the schools in his native land, and then determined to emigrate to America. He first went to Germany, where he found a sailing vessel bound for the United States and took passage. Although the trip consumed six weeks and three days, the weather was pleasant, but cholera broke out on board and thirteen passengers died. Finally one spring morning the young Swedish lad stood on the shores of the new world.

Fond of adventure and willing to work, and possessing also the knack of making friends, Mr. Bloomberg managed to reach Chicago in March, 1864. There he enlisted in the United States Navy and was sent to Cairo, Illinois, where he went aboard the gunboat "Oriol," which was soon afterward sent up the Mississippi river to Mound City and from there to Vicksburg, where it was used to guard the river, lying at Rodney, between Vicksburg and Memphis. Later the boat went to Memphis, from there to Natchez, and then to Cairo, and in the latter city Mr. Bloomberg received his discharge in August.

By this time he had seen a considerable amount of country and had become somewhat accustomed to the new country's ways. He returned to Chicago, going from there to Galesburg, and a week later to Andover, Henry county, Illinois, where he secured work on a farm. At that place March 2, 1882, he was married to Lottie Nelson, who was born in Henry county, south of Andover, December 10, 1852, and was a daughter of Sockreson and Louisa Nelson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. They came to America some time in the '50s and settled in Henry county, Illinois, where the father died in October, 1872, the mother in February, 1892, and both were buried in Andover.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, these being: Christina, deceased wife of Charles Bloom, of Galesburg, Illinois; Sophia, who is single and lives with her brother John, in Henry county; Carrie, deceased wife of David Loregrin, of Montgomery, Iowa; Lottie, wife of our subject; Ida, who is the wife of David Carlson, and lives at Baker, Boyd county, Nebraska; Minnie, who died at the age of nine years; Matilda, who died in infancy; and John, who resides in Henry county, Illinois.

For twenty years Mr. Bloomberg made Henry county, Illinois, his home, but in 1881 he came to Webster county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of raw prairie land, paying two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and a tract of forty acres, for which he paid eight dollars an acre. This land Mr. Bloomberg broke and began the building of the shelters for his stock as soon as he had erected a comfortable home. It seems wonderful that so short a time has elapsed since he began his improvements there, so complete are all his farm equipments at the present. At that time Dayton had about one dozen houses and Harcourt consisted of a freight car and one house. Neighbors were far apart, but there was a feeling of kindness and good fellowship abroad at that time which was very pleasant, and every door opened hospitably to the stranger guest.

Mr. Bloomberg has one of the best farms in the county, located on section 30, Dayton township, and he is widely known as a successful raiser of some of the finest stock put upon the market. In all his operations he is ably assisted by his adopted son, Oscar Bloomberg, who was born June 6, 1880, and has received parental care from Mr. and Mrs. Bloomberg since his infancy. Both men are supporters of the Republican party and are members of the Swedish Methodist church. By close application and honest and industrious effort Mr. Bloomberg has become one of the substantial and highly respected men of his locality.

ANDREW ANDERSON.

Among the prosperous and successful citizens of Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa, Andrew Anderson occupies a leading position. He was born November 24, 1842, in Sweden, being a son of Andrew and Mary Anderson, both of whom were also natives of Sweden, where they lived and died.

Our subject attended school in his native land, and when he reached manhood served for two years in the army. Realizing that much better opportunities were offered young men in America, in 1869 he sailed from Gottenberg. Unfortunately smallpox broke out on board the ship and the passengers were all held in quarantine at Newark for eleven days, but he finally reached New York city, from which point he made his way to Chicago, it taking nearly five days to make the journey. From Chicago he journeyed to Dayton, Iowa, and obtained work upon the railroad, which was being constructed between Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

After the railroad was completed, Mr. Anderson hired out to a farmer and for an entire year's work received only twenty-five dollars, although he labored hard and faithfully. He then rented land in Dayton township, and in 1870 he purchased forty acres of raw prairie land from the railroad company. This land he broke and put in a state of cultivation. Later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres on section 31, Dayton township, which he still owns, it being one of the finest farms in Webster county, well supplied with outbuildings, a commodious barn and comfortable house. Mr. Anderson makes a specialty of raising high-grade stock for the market and his product always meets with a ready sale. During the years he has been engaged in his present calling he has proved that he thoroughly understands farming and his advice is sought upon agricultural matters by his neighbors.

On April 24, 1867, Mr. Anderson was married, in Sweden, to Mary Swanson, who was born there October 28, 1839, a daughter of Swan J. and Anna (Carleson) Swanson, both of whom were born, lived and died in Sweden. Mrs. Swanson died when Mrs. Anderson was only twelve months old, and Mr. Swanson married Eva Carleson, his sister-in-law, who was also a native of Sweden. By his first marriage he had two children, namely: Mrs. Anderson; and John, deceased, who married Christina Blomquist, and came to America, his widow being now a resident of Lost Grove township, Webster county, Iowa, having married Charles Blomquist. There were seven sons and three daughters born of the second marriage of Mr. Swanson, six of whom are deceased. The remaining children reside in Sweden, where they married and are all happy and prosperous.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson four children were born, namely: Oscar, who was born in Sweden, September 22, 1868, married Hannah Johnson and resides on a farm in Lost Grove township, this county. They have four children,—Eva, Marian, Walter and Collins. John, born September 10, 1877, is single and assists his father on the farm. Charles, born August 10, 1879, lives with his father. Hilda May, born June 24, 1881, is also at home.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican and he has served most acceptably as school director and road commissioner, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents as well as the township at large. In religious matters, he attends the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Harcourt, Iowa, to which he is a liberal contributor. Having gained his present position of prosperity through his own unaided efforts, Mr. Anderson may well be proud of his success, and also of the fact that while he was thus laboring to add to his possessions, he yet had time to make and retain many friends, all of whom respect and esteem him in the highest degree.

G. A. FREED.

From a substantial Swedish ancestry Mr. Freed inherits habits of thrift and economy, which have been of inestimable value to him as one of the large land owners and practical farmers of Burnside township. He was born in Sweden, December 5, 1858, and was educated in the public schools and reared to be a model farmer. His parents, Andrew F. and Mary (Peterson) Freed, came to America in 1864, when their son, G. A., was but six years of age, and he therefore has but faint recollection of the conditions among which he was born and spent his earliest childhood. The parents settled in Henry county, Illinois, where they lived for a year, going later to Altoona, Knox county, that state, where the father worked out at farm labor for a year. They then went to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he purchased forty acres of land, and three years later sold that land and came to Iowa in 1868. Here they bought eighty acres three miles south of Dayton, Webster county, but later removed to Boone county, and still later to Fort Dodge, where they died within a short time of each other and were buried on the same day.

For about seven years G. A. Freed assisted his father with the work about the home farm. On December 4, 1881, he married Sophia Anderson, who was born in Sweden and came to America with her parents, settling in Knox county, Illinois, and later removing to Iowa. Mrs. Freed has one brother, Gust, who is unmarried, and has followed the fickle fortunes of the sea for eleven years, being now on his way to South Africa; and one sister, Christine, who is the wife of Christ Christenson, and lives at Atlantic, Iowa. She has also three step-brothers and one step-sister; August Seagren, who has two children and lives in Curlew, Iowa; Albert, who is also a resident of Curlew, Iowa; Fred, who lives in the same town; and Anna, who is working out. The boys are tradesmen, carpenters and blacksmiths. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freed: Martin, born July 23, 1882; Florence, March 6, 1884; and Myrtle, January 15, 1896.

Desiring to be thoroughly independent, Mr. Freed left the home farm after his marriage, and for a year rented a farm two miles south of Dayton, and afterwards lived on another farm, also rented, for two years.

He then bought a farm in Clay township, upon which he lived for seven years, and after disposing of that land bought the two hundred and forty acres in one body which constitutes his present home. He has utilized in a most satisfactory manner his opportunities since coming to his present location, and has a property under a high state of cultivation, and well equipped with comfortable residence, convenient and modern barns, as well as all manner of late devices for simplifying farm labor. He raises a large amount of grain and engages in general farming, and also feeds and ships stock. He is a progressive and wide-awake member of a thrifty agricultural community, and is in favor of all measures for elevating the general standing of the township.

ALLEN J. RHOADES.

In an early day in the history of America the Rhoades family emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, whence later generations removed to Ohio. George F. Rhoades, who was born and reared in Pickaway county, the latter state, removed to Piatt county, Illinois, in 1865, and secured employment with Mr. Piatt, in whose honor the county was named. His earnings were carefully and frugally saved and formed the nucleus of his subsequent possessions. His first purchases were small, but as time passed by he acquired increasing possessions and finally his landed estate aggregated three hundred and eighty acres. In the fall of 1899 he disposed of his landed interests in Illinois and came to Iowa, settling in Webster City, Hamilton county. Four years before he had purchased three hundred and twenty acres in Webster county, Iowa, and later acquired the ownership of four hundred acres at Storm Lake, Iowa. These various holdings and his real estate in Webster City represent the accumulations of his active years, and prove him to be man of wise judgment in the making of investments and superintending of properties. His property in Webster county lies on sections 13 and 24, Washington township, and is managed by his son, Allen J. Rhoades, who makes his home upon the place.

During the Civil war George F. Rhoades enlisted in Company I, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served for three years and three months, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of service, and not long before the close of the war. Since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been identified with it. Politically he is a stanch Republican and on that ticket, during his residence in Piatt county, Illinois, he was elected to all of the offices of his township. As county supervisor he was instrumental in promoting enterprises for the benefit of the people. His circle of acquaintances was large in Piatt county, and everywhere he was honored and respected. On his removal from there expressions of regret were heard on every hand, for it was realized that one of the most active pioneers and public-spirited citizens would be lost to the county by his departure. Indicative of the regard in which he was held is the fact that a handsome medal was presented to him by Franklin Post, G. A. R., at Monticello, with which he had long been connected.

In the family of George F. Rhoades and wife there are five children, of whom Allen J. is the oldest. The second son, George Edward, married Eva Hawthorne, of Monticello, Illinois, and has one daughter, Helen,

They make their home in Washington township, Webster county, where he cultivates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 13. The third son, William D., married Bird Edgar and has two children, George and Edith. They make their home at Storm Lake, Iowa. The youngest son, Charles B., married Ida Belle Grant, and resides in Webster City, Iowa, where he was clerk in the Wilson Hotel, but is now a traveling salesman. The only daughter, Daisy May, is the wife of Harry Toney, of Webster City. More extended mention is made of the father on another page of this volume.

Allen J. Rhoades was born in Piatt county, Illinois, January 17, 1870, and received his education principally in the schools of Dublin, that state. On starting out for himself he secured employment in running a traction engine and also ran an engine for a dredge-boat. His next venture was the putting up of windmills and contracting for wells. In 1893 he came to Iowa and on the 28th of December, of the same year, at Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, he was united in marriage with Nora Mullvain, who was born in McLean county, Ill., December 1, 1875. Her parents, Francis Augustus and Anna (Rankin) Mullvain, were natives of Illinois, and married in Piatt county, that state, where they remained some years, thence moving to McLean county. In 1892 they settled at Emmetsburg, Iowa, but two years later returned to Illinois, locating at Osman, McLean county. In the spring of 1901 they again came to Iowa and now reside near Webster City. Politically Mr. Mullvain was reared in the Democratic faith and believes in the majority of the principles adopted by that party, but inclines toward prohibition. In religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of his children the eldest is the wife of Allen J. Rhoades, and the others are sons, namely: Lee, a farmer at Osman, Illinois; Harvey, who resides in Decatur, Illinois; Earl and Vern, of Webster City.

After his marriage Mr. Rhoades returned to Illinois and engaged in the tubular-well business in Piatt county, remaining there until his return to Iowa in 1896. Since then he has had the supervision of his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 24, Washington township, Webster county, Iowa. He is proving himself to be a scientific and up-to-date farmer, and maintains a high class of improvements upon his place. At this writing he makes a specialty of Polled Angus cattle and Poland China hogs, with both of which he is successful. To facilitate the work of the farm he has convenient cattle sheds, substantial barns and granaries, while he and his wife occupy a modern and commodious residence. In addition to managing the farm, he has during recent years also had charge of drilling the wells for the water works at Bement, Illinois, and the city wells at Sullivan, that state. Like his father, he believes firmly in the wisdom of Republican principles, and advocates protection of home industries, the continuance of the gold standard, and the policy of expansion. Among the local offices held by him are those of road supervisor and school director, both of which he has filled with judgment and discretion.

JOHN GABRIELSON.

Among the highly respected citizens of Dayton, Webster county, Iowa, is John Gabrielson, a worthy representative of a

country to which the United States has learned to look for men of brawn and brain, steady and industrious, who finally become the best of American citizens.

The birth of Mr. Gabrielson occurred in Sweden, November 16, 1826, his parents being Gabriel and Martha Catherine (Nelson) Johnson, both of whom lived out their days in their native country. They had but two sons, our subject and his brother, Andrew Augustus. The latter came to America with John, in 1857, and married Mary Swanson, also a native of Sweden, who died in December, 1900, in Colorado. He now lives in Andover, Illinois.

Mr. Gabrielson of this sketch came to this country with his family when he was about thirty years of age. On June 25, 1853, in Sweden, he was married to Florence Peterson, a daughter of Peter and Eliza (Samuelson) Johnson, both of whom died in Sweden, having had a family of ten children, all of whom came to America with the exception of three.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabrielson were: Axel, born in Sweden, married Clara Nelson and lives in Dayton; Charles G., born at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1857, died unmarried, in August, 1900; Frank A. married Ida Jansen, and conducts a hardware business at Sioux Rapids, Iowa; George A. married Anna Bork and lives in Dayton, where he has a hardware business; Eddie married Kate Intermill and is now a retired farmer in Dayton; Victor married Hannah Sackerson and is engaged in the hardware business with his brother in Dayton; Hattie C., a teacher in the public schools in Webster county, died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Mary married Hans Shold, a blacksmith in Dayton.

Mr. Gabrielson recalls his trip to America as one of his pleasantest experiences, both on account of the pleasant weather encountered and also because of the kind and careful attention bestowed upon his two hundred passengers by good Captain Nygard. As a testimonial of their personal regard, the passengers presented him with a thirty-dollar clock. Landing in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Gabrielson went direct to Chicago, and from there to Galesburg, Illinois, where many of his countrymen are located. In the spring of 1858 he came to Dayton Iowa, living there until his enlistment for service in the Union army during the Civil war. He became a member of Company C, Second Iowa Infantry, under General John A. Logan, joining the army at Rome, Georgia, and marching with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah. He was at Raleigh, North Carolina, at the time of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, and then accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C. He was discharged in May, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Clinton, Iowa.

Upon his return to Webster county Mr. Gabrielson bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Dayton and lived there from the fall of 1865 to 1888, improving the property all the time. He also bought eighty acres on section 7, Dayton township, and this he gave to his son. He owned five acres of very valuable timber land, but he has disposed of that, and now resides in a very comfortable and substantial home in Dayton.

Few foreign-born citizens have taken a deeper interest in the public affairs of their adopted country than has Mr. Gabrielson, from the time he offered his life in her defense until the present, having most faithfully served in almost all of the local offices of trust and responsibility within the gift of his fellow citizens. He has been road

commissioner for several years, township trustee, for six years was a member of the board of supervisors and for eight years was township assessor, performing the duties of all of these positions with an eye single to the benefit of the community.

Mr. Gabrielson is a stanch Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, during his term of service, while in Rome, Georgia. He is one of the valued members of the Grand Army Post and from 1870 to 1900 was trustee of the Swedish Methodist church. No citizen stands higher in public esteem in Webster county than John Gabrielson.

D. D. DANIELS.

Although one of the younger farmers in Washington township, Mr. Daniels has prospered to a gratifying extent, and his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 8, bears many evidences of his skill and good management. A native son of the county, he was born September 23, 1869, a son of David M. and Sarah (Clark) Daniels, who are mentioned at length in another part of this book. While still very young Mr. Daniels evinced habits of industry and thrift, indications fostered by the capable training of his father, who was one of the substantial farmers of the county. His education was acquired at the public schools, which he attended during the leisure of the winter months, the summer time being devoted to the multiplicity of duties upon the home farm.

On October 25, 1892, he married Mary E. Isham, who was born in Washington township, February 28, 1872, a daughter of Eugene and Alpha C. (Dryden) Isham, natives of Dane county, Wisconsin. She is descended from English ancestors who settled in New York and constituted what is known as the old Knickerbocker stock, and on the paternal side she claims kinship through her grandmother with Colonel Clough, who followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. Her parents were reared and married in Wisconsin, and in 1872 removed to Webster county, Iowa, where the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington township, and where the mother also owned a similiar amount of land. They lived here until the spring of 1894, when they disposed of their Webster county land, and bought two hundred and forty acres in Cass township, Hamilton county, upon which they at present reside. The father is a Republican, and is a member of the Baptist church. Nine children were born into this family, of whom Mrs. Daniels is the oldest; Anna E., the wife of Frank E. Creed, lives in Washington township and has two children; Ada C., the wife of J. C. Carpenter, lives in Wright county, Iowa, and has one child: Bessie H. lives with her parents; Cassius I. died July 31, 1898, at the age of thirteen; Harry D. died March 31, 1887, at the age of seven months; Ray D. lives with his parents; and Mason C. and Robert E. are also at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born four children: Eva E., born November 19, 1894; Eugene W., January 21, 1897; Marian, December 11, 1899; and David D., May 27, 1901.

For a year after his marriage Mr. Daniels farmed on the homestead, and then removed to another part of the same farm, where he lived a year. He then came to his present farm in Washington township, out of which he developed a fine property, fitted with every modern improvement, including

commodious house, barns, granaries, good fences and the latest agricultural implements. He also owns some timber land in Webster township.

CARL SCHRADER.

The ability of the German to transfer his allegiance and thrift to American shores and to become an integral part of the prosperity of his adopted location is illustrated in the career of Carl Schrader, one of the large land-owners of Dayton township, and a man who has depended solely upon his own efforts for the place which he occupies to-day. The first thirty years of his life were spent in Germany, where he was born April 20, 1845, and where he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. His father died in 1858, but his mother lived to accompany her son to the United States, where she died near Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1884. Carl was the second oldest child in the family, and the other children were: Johanna, who died near Watertown two months before the mother; William, who is married and lives near Charles City, Iowa; and August, who came to America in 1870 but died shortly after landing.

While still in Germany Mr. Schrader married, in 1868, with Eliza Drager, who died the following year, leaving one child who is now living. In June, 1870, Mr. Schrader married Sophia Drager, whose parents are both dead, the mother having died in 1880 while living with her daughter and son-in-law. To Mr. and Mrs. Schrader have been born seven children, namely: Herman, a farmer in South Dakota, who married Elza Meyer; Frank, also a farmer of South Dakota, who married Emma Williams; William, living with the rest of the family in South Dakota; Anna; Julian; Paul; and Elza. The last four named are living at home.

Shortly after his second marriage, in 1870, Mr. Schrader embarked with his wife and mother from European shores, and in due time sailed into New York harbor, the journey taking a month. He went direct to Wisconsin and lived on a farm for about four years, working for another man. He arrived in Webster county, Iowa, in 1874, and, with the money saved from his toil bought eighty acres of the land upon which he now lives. Prosperity has rewarded his efforts, and with the coming of many successful harvests his fortunes were increased sufficiently to permit and even necessitate the purchase of additional land, so that he now owns a quarter section of fine farm land on section 6, of Dayton township. His property is well stocked, and whether in stock-raising or general farming, Mr. Schrader endeavors to keep abreast of the times and to introduce such methods and improvements as to place him in the front ranks of progressive tillers of the soil and cattle breeders. He is a Republican in politics, but always votes for the best man, and has never desired public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CRAM.

For thirty-one years Mr. Cram has been an active promoter of the best interests of Burnside township, and during all this period has lived continuously upon his present farm on section 10. In his youth he was reared to an appreciation of a life of agriculture, and in Onondaga county, New

York, where he was born July 9, 1836, was early taught to be of assistance in the performance of those duties incident to profitable farming. His father, Jehiel Cram, was born about 1831 in Burlington, Vermont, and was of English lineage, although his father, Ebenezer Cram, was also a native of the Green Mountain state. The latter had a family of seven sons, Jacib, Orin, Lorin, Alhanan, Jehiel, Heman and George, all born in Vermont. The father of our subject was a tanner and manufacturer of leather and also engaged in the manufacture of shoes for a number of years. He married Susan Chase, who was likewise born in Vermont and whose ancestors came to America as Pilgrims on the Mayflower. In 1860 the parents became residents of Illinois, removing thence to Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1868. There the mother died about 1874, while the father died at the home of his son in Thayer, Kansas, in 1883. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Daniel, who died in Onondaga county, New York; David, who died in Carroll county, Illinois, and left three children: Henry, who died in Thayer, Kansas, leaving a wife and one child: Heman, who married Frances Shook and resides at Thornburg, Keokuk county, Iowa; and Mary P., the wife of William Smith, of Kansas. Two of the sons, David and Henry, served in the Civil war.

John Cram, of this review, was educated in the common schools, and as an aid to future independence learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life occurred December 27, 1859, the lady of his choice being Harriett W. Cushman. She was born at Buffalo Grove, Ogle county, Illinois, January 14, 1839; her father was a native of Georgia, Vermont, while her mother was born April 18, 1817, in Delaware county, New York. In 1836 the former removed to Buffalo Grove, Illinois, and two years later, with a colony of seventy people, the lady whom he made his wife also located there. The ancestry of the Cushman family can be traced back in direct line through eight generations. Robert Cushman, the first of whom we have authentic record, was born in England in 1580, and with the Pilgrim fathers came to America, where he filled the office of colonial agent. He died in England, whither he had gone on a trip in the interest of the settlers. Thomas Cushman, the representative in the second generation, was born in England, February 3, 1608, and wedded Mary Allerton. He came to America in the historic craft, the Mayflower, and died December 11, 1691. Elkanah Cushman, of the third generation, was born June 1, 1651, married Elizabeth Cole, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 4, 1727. John Cushman, of the fourth generation, was born August 13, 1690, and married Johanna Pratt. Their son, Charles Cushman, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 3, 1735, wedded Mary Hardey, and died in Rutland, Vermont, in 1791. Frederick Cushman, of the sixth generation, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1758, married Alice Coswell, and died October 22, 1852. They were the great-grandparents of Mrs. Cram. Solomon Cushman, the grandfather, was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1785, and married Phila Strong. Their son, Charles Cushman, the father of Mrs. Cram, was born in Vermont, October 24, 1811, and wedded Mary B. Waterbury, who was born April 18, 1817, at Andes, Delaware county, New York. She was descended from English ancestry, who were Pilgrims and also came to

America on the Mayflower. The family is a prominent and honored one of New England and has been represented in the two wars with England. Eventually representatives of the name removed to New York and thence to Illinois with a colony of seventy, settling in Ogle county, where Mrs. Cushman, the mother of Mrs. Cram, is still living at an advanced age.

In her family were four children. Edwin S. Cushman, the brother of Mrs. Cram, was born in August, 1841, and is now a resident of Nampa, Idaho, where he is engaged in fruit growing and the real-estate business. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in Polo, as a member of Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, and served for three years. John W. Cushman, the second brother of Mrs. Cram, was born at Buffalo Grove, Illinois, August 14, 1844, and enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and when three years had passed re-enlisted as a veteran. He was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He wedded Mary Lewis and for a number of years engaged in the jewelry business in Polo, Illinois, where he died in 1888. Phila Cushman, born October 1, 1860, now makes her home with her mother in Polo.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cram has been blessed with three children: Anna, born September 22, 1861, is the wife of Edwin Heal and with their two children they reside on section 10, Burnside township. Mary F., born December 9, 1866, is the wife of W. T. Marsh, by whom she has two children, and their home is on section 3, Burnside township; and Inez M., who was born March 9, 1871, is the wife of Colly C. Bowers, a farmer residing on section 33, Otho township, by whom she has four children: John, Floyd, Harriett and Iva.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Cram located on a farm in Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained for five years, and in 1866 removed to Keokuk, Iowa. In January, 1870, he took up his abode in Webster county, Iowa, and settled on his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres. The land was then but partially improved, but soon the labors of Mr. Cram were effecting a change in the appearance of the place. The fields were placed under cultivation and the green tints of summer gave promise of golden harvests in the autumn. Barns and other necessary buildings were erected and Anna, the eldest daughter, planted many of the fine trees which adorn the place. In addition to general farming Mr. Cram has engaged in the breeding of Ohio imported Chester white hogs and he also raises and ships other stock, thereby annually increasing his income.

Mr. Cram has always taken an active and intelligent interest in local politics and for twelve years has been an efficient member of the school board. Fraternally he is identified with Lehigh Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Christian church in Lehigh and to the extent of his ability contributes toward its charities and general maintenance. His judgment and advice are of great value in connection with all important township enterprises and he is accounted one of the leading and influential residents of the community.

GEORGE C. LEMON.

George C. Lemon, one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Washington township, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 5, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and

Jane (Carter) Lemon, the latter of whom was born in Ohio and died February 28, 1871, while the former still lives in Ohio and is eighty-two years of age. Of the eight children born to the parents two sons and one daughter survive and are residents of Zanesville, and of these, Frank married Lucy Arter; Serena is the wife of Will Pherson; and Elmer married Laura Carter.

While assisting with the work on his father's farm George C. Lemon attended the district schools as opportunity offered, and afterward worked out by the month until twenty-one years of age. On March 25, 1866, he married Martha Ferguson, who was born in Livermore, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1845, a daughter of J. G. and Maria (Watson) Ferguson. The father was a shoemaker and farmer. Of his eight children but four are living: Watson, a farmer of Missouri, married Lizzie Waters, and after her death married Anna Thompson; Samuel, living at Homer, Iowa, married Mollie Stotts; and Cinda, a resident of Zanesville, is the wife of Will Temple. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, five died in infancy, and May died at the age of eighteen, the surviving children being George A., Frank and Morton.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Lemon settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, which continued to be his home for thirteen years, and where he was engaged in general farming, gardening and coal mining with the success to be expected from one of his energy and practical common sense. At the expiration of his stay in Ohio he settled upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Washington township, Webster county, Iowa, and this farm has profited by his industry and good management and is one of the most desirable farms in the township. Added to a comfortable and commodious farm residence there are good barns and outhouses, and the implements include all of the known aids to expeditious labors, not the least valuable of which is an up-to-date threshing outfit. Mr. Lemon is known for his public spiritedness, for his business sagacity and his unquestioned integrity.

DANIEL A. PETERSON.

For nearly half a century Daniel A. Peterson has been identified with the agricultural and political advancement of Dayton township, where he owns one hundred and seventy acres of finely improved land, redeemed from a wild state by years of arduous toil. One of the most progressive of the Swedish-Americans in Webster county, he was born in Sweden, December 22, 1840, a son of Andrew and Maria Peterson, who emigrated to America in 1849, and located in Madrid, Boone county, Iowa. In 1852 they removed to Dayton township, Webster county, where both eventually died, the father December 19, 1885, and the mother in September, 1893. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters: John, who married Charlotte Hanson and resides in Oregon; Matilda, the wife of E. S. Atkinson, of Stratford, Iowa; Lars A., who married Augusta Carlson and is a farmer living on section 34, Dayton township, this county; Augusta W., who married Charles Asp and died in Mississippi in 1880; Emma, who died at sea at the age of six years while the family were coming to America; Melker, who died in Dayton township at the age of four years; and Jennie, wife of A. A. Olson, of Ogden, Iowa.

Before coming to America with his parents Mr. Peterson attended the country

schools of Sweden for two summers, and afterward studied at Madrid, Iowa, and later still in a little schoolhouse one-half mile from his present home. He remained on the parental farm until his marriage, January 20, 1861, with Sophia Hanson, who was born in Sweden, December 17, 1846, and came to America with her father in 1853, her mother having died in the old country. They settled first in Hardin township, Webster county, and then in Boone county, where the father died in 1866. He had but one son, John A., who was a valiant soldier during the Civil war, and died in a hospital in Mound City, Illinois, from disease contracted in the service. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Manda, Bertha, Willie and Linda died in infancy, and the children still living are: Edward, a cashier in the State Bank at Stratford; Nellie, the wife of Elmer Shostrom, who lives in Dayton and has three children, Ethel, Russel and a babe unnamed; May, the wife of August Olson, who lives in Boone county and has three children, Verner, Floyd and Gay; Maude, a student, who is living at home; and Ruben, also attending school and living at home.

After his marriage Mr. Peterson lived with his father for two or three years, after which he purchased the land upon which he now lives. He is the oldest living settler in the township, having been here continuously since 1852. When he first arrived here there were but four others in the township, but these have long since passed away, and he alone recalls the hardships and deprivations which beset those who ventured to till the primitive soil.

The particular fitness of Mr. Peterson for official office has been recognized by his fellow townsmen on many occasions, and as a loyal Democrat he served for one term as county recorder, and is at present township assessor. Though still retaining all of his land he rents out considerable of it, but lives nevertheless in the old homestead which has weathered the storms of succeeding summers and winters. In the estimation of all who have profited by his industry or enjoyed his friendship he is held in high esteem, and is one of the most venerable and kindly gentlemen in his neighborhood.

JOEL ELLIS DANIELS.

A native of the county which has since been his home, and toward the improvement of which he has so earnestly worked, Joel Ellis Daniels was born January 28, 1855, a son of David M. and Sarah W. Daniels. He was educated in the public schools and under his father's able instruction learned to be a model farmer and good business man.

On February 22, 1876, Mr. Daniels married Elizabeth Blanchard, who was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, November 19, 1856, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Susanna (Cronk) Blanchard, natives of Indiana. The parents were married in Des Moines county and lived on a farm there for about fifteen years, and came to Webster county in 1864. They then bought land in Dayton township, upon which they lived for three years, removing then to Washington township, where they lived until 1899. Their property was then disposed of at a profit and they took up their residence in Webster City, where they are living in comparative retirement at the present time. They are the parents of the following children: Preston, who died at the age of twenty-six; Mary, who is the wife of W. H. Widick and lives near Burnside; Mrs. Joel Ellis Daniels; Louisa, who is the widow of

W. A. Powell and lives in Webster City; Henry, who married Cora Baldridge and lives near Lehigh; Emma, who died in infancy; Carrie, who died at the age of eleven years; Beecher, who married Martha Blair and lives at Fort Dodge; and Emmett, who died at the age of six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born three children: Robert P., born February 23, 1877, was married in 1900 to Mamie Clawson and lives in Washington township; Grace, born October 10, 1879, married Emery Moore, February 16, 1897, and has one child, Leslie; and David M. is living at home.

Following his marriage Mr. Daniels lived where the town of Brushy now stands, but at that time the railroad was not built through. He has farmed continuously ever since, and after the building of the railroad also engaged in buying and shipping grain and general produce for a couple of years, but lost heavily in the venture. However, he has the faculty of rising above adverse circumstances, and no loss has ever destroyed his innate enthusiasm or belief in a brighter future. He now owns over eighty acres of good farm land, devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and besides he feeds and ships considerable stock. He is a member of the Methodist church, and contributes to the best of his ability towards its maintenance. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, Duncombe Camp No. 3370. Although a stanch Republican, and an office holder in the past, he at present neither desires nor seeks public office, preferring to devote all of his time to the management of his farm and the care of his interesting family. Mr. Daniels has many friends in the county in which he has always lived and his progressiveness and integrity are known far and wide.

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AUGUST JOHNSON.

Sweden has sent many of her most deserving sons to profit by the large opportunities of America and to lend the strength of their desirable national characteristics to the development of the less worn resources of their adopted country. One whose enterprise and thrift has resulted in his ownership of nine hundred and forty acres of land in Webster county, Iowa, is August Johnson, who was born in Sweden, October 7, 1850, a son of parents who spent their entire lives in that country, the death of the father occurring in 1857, while the mother survived him until 1891. In the family besides August Johnson there were five other children, and of these Gustav, a farmer in Boone county, Iowa, married Lottie Swanson and has five children; Charles, a carpenter by trade, died in Louisiana some time during the early '70s; Frank, a farmer on the old homestead in Sweden, married Tilda Johnson; Lotta, also living near the old Swedish homestead, married Gust Gustofson; and Fred, a farm laborer, died in Nebraska in 1890.

From earliest youth August Johnson had ambitions beyond the limits of his native land, and while attending the public schools and performing such duties as fell to his lot on the home farm, was quietly laying plans to better his prospects. In 1870, when about twenty years of age, he set sail from Gottenberg, Sweden, and after a tempestuous voyage of six weeks and five days landed in New York harbor. From New York city he took a train to Galva, Illinois, where he lived for five years. There Mr. Johnson worked for a time on a farm, and later engaged in the dingy work in the coal mines of Stark county, Illinois. In the spring of 1875 he returned to the land of

his birth, but the end of the fall of the same year found him again in Illinois, whence he removed to Webster county, Iowa, which has since been his home.

In this county Mr. Johnson was married in 1876 to Augusta Johnson, whose father died in Sweden, but whose mother came to America in 1876, and made her home with her son-in-law, where she died in January, 1900. In the family besides Mrs. August Johnson were the following children: Alexander, who married Clara Isaacson and is a farmer on the old homestead in Sweden; Ida, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Frank, a farmer of Buena Vista county, Iowa; and Charley, a resident of Atlantic, Iowa. Of the children born to August Johnson and his wife but one survives, Carl, who is the fourth in order of birth. Arthur died in his third year; Henry died when nine months old; and Ernest died when eleven months old.

The first land investment of Mr. Johnson in Webster county was eighty acres in Dayton township, purchased for fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. Owing to good management and extended knowledge of the best way to run a farm his interests increased with the passing of every year, until he found use for the nine hundred and forty acres now in his possession. Added to a general farming enterprise he devoted particular attention to the buying, selling and shipping of cattle and hogs, and makes a specialty of fine Durhams, of which he is feeding eighty head at present. Mr. Johnson ranks among the most intelligent and scientific farmers in the county, and is a welcome acquisition to two townships, for two hundred acres of his land are located in Burnside township. With his wife he is a member of the Swedish Mission church at Pilot Mound, and is a sincere worker for the advancement of all philanthropic and humanitarian projects of his locality. Although an upholder of Republican principles and issues, he is not active in the local undertakings of his party, but prefers rather to devote all of his time to his farm and home.

C. A. SWANSON.

C. A. Swanson, of Dayton township, was born in Sweden, September 11, 1854, and is the son of Andrew and Anna Swanson, natives of that country, where they lived and died. They were very worthy people and carefully trained their four children, who were as follows: Mary, wife of John N. Peterson, a farmer of Dayton township; Alfred, deceased, who married Carrie Hanson, now a resident of Pilot Mound, Iowa; C. A., our subject; and an infant who died in Sweden.

As his parents were poor, our subject only had the opportunity to attend school a few days, having to devote all of his time to making shoes, which trade he learned when only a child. He was but fourteen years of age when brought to America by his brother and sister. The little party sailed from Gottenberg, by way of Liverpool, and finally landed in New York city, whence they traveled to Illinois, by way of Chicago, and settled at Altoona, Knox county.

After locating there the young boy worked for two years upon a farm by the month in order to earn sufficient money to pay for his passage, he having been obliged to borrow it. In the spring of 1869 he located in Webster county, Iowa, and worked as a farm hand at fourteen dollars a month for about twelve years. At the expiration

of that time he had saved enough money to warrant his renting land, and for ten years he farmed rented land. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Swanson purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 19, Dayton township, which is now one of the finest farms in Webster county. Recently he has erected a new and commodious residence, which is fitted with modern conveniences, and it, with his substantial barn, cattle sheds and other outbuildings, neat fences, good orchard and well-cultivated fields, demonstrate that he is an excellent farmer as well as a good manager. Mr. Swanson devotes most of his attention to raising high-grade stock for the market, and raises sufficient grain to feed his herds.

On May 14, 1884, he married, at Stratford, Iowa, Hulda Charlotte Munson, who was born near that place June 23, 1860, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Hagg) Munson, both natives of Sweden. The father came to America in 1849, and the mother, who was born in 1832, came in 1850, when she was eighteen. They were married in New Sweden, Iowa, where they made the acquaintance of each other. Mr. Munson was a successful farmer and amassed one hundred and eighty acres of land, then retired in 1900, and is now residing with his wife at Stratford. Mrs. Swanson was one of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living: Hulda C. is the oldest. Lydia is the wife of Edward Johnson, a furniture dealer of Stratford, Iowa, and they have four children. Rosina, born August 15, 1869, became the wife of William Wordblon, who died March 7, 1898, and his widow now resides with her father and two children, Esther and Cyrus. Dora is the wife of Andrew Dahl, a resident of Lost Grove township, and has four children. Ernest H. married Grace Olson and lives on the homestead farm. They have one child.

To our subject and wife were born seven children, namely: Charles Herbert, born March 17, 1885; Oscar Theodore, October 18, 1886; John Wesley, February 19, 1891; Lawrence Edward, June 17, 1893; Lloyd Henry, December 8, 1895; Elmer Vincent, November 4, 1897; and Anna Leona, December 10, 1900.

In politics Mr. Swanson is a Republican, but has never had the time or desire to hold office, his private affairs absorbing his attention. He attends the Swedish Methodist church at Harcourt, Iowa, of which he is a liberal supporter. Throughout the community he is highly esteemed, and the success which has attended his efforts is well merited.

MILES H. ALLEN.

Miles H. Allen, one of the progressive farmers of Burnside township, traces his ancestry back in unbroken succession to the time of the landing of the Pilgrims. For many years his forefathers lived in Massachusetts but eventually members of the family removed to different parts of the east and middle west, Ohio profiting to a considerable extent by the industry and good citizenship of a number who bore the name. The subject of this review was born in Dayton, Webster county, Iowa, April 12, 1866, his parents being Samuel and Eliza (Gyer) Allen, the former born in Ohio, in March, 1829, while the latter was born in Indiana, September 20, 1835. It was in the year 1855 that they removed to Iowa, settling on a farm in Dayton township, where they remained until the father's death, which occurred September 7, 1882. His

widow, who is now living in Burnside, was married in March, 1892, to Daniel Conklin, who died in 1896. By her first marriage she became the mother of the following named: David M., born July 28, 1854, married Julia Goltry and is a farmer of West Dayton; Francis M., born January 30, 1857, wedded Mary Moore and is a farmer of Dayton township; Viretta, born June 11, 1859, is the wife of Herbert Lewis, a resident of Pocahontas Center, Iowa; Mary Ellen, born May 29, 1862, is the wife of Fred Marsh, who resides on section 9, Burnside township; Miles H., of this review, is the next of the family; Eli S., born August 4, 1869, married Sarah Landreth and resides in Yell township; Jennie May, born December 13, 1875, is living with her mother; and one daughter died in infancy.

Mr. Allen, whose name forms the caption of this review, was educated in the district schools of his township, and remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He then began farming on his own account and for five years engaged in the cultivation of rented land, after which he purchased the farm of one hundred acres upon which he now resides. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation, has made many improvements thereon and has erected a comfortable rural home together with good barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock.

On the 20th of December, 1887, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Minnie Holt, who was born in Dayton, Iowa, January 25, 1866, her parents being Joseph M. and Martha C. (Payne) Holt, who were natives of Tennessee but became residents of this state in 1859. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen has been born one child, Lester, whose birth occurred November 24, 1888. Mr. Allen has filled several important offices within the gift of the people of his township, and has done much to promote educational interests in his locality as a director and president of the school board. He is well known as an enterprising agriculturist and progressive citizen and his worth is widely acknowledged in the county of his nativity.

It will be interesting in this connection to append something of the history of Mrs. Allen's parents, who were well known people of this section of the state. Her father, Joseph M. Holt, was born in Tennessee and was a son of Barrot and Mary O. (Long) Holt. The former was born in Virginia, in 1778, and when about twenty-five years of age left the Old Dominion for Tennessee, where he lived for many years, when in 1850 he and his wife accompanied their son Joseph to Missouri, where they remained for six years, coming thence to Webster county. Here Barrot Holt died December 25, 1859. His parents were natives of England and in 1740 crossed the Atlantic to Virginia, where they spent their remaining days. Barrot Holt was married to Mary E. Long, who was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1786, and died in Missouri in 1853. She accompanied her brother to Tennessee and it was in that state that she met and married Barrot Holt. Her father came from Holland to America in 1776. At that time the American Revolution was in progress. The war was unpopular in England and King George III was reduced to the "military necessity" of hiring troops from other nations and the men who were sent as soldiers had no choice. They were forced to go to America to shoot and be shot at because their masters at home were paid so much apiece for each soldier furnished. At that time every able-bodied man in Holland had to serve for at least one year in the regular army. It was thus that Mrs. Holt's father

came to America, hired by the sovereign of Holland to the king of England, but not wishing to fight against the colonies, he deserted from the British army and joined the American forces under Washington. He was then sent to the frontier, where he fought until the close of the war. Then he located in Virginia, was married there and made his home there until his death.

Joseph M. Holt, the son of Barrot and Mary (Long) Holt, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, August 12, 1829, and made his home in that state until 1850, when he removed to Missouri, coming thence to Iowa in 1856. He was married in Tennessee, September 27, 1849, to Miss Louisa J. Payne, who died March 25, 1859, leaving a son, Virgil A., who was born in Missouri, January 25, 1855, and is now a stock-buyer.

In 1862 the Indians became dissatisfied with the Indian traders and the non-payment of the money due them. Bands of warriors were perpetrating horrible massacres in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, so in the fall of 1862 Mr. Holt enlisted in a company at Fort Dodge, and was sent to Spirit Lake to protect the northern part of Iowa. A strong fort was built and the troops remained there for four months, when, finding the trouble had ceased, they were sent home in January, 1863. In the fall of that year Mr. Holt enlisted in the Union army at Des Moines, but was rejected on account of not being an able-bodied man.

Returning to Webster county, Iowa, Mr. Holt was married to Miss Martha C. Payne, October 13, 1864, and from that time until his death, which occurred May 18, 1895, he made his home in Webster county. The lady was a daughter of Jehu R. and Alvina (Milburn) Payne. The Payne family was also established in Virginia at an early day. Her grandfather, Henry Payne, was born in the Old Dominion and when a young man went to Tennessee and thence to Illinois, settling near Springfield. He married Elizabeth Glossin, whose ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century. She was born in Virginia and died at their home near Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Payne's grandfather came from England in 1682 with a band of English Quakers under William Penn and settled near Philadelphia. After the death of his wife Henry Payne removed from Illinois to Webster City, Iowa, where he remained until his death.

His son, Jehu R. Payne, the father of Mrs. Holt, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, December 12, 1808, and after arriving at years of maturity married Alvina Milburn, who was born in Greene county, Tennessee, April 4, 1809, her parents being Jonathan and Nancy A. (Emmerson) Milburn. Her father was born in Kentucky, May 17, 1776, and died in Greene county, Tennessee, in 1816. He served throughout the war of 1812 and died in Tennessee about two years after his retirement from the army. He was of Welsh descent. His wife, Nancy A. Emmerson, was born in Kentucky, May 3, 1778, and was descended from Scotch ancestors who came to America during the seventeenth century. She died in Greene county, Tennessee, in 1852. Their daughter Alvina became the wife of Jehu R. Payne, and in 1851 he and his family went to Illinois, where they lived one year, removing then to Marshall county, Iowa. Three years later, in 1854, they became residents of Webster county and Mr. Payne purchased land, continuing its cultivation until his death. He died there June 10, 1884, and his wife passed away September 6, 1866. Among their children was Martha C. Payne, who was born January 17, 1847, and became

the second wife of Joseph M. Holt and the mother of Mrs. Allen. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Holt were born the following children: Monona, born February 10, 1868, was married February 10, 1897, to Fred Bedford, of Hotchkiss, Colorado, and prior to her marriage she taught school for a number of years; Frank, born January 14, 1870, died April 18, 1892; Joseph, born January 31, 1872, was married, January 26, 1895, to Cora Henry, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Oklahoma until his death, May 24, 1901; Effie, born April 13, 1874, is a teacher in the public schools of Hamilton county, Iowa; Melissa, born April 15, 1876, died in March, 1880; Barrot W., born April 10, 1878, died in 1879; Clyde, born May 16, 1880, is at home; Vesta, born November 4, 1882, and Ferd, born December 11, 1884, are also at home.

FRANK DAYTON.

The earliest associations of Mr. Dayton are connected with Iowa, where he was born, in Howard county, October 16, 1859. His father, Hiram Dayton, a native of Manitoba, settled in Howard county in an early day and there met and married Frances Pooper, who was born in New York state. After a short time in Howard county they crossed the plains to California, making the long journey in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen. Subsequently they again became residents of Howard county, but during the '50s went back to the Pacific coast, where Hiram Dayton was employed in running a sawmill. Returning to Iowa in 1871, he established his family in Homer and secured employment for himself in operating a sawmill on the Boone river for Smith & Warner. A year later he moved his family nearer the mill, and after another year he leased the mill property, which he and a partner operated for some time. His next location was near Fort Dodge, in the vicinity of the present site of the Duncombe mill. From there he moved to Jake Crouse's mill, across from the mouth of Boone river. After a short time he bought a threshing machine and engine, which he operated for two years. Returning to the business with which he had been most particularly associated, he formed a partnership with D. Porter and engaged in sawing ties on the Boone river for B. C. Dixon. After a year the mill was moved to the McGuire Bend, and soon afterward the property was sold. For a number of years he had charge of a mill owned by Hamlin & Sketchley, and finally bought the plant, which he moved to Brushy creek, then to Crooked creek and finally to Homer, where he operated a feed and saw mill combined.

A subsequent business enterprise managed by Hiram Dayton was the operating of a mill at Coalville, Webster county, where he leased a tract of timber land owned by Thomas and Frank Collins. On selling that mill he settled in Dayton, Iowa. There he turned his attention to a different line of work, embarking in the drug business, with Dr. C. L. Warner as a partner. Two years later he moved to Webster City, Iowa, and then spent six months in travel through the west. Returning to Iowa, he accompanied a son to Minneapolis and bought a sawmill, which he set up on Holiday creek, and operated the same in that location from September to February. The mill was then moved to Brushy creek. When his son Charles bought his interest in the plant he went to Homer and opened a blacksmith's shop. Since then he has continued to reside

in that town. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been elected by his party to various local offices. In fraternal relations he is connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows and also with the Rebekahs.

In the family of Hiram Dayton there were eight children. The eldest, Jeannette, married Philip Miller, by whom she has one child. They make their home in Webster City, where Mr. Miller is engaged in the real-estate business. The second in order of birth is Frank, the subject of this article. The third child, Harry M., married Kate Dingman, and they and their two children reside in Webster City. Charles, of Webster township, married Mary L. Goodrich and has three children living. Inez married Frank Sherman and lives at Fergus Falls, Ottertail county, Minnesota. The above named are the only members of the family who attained maturity, three children having died when young.

The schools which Frank Dayton attended were radically different from those of the opening years of the twentieth century. Most of them were held in log cabins, with slab seats, puncheon floors and old-fashioned fireplaces. While at Fort Dodge he studied in a subscription school, and later made his home with the parents of Dr. Warner, meantime attending school. After he was fifteen his studies ceased and he became an assistant to his father, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. In Webster township, Webster county, February 20, 1881, he married Mary A. Wilson, who was born November 23, 1860. Her father, Lawrence R. Wilson, a native of England, came to America in early life and settled in Iowa. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and in politics he always supported the Democratic party. Throughout all of his later years he worshipped with the United Brethren denomination. His wife was Susan Southwell, who was born in England and came to America at fourteen years of age. After the death of Mr. Wilson, which occurred in Hamilton county, Iowa, November 28, 1886, his widow was married to Edward M. Abbott. Of her first marriage there were the following named children: Aquilla, who married Florence Goodrich and lives in Algona, Iowa; Mary A., who married Frank Dayton; Lawrence, who married Ruth Crousier and makes his home at Fairfield, South Dakota; William, who died at thirty-one years of age; Perry, who married Anna Stage and lives at Blue Earth City, Minnesota; Alice, Mrs. Thomas Goodrich, of Webster City; John, who is unmarried and makes his home with his mother. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dayton there are three children, Hiram L., Susie and Myrtle.

After his marriage Frank Dayton settled on the Daniels farm near Homer, Iowa, where he remained about one year, and then was a partner of his father for three years. A subsequent enterprise was farming, purchasing the farm which he now occupies. The land was then covered with a heavy growth of timber, and many months of constant industry were necessary in order to place it in condition for cultivation. As a result of his perseverance the tract of nearly five hundred acres is now conceded to be one of the best farms in Webster township. It lies on sections 10 and 11, and is improved with a neat residence and substantial barns. Stock-raising is one of the specialties of the owner, who raises high-grade cattle and hogs for the market, and is also interested in horses, being a trustee of the Percheron Horse Company of Homer, Iowa. All of the grain raised on the farm is fed to the stock, which Mr. Dayton has

found to be more profitable than selling it in the markets. In addition to the management of this property, he is interested in blacksmithing and also in the sawmill business on Brushy creek, Webster township. Like his father, he is a firm believer in Democratic principles, and has held all of the township offices. Fraternally he is a member of the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, besides belonging to the Order of Rebekahs.

CLARENCE S. PRATT.

In a very early day in the history of America the Pratt family crossed the ocean from Germany and settled in New York. Later representatives bore an honorable part in bringing success to American arms during the Revolution and the war of 1812. William Pratt, father of Clarence S. Pratt, was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1812, and in 1839 married Harriet Nash, who was born in a village known as Pratt's Hollow, in Madison county, New York. For some years after their marriage they remained in the east, but, following the westward tide of emigration, in 1851 they sought a home beyond the vicinity of their old home. With four yoke of oxen they drove through from New York to Illinois, and in their primitive prairie schooner landed in Chicago, a village of a few houses located in the midst of a swamp. Prospects for the future of the town were so gloomy that land was offered for sale at three dollars an acre, yet found no buyers. Settling about twenty miles from the then village, they continued there for three years, and then removed to Fayette county, Iowa, locating near West Union, in 1857, on land which Mrs. Pratt secured with a land warrant which her father had received in recognition for his services in the Revolutionary war. The family made their home in that county for about twenty years. In 1878 the parents came to Webster county, where our subject had located the year previous, and they made their home with him for five years, he having purchased eighty acres of land in Washington township. Subsequently the mother bought a tract of land, and the old people were cared for by their son Allen, who cultivated and improved the farm for them. In politics Mr. Pratt was a Republican. His death occurred on the farm in 1891, and his wife passed away April 17, 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years, six months and three days. They were the parents of nine children. The eldest, James Monroe, died in early childhood, as did also Ellsworth and Jedidah, while Asa O. died at twenty-five years, and Dorlesca when nineteen. Melvin was a young man when the Civil war came on, and he at once enlisted in an Iowa regiment. During the engagement at Gettysburg he fought for two days in the ranks, when he was taken ill and soon afterward died in a hospital. Elvin L., a twin brother of Melvin, was also a soldier in the Union army and was wounded at Pea Ridge. The youngest of the family, Allen L., married Mary Scott, September 29, 1901, and resides on a farm in Washington township.

It was the custom of Clarence S. Pratt in early childhood to arise very early in the morning, do all the chores of the farm (his older brothers being in the army), and then walk two miles to school, returning late in the afternoon to resume his work on the farm. His father being in poor health, much of the work of managing the property fell upon him. When he was twenty-one his father gave him a span of colts and a light

MR. AND MRS. C. S. PRATT

spring-wagon and he started for Nebraska. When he reached Webster county the June rains rendered further progress undesirable, so he remained and operated a threshing machine for his brother. The next year he rented eighty acres from D. M. Daniels, but in the fall purchased a farm in Washington township. His faith in the future is indicated by the fact that he had to borrow money with which to make the first payment on the land. Few improvements had been made on the property, but the land was partly broken and a walnut plank house had been built.

The industry and capable management of Mr. Pratt showed quick results. The indebtedness was paid off and soon he was on the road to prosperity, largely through the scientific and modern manner in which he conducted his place. After settling on that farm he engaged in threshing every season, and owned a very fine threshing machine and engine, a corn sheller and corn shredder. He was a stockholder in the Elevator Company at Duncombe, which buys and sells cattle, hogs, lumber and coal. At no time in his life has he been an office seeker, yet he is firm in his allegiance to the Republican party. Like all the members of his family, he is imbued with the spirit of patriotism, inherited not only from his paternal ancestors, but also from the Nash family (of English stock), his great-grandfather Nash having taken part in the Revolution and the war of 1812.

In Webster City, Iowa, January 21, 1882, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Marion Colburn, who was born in Montreal, Canada, May 29, 1856, a daughter of Major E. E. Colburn, a sketch of whom follow this. She had excellent educational advantages, attending first the Mound Street Seminary, in Cincinnati, Ohio, while later she was a student in a private academy, subsequently continuing her studies at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and then completing her education in the Wesleyan University of Cincinnati. She has devoted herself to school teaching and has acquired an excellent reputation for success in that work. For fifteen years she was connected with the public schools of Webster county; for three years was a teacher in the high school of Fort Dodge, and at one time was principal of the schools of Lake City. In February, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt sold their farm to P. T. Flynn, of Duncombe, and the last of April moved to Snohomish, Washington. There they have bought a handsome residence, and after a life of toil expect to take life more easily.

MAJOR E. E. COLBURN.

Major Ezekiel Elliott Colburn, an honored veteran of the Civil war, was for several years prominently identified with the industrial interests of Webster county, and during that time became widely and favorably known throughout this community. He was born in Parisville, New York, July 14, 1814, and was descended from English nobility. During their residence in this country the Colburn family has ever been a very patriotic and loyal one, having representatives in every war in which America has been engaged. The Majors parents were Rev. Thomas Chandler and Sarah (Phillips) Colburn, the former of whom was born in Chester, Vermont, April 15, 1783, and died in Montreal, Canada, January 12, 1848, while the latter was born in Surrey, New Hampshire, October 14, 1788, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9, 1876. They were

married at Madrid, New York, on the 24th of December, 1809. Mrs. Colburn's father was a physician practicing in the town of Surrey, New Hampshire, and her husband's father was an Episcopal clergyman.

The Major was named both for an uncle and for Commodore Elliott, who was a distant relative of the family. When only four years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Montreal, Canada, and being reared among French Canadians he was able to speak the French language as fluently as the English. He received a thoroughly practical business education, and began his business career as a clerk in a hardware store of Montreal.

In that city, September 30, 1837, Major Colburn married Miss Elizabeth Helen Bostwick, who was a native of that place and was then about eighteen years of age. She was educated at a fashionable boarding school in Schenectady, New York, of which state her father was a native, being a descendant of the Bostwick family that came to this country from England in 1630. Unto the Major and his wife were born the following children: Helen, who is a music teacher in Cincinnati, Ohio; Sarah L., who resides with her sister Helen; Frederick, also a resident of Cincinnati; Elliott, whose home is near Puget Sound in Washington; and Marion, wife of Clarence S. Pratt, whose sketch appears above. The older of the two sons married Elizabeth Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and has an only daughter, Mrs. Alice Moeller, now a resident of the city of Mexico. The younger son married Ella R. Cramer, and they have three children: Lloyd, who served in the Spanish-American war; Dell Rose; and Florence.

During the residence of both the Bostwick and Colburn families in Canada they never gave up their allegiance to the United States. At the time of his marriage the Major was engaged in the hardware business in Montreal, and later was part owner of an extensive wholesale flouring mill, but the firm was one of the many that failed during a financial depression at that time, and he concluded to try his fortune in the United States. He first went to New Orleans, and accepted a position as bookkeeper and foreign (French) correspondent in a large wholesale sugar house. He was delighted with that beautiful city, but fearing the climate would prove too great a change from what he had been accustomed to in Canada, he retraced his steps as far as Cincinnati, where his brother Charles had already located. There the Major embarked in the wholesale dry goods business as a member of the firm of Watts & Colburn, but failure again overtook him during the panic of 1855.

In those dark days the "great west" was the hope and beacon of young and unsuccessful business men, so with several others, including Messrs. Booth and Kavanagh, Major Colburn journeyed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, which at that time was scarcely more than a frontier military post. He pre-empted a half-section of land on the west bank of the Des Moines river, and after four years of disheartening hardships incident to a frontier settlement, during which time the railroad looked for did not materialize, he returned to Cincinnati in 1860 to engage in the insurance business with William Glassford. While at Fort Dodge he commenced the development of the first coal mine in Webster county, opening what was known as the Colburn vein. He operated the mine with varying success until his return to Cincinnati.

When the Civil war broke out he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the summer of 1861, at Portsmouth, Ohio,

as regimental quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant, but was rapidly promoted, within six months being made brigade quartermaster under General Sill, with the rank of colonel, and then as division quartermaster under Generals Buell, Nelson and Rousseau, with the rank of major. He became a personal friend of both General Sill and General Nelson, and was highly complimented by the latter in the reports which were sent to Washington, but as the army business was imperfectly conducted in the whirl and rush of war times and especially owing to the sudden and unexpected death of General Nelson, Major Colburn's papers were never formally made out and signed. Consequently, beyond his pay as an officer, he reaped no advantage for himself or family, although he had a splendid army record. He was much beloved by the soldiers. All his spare time was spent in the hospital tents and numberless were his acts of kindness for the sick and wounded.

Upon leaving the army Major Colburn accepted the position of cashier in the bank of H. O. Gilbert, and while there was very fortunate in some speculations, from which he made one hundred thousand dollars, but this sum was quickly dispersed in other ventures in the oil fields of Kentucky and Athens county, Ohio. With the remnant of his fortune the Major returned to Fort Dodge in 1866, and occupied himself in laying out the town of West Fort Dodge. He next undertook the development of coal mines on the west bank of the Des Moines river, sinking three shafts and about fifteen thousand dollars in this disastrous work. Although the coal was of a fine quality, faulty construction destroyed the shafts and water accumulated in the mines, and thus he lost his entire fortune.

In 1869, at the age of fifty-five years, Major Colburn started for New York, intending to take up the battle of life there, but during the year spent in that city he was unsuccessful in seeking employment, as was also the case the following year in St. Louis. He then formed a partnership with two men and went to Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of furnishing beef to a New York firm, but one of his friends soon afterward died, and the other partner, a wealthy capitalist, returned to New York, leaving the Major to pursue his plans alone. He traveled all over Texas and a part of Mexico for a year or two, and at length settled in Dallas, where he engaged in several different enterprises. At the end of two years he formed a partnership with three men under the name of the Dallas Ice Company. They built an immense ice house on the outskirts of the city with the intention of furnishing ice not only to that place, but also to the towns along the coast, but just as it was completed and densely packed with ice a flash of lightning struck it and burned it to the ground. At the time of his death Major Colburn was manager of a lumber mill at Gladewater, twenty miles from Dallas. Here were employed two hundred men of a lawless character, and the Major never appeared among them without being armed to the teeth. The proprietor of the mill got in debt to him for his services as manager and rewarded him simply with a profusion of thanks and praise for his bravery in controlling such desperate characters.

Gladewater being situated in a marshy district, Major Colburn contracted malarial fever, from which he died November 30, 1875. The illness was kept a secret from his family until hope was passed. He had become a warm friend of a noble young man, Captain W. G. Currie, formerly of the New York Volunteers, who with great in-

convenience to himself and sparing no pains or trouble to make the sufferer comfortable had the Major in charge until the arrival of the latter's son, Elliott, at Dallas. When he passed away Captain Currie mourned him as a son would a father, and too much cannot be said by the family in their gratitude for that gentleman's tender care. The family had no last look at their beloved dead, for the remains were buried in one of the Dallas cemeteries. In early life Major Colburn was a very handsome man, and he possessed great and shining talents, especially for financiering and the management of wholesale work, but for some unaccountable reason, whether ill luck or the combination of unfortunate circumstances, his life was one long series of reverses and brilliant failures. His course was ever honorable and upright, and he enjoyed the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life, so that his death was widely and deeply mourned. The following were among the many tributes paid to his memory at that time.

"The announcement of the death of Major E. E. Colburn will be received with sad feelings by his old army comrades in this vicinity. At the commencement of the war Mr. Colburn, then a merchant of Cincinnati, was appointed quartermaster of the Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. W. Sill commanding. Naturally of a military cast of mind, and bringing excellent business qualities to his official position, he soon won the entire confidence of his commander and fellow officers, and the writer of this has often heard the late General Sill speak of him in terms of the highest praise and as an invaluable officer. Once in the field his peculiar fitness for the position soon attracted attention and in a very short time he was placed on the staff of Major General Nelson, whose entire confidence he always enjoyed. The approval of such officers as the two above named speaks in no light terms of his peculiar fitness and ability as an officer. After the war he again engaged in commercial pursuits, and has now passed away. The many genial and kind qualities of Major Colburn will be long remembered by his old comrades." This article appeared in a Ross county, Ohio, paper, November 30, 1875, and was signed "Adjutant," and on the same date there appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer the following:

"Major Colburn was for many years a resident of this city. He was at one time in the wholesale dry goods business on Pearl street, and had many friends among business men, who esteemed him highly for his sterling integrity of character. He served with distinction in the Union army during the late war of the Rebellion. He entered the service as a lieutenant in the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was speedily promoted to the rank of major for meritorious services and assigned to duty on the staff of the late General William Nelson, who became a warm friend of his. He was the soldiers' friend; was always trying to do something to make the private soldiers more comfortable, especially the sick and wounded. There are many soldiers of the old Army of the Cumberland who will remember his visits to the hospitals and his efforts to alleviate their sufferings and well was he repaid for all his kindness, for being far away from home when taken sick and among strangers Major Ransom, formerly of Ransom's Battery, an old army comrade, and W. G. Currie, of Dallas, sought him out and lavished every care and attention upon him until his son reached him, and

even then they never left his bedside until all was over. He was especially devoted to his family and grieved sadly at being deprived of their loving kindness in his last illness. He became united with the Protestant Episcopal church several years since, and was much comforted in his last hours by his faith in the church and his hopes of a future existence in the land where peace and happiness reign evermore."

WILLIAM H. WIDICK.

The fertile acres of Burnside township have proved a profitable source of revenue to William H. Widick, who is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Macon county, Illinois, July 14, 1852, and continued to make that his home until the age of twelve years. The family then removed to Webster county, Iowa, and here he worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. He then started out on an independent venture in Illinois, and after working for nine months returned to Iowa and worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years old.

On November 11, 1877, Mr. Widick married Mary A. Blanchard, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, December 28, 1853, her parents also being of American birth, and at present residents of Webster City, where the father is living a retired life. The family own a farm northeast of Lehigh. Mrs. Widick is one of a family of nine children, the others being: Preston, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Lizzie, who married Joel E. Daniels and lives on a farm in Washington township; Louisa J., widow of William Powell, who died in Webster City in 1896; Henry, who married Cora Baldridge and lives on a farm near Lehigh; Caroline, who died at the age of twelve years; Beecher, who married Martha Blair and lives at Fort Dodge; Emma, who died in infancy; and Emmet, who died at the age of five years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Widick: Benjamin F., born December 28, 1879; and Louisa, born September 23, 1888.

After leaving his father's farm Mr. Widick lived on rented land southeast of Dayton for four years, and in 1882 removed to the farm upon which he now lives, and which was then one hundred and sixty acres in extent. To this he has added until he owns the two hundred and forty acres before mentioned. He has many interests aside from those which pertain to his immediate surroundings, and is a stockholder in the Lehigh Savings Bank, and has an interest in the creamery at Burnside. He is a Republican in political inclination, and is fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the progressive farmers of his township, and his counsel and practical assistance are ever at the disposal of worthy township enterprises.

PETER LINN.

Sweden has furnished to Webster county many of her most prominent and highly respected citizens, and to this class belonged Peter Linn, whose last days were spent in Dayton, where his widow still resides. He was born in Lindkopings Lan, Sweden, June 21, 1823, and in that country his parents spent their entire lives. In the family were six children, three sons and three

daughters. All of the former came to America, these being Peter, our subject; John, who is now a widower and a resident of Stratford, Iowa; and Gust, deceased. His widow makes her home in Dayton.

In the land of his birth Mr. Linn grew to manhood, and was married in 1846 to Miss Sophia Olson, who was born in the same country, March 24, 1822, a daughter of Peter and Mary Olson, who were farming people and life-long residents of Sweden. She has two brothers, John Peter, who lived in Dayton township; and Frederick, who was married and lived in Sweden until his death.

It was in 1851 that Mr. and Mrs. Linn bade good-bye to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, where they landed after a stormy voyage of eleven weeks. One of their three children had previously died in Sweden and another in New York soon after reaching this country. They did not tarry long in the eastern metropolis but came at once to Iowa, and took up a government claim in Pilot Mound township, Boone county, on which Mr. Linn was successfully engaged in farming for thirty-three years. He was then able to retire from active labor and spend his last days in ease and comfort, having in 1884 purchased a splendid brick residence in Dayton, now occupied by his widow. There he died December 22, 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and served as president of the board of trustees.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Linn were born the following children: Olaf Peter, born in 1847, died in infancy in Sweden; John Edward, born March 1, 1849, died in New York, August 1, 1851; Olaf Leonard, born December 2, 1850, died in Iowa in 1852; Oscar Peter, born January 7, 1853, died March 9, 1872, in Iowa; Matilda, born October 30, 1854, married William Carson, now a resident of Texas, and she died April 20, 1879, while their only child died in infancy; John Frederick, born September 7, 1856, died April 9, 1880; Julia, born December 28, 1861, died April 10, 1879; and Maria Sophia, born August 17, 1864, died August 4, 1886. Of this family only the mother is now living. She is an earnest member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church and is a most estimable lady of many sterling qualities, who has a large circle of friends in this community.

GEORGE F. YUNGCLAS.

One of the most prosperous and promising of the younger generation of farmers of Webster county is George F. Yungclas, who was born in Hamilton county, Iowa, November 14, 1875, a son of John Henry and Catherine (Kober) Yungclas, natives, respectively, of Cassel and Wurtemberg, Germany.

The parents of Mr. Yungclas came to America about 1850, and were married in Connecticut, where they afterward lived for a short time. With the hope of materially brightening their prospects they then removed to Tama county, Iowa, where the father bought eighty acres of land upon which he farmed until the spring of 1869. Before removing to Hamilton county, Iowa, he purchased a half section of land in 1868, and upon this property they eventually settled, and in time acquired over six hundred acres of land. They were among the most successful farmers of the county, and amassed a fortune by reason of

their industry and toil. At present the parents are living at Highview, Hamilton county, where they have a pleasant home and are comparatively retired from active life. The father is a Republican in politics, and is a devoted member and supporter of the Congregational church. The following children have been born into the family: Henry, a farmer of Hamilton county, who married first, Emma Stahl, and after her death, Anna Argubright; Martha, who is the wife of William Burns, of Webster county; Emma, who first married Louis Stahl, and is now the wife of Charles Stahl, of Geneseo, Illinois; Katie, who is living with her parents; and George F., our subject.

At the district schools of the neighborhood Mr. Yungclas studied diligently until his seventeenth year, after which he devoted his entire time to assisting with his father's extensive farming enterprises. On August 22, 1900, at Webster City, Iowa, he married Winnie Stahl, who was born in Geneseo, Illinois, December 4, 1882, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Doyle) Stahl, also natives of Geneseo. The parents were married in their native town, and in 1883 removed to Iowa, and located upon a farm purchased by the father in Hamilton county. Here the mother died in 1890, and the father afterwards married Anna Billington, and lives in Webster City. He is a Republican in politics, and is the owner of much property, among other possessions being a farm of half a section in South Dakota. Mrs. Yungclas is a child of the first union, and of the second union there is one child, Gladys, who is living with her parents.

After his marriage Mr. Yungclas moved to the farm upon which he now lives, and which is admirably equipped for the most scientific farming. There is a modern and particularly well built and well furnished residence, commodious barns, granaries, and all manner of up-to-date agricultural implements. In all Mr. Yungclas manages four hundred and ninety acres in Hamilton county, and one hundred and sixty acres in Webster county. The house is located on section 36, Fremont township, Hamilton county. Although a stanch Republican, and vitally interested in the undertakings of his party, he has steadfastly refused to hold official positions, preferring to devote all his time to the management of his large interests. He is one of the influential farmers of Hamilton and Webster counties, and his friends and associates prophesy a future of extended usefulness and accomplishment.

A. G. ANDERSON.

Among the very successful, highly respected and well-known farmers of Webster county, Iowa, is A. G. Anderson, who owns some of the most valuable property in Dayton township. He was born in a country which is bound to the United States by many friendly ties, so many of the best citizens in every part of this great land having originated in far-off Sweden, where his birth occurred June 2, 1838. He is one of a family of eight children, whose parents were Andrew and Carrie Anderson, lifelong residents of their native land. Three brothers of our subject also came to America, these being: John, deceased, who married Lotta Anderson, now a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Samuel, who married Marie Nelson and lives in Perry, Oklahoma; and Charles, who married Carrie

Johnson, now deceased, and resides in Patterson, New York.

Mr. Anderson of this sketch was educated in his native country, leaving school at the age of fourteen years, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church, at the age of sixteen, showing that his parents were careful and pious people. He was taught also to be honest and industrious and was employed both at farm work and on railroad building. He also worked in a tannery for a time. According to the law of the land, he served in the Swedish army, and he was twenty-six years old when he decided to emigrate to America. In 1865 he sailed from Gottenberg to Hamburg and thence to New York. He was first employed at Princeton, Illinois, for two years. On leaving that state Mr. Anderson went to Minnesota, but a year later we find him in Chicago, going thence to the lumber regions of Michigan, where he worked in a sawmill through one winter, and then returned to Chicago. In 1868 he came to Boone, Iowa, where he worked as a stone mason.

It was while there that he was united in marriage, December 31, 1870, to Hannah Peterson, also a native of Sweden. She was born June 3, 1850, and is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Danielson) Peterson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, where the father died. In 1882 the mother came to America and resides with her son, Henry Peterson, in Lost Grove township, Webster county, Iowa. Mrs. Anderson is the sixth in a family of seven children, the others being: Henry, who first married Tilda Sandholm, and second Christina Lindquist, and lives in Lost Grove township; Sophia, the wife of John Johnson, of Sweden; Emma, who was the wife of Seaman Anderson, and lived in Chicago, where she died in 1871; Alfred, who married Annie Peterson and resides in Sweden; Augusta, who married John Peterson and lives in Kingsboro, California; and Victor, who died at the age of eight years.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for four years, and then came to Webster county, Iowa, locating in Dayton township, in 1874. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land on section 21, paying three dollars and fifty cents per acre, and this he improved by building a residence and barns. In 1881 he sold it for a handsome sum. Then he bought another one hundred and sixty acres on section 28, Dayton township, and here he has one of the most comfortable homes and well-equipped farms in the township. A tract of one hundred and twenty acres on section 34 was sold by him in the spring of 1901. Mr. Anderson successfully raises great numbers of high-grade stock for market, feeding many head. He has never saved himself in his farming operations, always taking a personal interest in everything, and this is one secret of his success.

To Mr. Anderson and his most estimable wife a family of twelve children has been born, namely: August W., born in Webster county, January 24, 1872, married Maggie Nilson in February, 1894, and they have two children—Floyd and Beasle. They live in Perry, Oklahoma. Carrie M., born in Chicago, October 9, 1873, in 1894 married Peter Johnson, a farmer of Dayton township, and they have two sons—Emory and Lloyd. Oscar R., born in Webster county, March 24, 1876, was married in 1897 to Minnie Peterson and resides on a farm in Dayton township. They have

one son—Russell. Sarah M., born June 13, 1878, in Webster county; Julia N., August 28, 1880; Charles Edwin, February 20, 1883; Herman E., February 5, 1885; Minnie L., January 4, 1887, Nina Augusta, June 25, 1889; Mable R., September 5, 1891; and Clarence A., August 16, 1893, are all at home. One died in infancy.

Mr. Anderson has comfortably reared a large and intelligent family, who promise to take their places among the representative citizens of this great state. In politics he is a Democrat, but has always refused to hold office. Kind and charitable and interested in all religious movements, he has liberal ideas and does not bind himself to any particular church, believing that true religion consists in doing one's full duty.

ANDREW A. VINSAND.

Andrew A. Vinsand, whose farm of one hundred and sixteen acres is pleasantly located on section 3, Badger township, near the village of Badger, has spent his entire life in Webster county, his birth having occurred October 12, 1870, on the old homestead where he now resides. His father, Andrew K. Vinsand, was born in Norway, December 31, 1821, and there grew to manhood and married, it being the home of the family until after the birth of seven of the children. In 1868 they emigrated to America, and after spending one year in Dane county, Wisconsin, took up their residence in Webster county, Iowa, where the father secured a tract of government land. In the spring of 1870 he located thereon, it being the place now owned and occupied by his youngest son, Andrew A. To the work of development and improvement he at once turned his attention, and was successfully engaged in its operation until called to his final rest on the 11th of September, 1897. His wife passed away some years previously. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters, who are still living.

During his boyhood and youth Andrew A. Vinsand pursued his studies in the home school and aided in the work of the farm. After reaching man's estate he rented the place for several years, and when his father died he purchased the interest of the other heirs and succeeded to the old homestead where his entire life has been passed. He has since enlarged and remodeled the house, making a very comfortable home; has built a granary, put up a windpump and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He is now accounted one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Badger township.

In Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, in March, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Vinsand and Miss Betsy Kolve, who was born, reared and educated in that state, and they have become the parents of four children: Elmer, Clara, Laura and Elsie. Mr. and Mrs. Vinsand are members of the Lutheran church, and he has been a stanch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, but has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. For the past seven years he has owned and operated a corn sheller in connection with his other work, and in this way has added not a little to his income. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and is also public-spirited and progressive.

M. H. ANDREWS.

Among the practical and progressive farmers of Burnside township is numbered M. H. Andrews, whose home is on section 24, where he owns a most desirable place of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Union county, Ohio, near Richwood, July 12, 1850, a son of Hiram and Catherine (Schisher) Andrews, both of whom were of German lineage and natives of the Buckeye state. There they were married and continued to live until 1853, the father being engaged in shoemaking and the grocery business. On leaving Ohio they came to Iowa and he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Mahaska county, but after residing thereon for two years they removed to Indianapolis, that county, where they made their home for five or six years, at the end of which time they disposed of the farm. The following four years were spent in Springfield, Keokuk county, Iowa, and then the father purchased another farm near that place, whereon the family lived until 1866, when the place was sold and they came to Webster county, locating in Webster township, near Lehigh. There the father died in August, 1889, and the mother in February, 1901.

In order of birth the children of their family were as follows: Mary, deceased, was the wife of John W. Dugger, of Sumner township, this county; Adeline is the wife of Allen Dugger, of Webster county; Alpheus married Sarah L. Carter and lives in Nebraska; John, deceased, married Hettie J. Beightol, who is now the wife of James McKibben, of Storm Lake, Iowa; M. H. is the next of the family; and Anna E. is the wife of Robert Aken, of Webster City, Iowa.

During his boyhood and youth M. H. Andrews accompanied his parents on their various removals and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, acquiring his education in the district schools. He was married on the 19th of March, 1874, to Miss Lillie Dale, who was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1854. Her parents, Thomas and Sarah Aurelia (Hoyt) Dale, were also natives of that state, the former born in Clearfield county, where their marriage was celebrated. From Pennsylvania they removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1855, but three years later returned to the Keystone state. The following year, however, we find them in Rock county, Wisconsin, where they made their home until 1863, and then removed to Hamilton county, Iowa. In 1866 they came to Webster county, locating near Lehigh, where they resided for many years. The mother died December 8, 1892, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the father subsequently married Eliza Jane Hoyt and returned to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he is now living at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Andrews is the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being: George M., who married Iowa Payne and both are now deceased; Albert, who was scalded by falling into a vat while making sorghum molasses at the age of eighteen years, and died fourteen days later; Sarah, wife of E. A. Taylor, of Storm Lake, Iowa; and Emma, wife of George Post, of Lehigh. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews became the parents of four children, namely: Thomas H., born December 24, 1874; Clifford, who was born May 27, 1878, and died at the age of eight weeks; Walter C., born June 16, 1879; and Cecil, who was born August 16, 1886, and died April 9, 1889.

Since his marriage Mr. Andrews has

made his home in this county, and has given his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. At one time he owned two hundred and eighty acres of land, but has since disposed of one hundred and twenty acres, being still the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 24, Burnside township, besides fifty acres in Webster township, to which he has fallen heir. Upon his home place he has built a good residence, and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm. Mr. Andrews is a thorough and systematic agriculturist, and is an upright, honorable man, who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

STEPHEN B. OLNEY, M. D.

The present generation, enjoying the comforts and conveniences of the twentieth century, cannot realize and scarcely imagine the trials and hardships which were endured by the pioneers who made their way westward, braving the dangers of frontier life. Great courage, fortitude and determination were necessary to meet these, and to the honored pioneers a debt of gratitude is due which can never be repaid. To Dr. Olney particularly came the difficulties incident to living upon the borders of civilization, for his professional duties called for long drives in all kinds of weather. He had to face the winter's storms and to endure the heat of summer, but never did he hesitate to respond to a call of duty. For many years he ministered to the sick and suffering, using his professional knowledge for the aid of his fellow men, and for some years enjoyed a well-earned rest amid friends who had for him the highest esteem and regard.

Dr. Olney was born October 13, 1821, in Saratoga county, New York, and traced his ancestry back through many generations to an early period in American history, when the Olney family was founded in the new world. Thomas Olney and his son and namesake were partners of Roger Williams in the proprietorship of the settlement of Rhode Island, and our subject is of the eighth generation from Thomas Olney, Sr. The Olney settlement in New York is also on historic grounds, for the homestead upon which the Doctor was born was a part of the Saratoga battlefield, where the British under Burgoyne were overwhelmed by the American forces under General Gates. Stephen Olney, the grandfather of the Doctor, was born on the Rhode Island plantation and thence removed to the Empire state. Benjamin Olney, the father of our subject, was also a native of Saratoga county. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Berry, who was born in New York and represented one of the early Dutch families—the Beekman—of that state. She died in 1823, when the Doctor was only two years of age, he being the only child of that marriage, but the father afterward married again and by the second union had several children. In 1833 he removed with his family to Wood county, Ohio, and settled in the midst of a forest, where Dr. Olney for the first time had practical knowledge of the experiences of frontier life. There he was reared to manhood, and at the age of eighteen years he became a student in Miami College, then the principal educational institution in that part of the state. When twenty-one years of age he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Burritt, who resided in what is now Grand Rapids, Ohio, and later he was graduated in the regular school of medicine in the Cleveland

Medical College, with the class of 1847. In 1865, however, he abandoned that system of treating diseases and adopted the system of homeopathy. He became a very successful practitioner of the latter school, his broad knowledge and his sympathy making him most capable in his efforts to minister to the needs of suffering humanity.

For four or five years after his graduation Dr. Olney practiced in Damascus, Henry county, and in Waterville, Lucas county, Ohio. The year 1855 witnessed his arrival in the Des Moines valley, becoming a resident of Fort Dodge on the 1st of April. During the succeeding thirty years he traveled many miles up and down the valley and over the bluffs on either side, in the practice of his profession. On account of his educational qualifications he was made the first superintendent of schools in Webster county, but the demands made upon him for his professional services would not long permit him to remain in that capacity. He also served in other public positions, and in every office which he was called upon to fill he discharged his duties with marked fidelity.

In September, 1862, Dr. Olney was surgeon of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and served in that capacity until January, 1865. He was compelled to resign on account of his health, but through almost three years he carried aid to the sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom praise his memory and hold him in the highest esteem. For many years after leaving the army he kept the horse which he rode while at the front and which he purchased in Dubuque in 1862, retaining him in his possession until the animal died in 1883, when twenty-six years old.

In 1849 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Olney and Miss Stella Badger, of Wood county, Ohio, and to them were born five children, namely: Floyd B., a practicing physician; Edith A.; Charles C.; Edward B.; and Mary Elizabeth.

In 1890 the Doctor removed to Hammonton, New Jersey, and on March 31, 1891, died from an attack of chronic peritonitis, due to disease contracted while in the service during the Civil war.

In his political views in early life the Doctor was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, which he ever afterward strongly endorsed, believing firmly in its principles and policy. Socially he was connected with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and he exemplified in his life its beneficial and fraternal principles. Judged by what Dr. Olney did for his fellow men, he certainly occupied a prominent position in public esteem. He was an able physician of Webster county and probably no man within its boundaries was more widely known or held in higher regard or more justly merited the universal respect and confidence of those among whom he lived so long.

FLOYD B. OLNEY, M. D.

Dr. Floyd B. Olney is one of the successful and capable physicians of Fort Dodge and is a representative of one of its most honored pioneer families. He was born in Waterville, Ohio, November 20, 1851, and in 1855 came to Fort Dodge with his parents, a sketch of whom appears above. The first school which he ever attended was taught by a Mr. Gunn. He pursued his education here and after some years he read medicine with his father, determining to make its practice his life work. He was for a time a student in a seminary in Ohio. He

then entered the office of the old Northwest Weekly, the predecessor of the Messenger, and learned the printer's trade, which he followed for six years. In 1875, however, he entered seriously upon the work of preparing for the medical profession as a student of Hahnemann College of Chicago, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. In the meantime he had begun medical practice with his father in 1879, and since that time has been an active representative of the profession, enjoying a large and loyal patronage. His skill, his comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and his accuracy in applying his learning have all contributed to his success, which has for a number of years ranked him among the leading physicians in Webster county.

On the 5th of April, 1877, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Greig, a native of New York, and at that time a resident of Fort Dodge. They became the parents of four children, but Kate died in 1899 at the age of nineteen years. The living are Anne, Elizabeth and Doris.

The Doctor is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men and with several other associations. In politics he is a Republican, and served as pension examiner under Presidents Harrison and McKinley. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought in his profession and his reading and research are continually broadening his knowledge and making his efforts of greater value to his fellow men.

A. A. PRALL, M. D.

Among those who devote their time and energies to the practice of medicine and have gained a leading place in the ranks of the profession is Dr. A. A. Prall, of Dayton. He is a native of Iowa, born near Keosauqua, Van Buren county, in July, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Rachel (Richardson) Prall, the former born in Pennsylvania, November 11, 1800, the latter in Ohio. His maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, was a most intelligent woman, who in early life learned from the Indians the use of roots, herbs, barks, etc., as cures for diseases of various kinds, as she subsequently practiced medicine among her neighbors, who relied more upon her judgment than upon that of the regular physicians. In March, 1860, the parents of our subject came to Iowa and took up their residence in Johnson county. After the Civil war broke out the father enlisted in September, 1862, at Iowa City, in Company G, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. Prall is the oldest in a family of six sons, the others being as follows: Nathan C. married a Miss Miller and makes his home in Warren county, Iowa; Ellsworth, a resident of Mason City, Iowa, has been twice married; Charles is married and resides in Warren county; George Franklin married a Miss Randalman and lives in Des Moines; and James is married and makes his home in Warren county.

The Doctor was educated for his profession at a medical college, Chicago, where he also took a post-graduate course. For a time he was a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital at Niles, Michigan, where he added to his theoretical knowledge by practical experience in the treatment of diseases. He then came to Dayton, Iowa, and has since successfully engaged in practice at this place.

Dr. Prall was united in marriage with Miss Della E. Bufkin, a daughter of L. H. and Sarah (Kenworthy) Bufkin. The Doctor is a member of the National and

Iowa State Eclectic Medical Associations, and is examining surgeon for a great many insurance companies and fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the American Yeomen, to which he belongs. For two years he served as county physician of Boone county, Iowa, and for the past three years has been county physician for three townships in Webster county. He is a progressive member of his profession, and his skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he enjoys.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

With the agricultural interests of Yell township Andrew Johnson has been closely identified for many years, and now owns and operates a well-improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 32. He was born in Sweden, November 29, 1857, and was fourteen years old when brought to this country by his parents, J. A. and Christine Johnson, who were also natives of Sweden and emigrated to the United States in 1871. After spending ten years as a laborer in Elgin, Illinois, the father came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1885, and now makes his home with our subject on a farm near Dayton. He has two other sons: John, who married Christina Swanson and lives in Elgin, Illinois; and Frank, who married Emma Peterson and resides in Emmet county, Iowa.

Mr. Johnson, of this review, was reared and educated in Illinois, and came to Iowa in 1885. Believing Webster county to be a favorable location, he settled in Yell township, where he now has a fine farm under a high state of cultivation and well improved. In connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising, making a specialty of Hereford cattle.

In 1879 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Ida Johnson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of J. J. and Helena Johnson. She has six brothers and sisters, namely: Conrad, who first married Jennie Gustafson, now deceased, and second Mrs. Hanna Nelson, and is now conducting a meat market in Dayton; Charles O., who first married Emma Peterson, now deceased, and second Edith Peterson, and lives in Elgin, Illinois; Peter, who is single and lives in this county; Axel, who married Lina Anderson and follows farming in Webster county, Iowa; and Jennie and Hilda, twins, the former of whom lives with our subject, and the latter with her father in Dayton. Our subject and his wife have three children: Warren, Tollie and Althead, all at home with their parents. The family hold membership in the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Dayton, and are people of prominence in the community where they reside.

JOHN L. HEDLUND.

There was probably no more energetic or enterprising business man in Dayton, Iowa, than John L. Hedlund, now deceased. He was born in Jemptland, Sweden, on the 17th of March, 1837. His parents were poor and his early advantages were few. At the age of twenty years he came with his parents to this country and settled in Webster county, Iowa.

Subsequently Mr. Hedlund went to Bishop Hill, Henry county, Illinois, where

he remained until the death of his step-father, when he returned to Webster county, Iowa, to care for the family, he being the oldest of the seven children. His mother was a cripple and one sister was a helpless invalid. He became the head of the family at the death of his step-father, and although the charge was a heavy one, the task was cheerfully undertaken, and loyally did he care for those depending upon him when most young men would have been looking ahead to their own interests.

On the 8th of July, 1867, Mr. Hedlund married Miss Christina Schill, of Boone county, Iowa, who was born in Sweden, October 1, 1846, and was sixteen years of age when she came to the United States with her parents and three brothers, the latter being Charles, who married Elizabeth Cannon and lives in Dayton; Frank, who married Caroline Johnson and resides in Harcourt; and Gus, who married Ida Hall and makes his home in Fort Dodge.

Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedlund six are living, namely: Franklin, who wedded Mary Harper, of Fort Dodge, and with his family, consisting of wife and three children, resides in Dayton; Melvin, who married Selma Olson and lives on a farm east of Dayton; Charles, at home with his widowed mother; Maude, who was married May 29, 1901, to Ben Lundquist, of Dayton; and Myrtle and Lorena, both at home.

Mr. Hedlund carried on farming with marked success until August, 1892, when he removed to Dayton, and there made his home until called to his final rest on the 16th of April, 1894. He was engaged in buying and shipping stock in partnership with Charles Lundblad, and in that undertaking he also prospered, being able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. Socially he was a member of Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M., and politically was identified with the Republican party. He filled the office of assessor for many years, and also served as township trustee. His course in life was ever such as to gain for him the commendation of all with whom he was brought in contact, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued and useful citizen—one devoted to the public good.

Besides her pleasant home in Dayton, Mrs. Hedlund owns a fine farm of two hundred acres in this county, and in the management of her affairs has displayed excellent business and executive ability. She sold thirty acres of timber land adjoining the town of Dayton for a park. She is a most estimable lady who makes many friends and is held in high regard by all who know her.

JAMES TOOHEY.

Prominent among the developers of the town of Duncombe may be mentioned James Toohey, who was born near Lucan, Ontario, Canada, October 11, 1855, a son of Timothy and Mary (Reder) Toohey, who were born in Ireland and still live in Canada. Into the family has been born the following children: Bridget, who is the wife of Dennis McGee; Martha, who is a sister in St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham, Ontario; James; Julia, who is the wife of Michael O'Mara, of Ontario; Margretta, who is the wife of John Carroll, of Ontario; Hugh, who married Kate Duff and lives in Manitoba; Dennis, who married Anna Carroll and lives in Ontario; and Cornelius, who married Bridget Barry and also lives in Ontario.

Until his twenty-sixth year James Toohey worked on his father's Canadian farm, and his education was equal to that of the average country reared boy. Upon leaving his northern home he located in Michigan and for three or four years worked in the pineries, after which he went to Storm Lake, Iowa, and rented a farm for three years. During this time he married Julia Callery, who was born in New York state and came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, with her parents, who were of Irish birth. After his marriage Mr. Toohey lived in Fort Dodge and engaged in daily labor for a couple of years, locating then in Duncombe, where he started his present successful business.

For a time his home was made desolate on account of the tragic death of his wife, who, owing to a burn received while attending to her household duties, which proved to be beyond all human aid, died January 3, 1895. On September 6, 1896, Mr. Toohey married Nora Lonergan, who was born January 21, 1868, in County Tipperary, Ireland, a daughter of Patrick and Alice (Casey) Lonergan, farming people of that country. Thirteen children were born into the Lonergan family, eight of whom survive: Margretta, who lives in Australia; Kate, who is the wife of John Ryan, of Ireland; Johanna, who is the wife of Pat Beary, also of Australia; Alice, who is the wife of Richard Hackett, of Australia; Bridget, who is the wife of John Condon, of Ireland; Nicholas, who lives in Australia; and John, who married Ellen Kirby and lives in Ireland. Mrs. Toohey came to America in 1878, and located in Duncombe, Iowa, where she had relatives living. Afterward she engaged in general house work in Fort Dodge, and for three years was housekeeper for Father O'Brien up to the time of her marriage. For four years she lived in Quebec, Canada. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Toohey: Thomas, born August 23, 1897; and Mary J., born October 12, 1899.

Mr. Toohey is among the progressive and influential citizens of Duncombe, and his assistance may be always counted on to further any wise scheme for improvement. He has erected a fine home in the town, and his interests also extend to the country, where, in Washington township, he owns eighty acres of fine land. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Foresters.

LEE VINTON SMITH.

One of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Sumner township is Lee Vinton Smith, who was born on the 18th of July, 1835, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, of which state his father was also a native, while his mother was born in Otsego county, New York. The father labored long and earnestly in the ministry, being at first connected with the Baptist church and later with the Universalist denomination, and he accomplished much good in the world. He carried his ministrations into Wisconsin and Minnesota, and finally came to Webster county, Iowa, about the close of the Civil war. Locating on a farm near Lehigh, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with his ministerial labors throughout the remainder of his life. He died on the 7th of October, 1894, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his wife passed away in November of the same year. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom Lee Vinton is the eldest, the others being

MR. L. V. SMITH

MRS. L. V. SMITH

Martha J., who died in Utah; Harvey, who died in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Silas V., a resident of Lehigh; Aaron, deceased; and Laura, wife of John Buck, who lives near Lehigh.

While attending the public schools near his boyhood home Mr. Smith was variously employed, and his life was rather uneventful until the breaking out of the Civil war created a need for his services. At Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under the immediate command of General McClellan. Owing to physical disability brought on by the exposure and vicissitude of army life he was incapacitated for active service and was mustered out on the 19th of November, 1862. For almost two years after his return home he was ill, and then went to Minnesota, hoping much from an all around change of climate and occupation. At the end of two years he returned to Iowa, and has since made his home in Webster county. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres in Sumner township, which he later traded for the forty-acre tract on which he now lives. His present place is pleasantly located on section 12, is highly cultivated and well improved, the buildings being of a good substantial character. In connection with general farming Mr. Smith is engaged in stock raising quite extensively, and is meeting with good success in his undertakings.

On the 5th of August, 1873, was celebrated his marriage to Mrs. Arathusa Price, *nee* Summers, who was a native of Cascade, Iowa, and the widow of M. D. Price. She had two brothers and two sisters, and at the time of her death, which occurred May 28, 1895, she left two children by her former marriage: D. J. Price, who married Phoebe Frey and lives in Clay township, this county; and Clara, who married John Q. Beam, but is now deceased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Smith is a Republican, and at an early day served as register of deeds in Minnesota. Religiously he is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is one of the old and honored citizens of his community, having been an eye witness of almost the entire development and upbuilding of the county, and in the work of progress he has been an important factor. He has aided in transforming the wild land into highly cultivated fields, and has done all in his power to promote the interests of the community in which he resides. His career in life has ever been such as to command for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and there is probably no man in the community held in higher regard than Lee Vinton Smith.

LIFE'S JOURNEY.

Always we journey to the tomb,
When the skies are wintry, or when the
flowers bloom.
Sooner or later life's journey is o'er,
For us the seasons come no more.

There are varied experiences along the way,
Sunshine alternates with stormy day,
Hastening to that bourne,
From whence no traveler doth return.

Life has its trials, its tears,
Mingled with the passing years,
Till the dark-winged angel's call,
And we before the reaper death fall.

Jesus, our help divine, and guide,
Saving all who will in Thee confide,
Receptive of Thy love, uplifted by Thy grace,
In the new Jerusalem may we have place.

JOHN L. HAMILTON.

John L. Hamilton, of Lehigh, Iowa, is one of the most prominent factors in the business circles of that thriving little town, and is a man whose worth and ability have gained him success, honor and public confidence. He enjoys the well-earned distinction of being what the public terms a self-made man, and an analyzation of his character reveals the fact that enterprise, well-directed effort and honorable dealing have been the essential features in his prosperity.

Mr. Hamilton was born on the 3d of October, 1848, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, of which country his parents, James and Johanna Hamilton, were life-long residents. The father, who was a miner by occupation, died in 1869, and the mother passed away in 1847. In their family were eight children, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living, namely: Robert, a resident of Webster, Pennsylvania; John L., of this review; James, a farmer of Webster county, Iowa; Thomas, a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. John Caster, also a resident of that county.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native land, but left school at the age of eight years and commenced mining, which occupation he followed for forty years. In 1868 he crossed the broad Atlantic and landed in Montreal, Canada, whence he proceeded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he made his home until 1875.

In the meantime Mr. Hamilton was married, May 2, 1872, to Miss Mary Jane Gillingham, who was born in the Keystone state, June 30, 1840, a daughter of George and Jane (Gibson) Gillingham, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1897, the mother in February, 1899. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: William, a resident of Washington county, Pennsylvania; Lyle, wife of George Jenkins, of Pennsylvania; Hugh, who was killed in the mines of that state, at the age of thirty-three years; and Mary Jane, wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have become the parents of six children: James, born April 19, 1873, is now serving as first corporal in the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry in the Philippines; Lizzie Jane, born November 13, 1874, is the wife of F. A. Ayers, who is agent for the Crooked Creek Railway and Coal Company at Lehigh; Anna, born April 28, 1875, was formerly a teacher in the Lehigh schools; and Mildred, born October 22, 1877, George, born October 13, 1879, and Lyle, born August 25, 1883, are all at home.

On leaving Pittsburg, Mr. Hamilton and his family removed to Coalville, Webster county, Iowa, where they spent four years, and then came to Lehigh, where he engaged in mining for some years. In 1885 he was made superintendent of the Crooked Creek Mining Company, and held that responsible position for six years, after which he was superintendent of the mines for the Crow & Rogers Mining Company at Boonesboro until 1895, when he returned to Lehigh and embarked in the lumber business. He now deals in all kinds of building material and agricultural implements, and is president of

the Lehigh Valley Savings Bank, which he organized July 1, 1901, and which now has a surplus. The other officers of the bank are C. M. Trumbar, cashier, and W. C. Beem, vice-president and director. Mr. Hamilton owns a good home in Lehigh, besides some business houses on Main street, and some lots in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. In business affairs he has steadily prospered during his residence here, and is to-day quite well-to-do. His life record is one well worthy of emulation and contains many valuable lessons of incentive, showing the possibilities that are open to young men who wish to improve every opportunity for advancement.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Christian church, and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and has served on the school board and city council, being a member of the first council of Lehigh. He is a recognized leader in public affairs and always uses his influence to promote the best interests of the town.

A. W. SCOTT.

One of the most thrifty and successful agriculturists of Gowrie township is A. W. Scott, who owns and operates a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres on sections 26 and 27. He dates his residence in Iowa from 1855, and has made his home in Webster county since 1879. He was born on the 28th of October, 1846, in Clermont county, Ohio, and is a son of Elias Scott, a native of North Carolina, born in 1804. On reaching manhood the father went to Ohio in 1825, and settled in Clermont county, where he married Miss Sarah Hall, who was born in Cincinnati. Mr. Scott continued to reside in that county for some years, being engaged in fruit growing, and there all his children were born. He next made his home in Marion county, Indiana, for five years, and in 1855 removed to Jones county, Iowa, where he conducted a wayside inn for seven years. Going to Linn county, in 1861, he located on a farm near Central City, and devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture. There he died in 1889, having survived his wife about two years, her death having occurred in 1887.

A. W. Scott was a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, and was reared in Jones and Linn counties, his education being obtained in country schools. On the 14th of March, 1876, he was married in Johnson county, Iowa, to Miss Jennie Graham, a native of that country and a daughter of Thomas Graham, one of its early settlers, who was formerly from Maryland. By this union were born three children, namely: Maud, who is now the wife of Mason Ellis, of Gowrie, and has one son, Walter Scott; and Graham and Ellen, both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Scott followed farming in Linn county for a time, raising four crops, and in October, 1879, removed to Webster county, purchasing eighty acres of land in Gowrie township, which he at once commenced to break and improve. As he prospered in his farming operations he added to his farm from time to time until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and on which he has erected a good residence and substantial outbuildings. He has also set out shade and fruit trees and made many other improvements which add

to the beauty of the place. He raises a good grade of stock, and is considered one of the most skillful farmers of his locality. Although he started out in life for himself in limited circumstances, he has steadily overcome the obstacles in the path to success and is now quite well-to-do.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1865, Mr. Scott has never wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party, and has taken quite an active interest in local politics. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions; has served as township trustee several terms; and was once elected justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. As a member of the school board for several years, he did much to promote the educational interests of his township by securing better schools and more competent teachers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are earnest and consistent members of the Congregational church of Gowrie, and he is now serving as one of its deacons. Wherever known they are held in high regard, and the fact that those who know them best are numbered among their warmest friends is evidence of their noble lives.

JOHN BURNS.

To such native sons as John Burns Webster county looks for its most intelligent development and its highest citizenship. Although one of the younger generation of agriculturists, having been born in Pleasant Valley township, June 1, 1868, he represents the teeming vitality of a region of vast possibility, of which fact no one is more thoroughly conscious. His parents, John and Mary (Condon) Burns, are natives respectively of County Mayo and County Tipperary, Ireland, and have led lives broader than the average farmer and his helpmate.

The father came to America when but eleven years of age, Ireland having lost its greatest interest for him because of the death of his parents. He settled in Philadelphia and became stable boss for a large livery and stage firm, in whose employ he remained for about four years. The following four years were spent in similar capacities in and near the Quaker city, after which he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and later to Des Moines, eventually finding his way to Fort Dodge. Here he became interested in the team freighting business, and hauled the first load of goods taken from Iowa City to Fort Dodge. While in the freighting business he heard a great deal about the chances awaiting the venturesome in the gold fields on the Pacific coast, and in 1858 he started out to make his way thither, accompanied by two families who owned between them two yoke of oxen and one wagon. The vicissitudes of primitive travel seemed to develop inharmonious tendencies among the tourists, the upshot of which was that they decided to separate, and in order to divide equally they sawed the wagon in two, each faction appropriating two wheels and a yoke of oxen. This rift in the lute proved more serious for Mr. Burns than for the rest, for he was thus thrown upon his own resources, and for the remainder of the way to the Golden West was obliged to walk. Nevertheless he reached his destination in due season and met with fair success, so that he continued to engage in mining for about four years, and during that time owned two claims. About the time the Civil war broke out he returned to Fort Dodge and engaged in freighting for Uncle Sam, hauling munitions of war from Fort Leavenworth to Kansas City, Missouri. At a later period he

saw active service at the front, and continued in the employ of the government until the close of the war.

With the return of peace Mr. Burns again settled in Fort Dodge and continued his freighting business, and at the end of a year went to New Orleans, where he remained for a short time, going then to St. Louis, which also proved an unprofitable place to live in. A short time afterward he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he engaged in ditching, and remained through the winter, returning in the spring to his former home in Fort Dodge. In the vicinity of the town he purchased a farm and then worked for George Creely, in the suburbs. The following winter he put in his time at Natchez at his occupation of ditching. In the spring he was married at Fort Dodge, and then began farming for himself on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Pleasant Valley township, Webster county. He was most successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and was particularly interested in the latter occupation, so that he eventually came to own a whole section of land. Rich in experience and the material things of life, he retired from business in 1892, and has since lived in a pleasant home purchased at Fort Dodge, and is resting on the laurels of a life well spent and admirably planned. He has invariably taken an active interest in public affairs, and although a stanch Democrat, has preferred the quiet life of the farmer to the uncertain strife of political competition. He is a member of the Catholic church.

John Burns, Jr., the only child of our subject, enjoyed all the advantages which surround the well-to-do farmers' sons. He attended the public schools until his fourteenth year, and later profited by individual research and intelligent observation. From earliest boyhood he was his father's most trusted assistant and reliable helper, and he learned to be a model farmer and an excellent judge of fine stock. On August 25, 1890, at Eagle Grove, Iowa, he married Evelyn A. Hannon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Garland, at St. Mary's Catholic church. Mrs. Burns was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, July 13, 1869, a daughter of Peter and Anna (Lynch) Hannon, natives of Kenosha county, Wisconsin. The parents were married in that state, where the mother died, and in 1878 the father removed to Webster county, Iowa, and lived on his farm in Washington township. Here he married Margaret Murphy, and died July 7, 1894. His widow has since become the wife of John Kelley, who lives seven miles north of Duncombe. In politics Mr. Hannon was a Democrat, and he held a number of important offices, being supervisor of Webster county for two terms. In religious faith he was a Catholic. By his first marriage he had five children, three of whom are still living: Evelyn A., now Mrs. Burns; Lucy, wife of Henry Kelly, of this county; and Grace, wife of Alfred David, who lives on a farm near Coalville, Iowa. Of the second union there are two children living: Geneveive and Wilfred, both at home. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, Jr., are Francis E., born May 2, 1891; Mary, who was born October 18, 1892, and died November 22, 1895; Anne, born January 26, 1894; John, born August 3, 1895; Evelyn Rose, who was born February 3, 1895, and died February 1, 1902; Mary, who was born October 14, 1898, and died June 1, 1900; and Bertha Agnes, born June 1, 1901.

After his marriage John Burns, Jr., settled on the farm which he now owns on section 2, Pleasant Valley township, and which

consists of two hundred and forty acres of splendidly improved land. He has just completed one of the finest rural homes in the county, and his barns, granaries, cattle sheds and general appointments are in accord with the most advanced and scientific farming and cattle-raising. He has a fine herd of short-horn cattle and a drove of sheep, and raises in large numbers Berkshire hogs and Percheron horses. He is accounted one of the finest judges of live stock in the county, an ability inherited from his father and fostered by long experience while under the parental guidance. He is intelligently alive to the best demands of the citizen and farmer, and appreciates the fact that as the farmer wills and accomplishes so the country prospers or languishes. He therefore keeps in touch with all advancement in machinery and method, and has one of the most complete and remunerative farms for many miles around. Although a Democrat, Mr. Burns, like his father before him, devotes the greater part of his time to his home interests, and has never entered the arena of political striving. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is fraternally associated with the Order of Foresters and the Yeomen.

C. D. WATERBURY.

Prominent among the capable financiers and successful business men of Webster county is numbered C. D. Waterbury, the well-known cashier of the First National Bank of Dayton. A native of Illinois, he was born in Ogle county, October 12, 1855, and is a son of John and Electa (Mallory) Waterbury, the former born in Andes, Delaware county, New York, and the latter in Sullivan county, that state. The family dates their residence in America back to 1646, when Samuel Waterbury came to this country on one of the trips made by the Mayflower and settled in Stamford, Connecticut. There he lived and died, as did also the next generation of the family. Later some of his descendants removed to Nassau county, New York, and our subject's great-grandfather was born in the town of Andes, Delaware county, that state, which was also the birthplace of his grandfather, John Waterbury, who was one of a family of nine children. In 1836 the latter removed to Illinois, making the trip with ox teams, and entered a large tract of government land in Ogle county, so arranging it that each of his ten children received one hundred and sixty acres. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county and continued to make his home there throughout the remainder of his life. Of his ten children only one is now living—Mrs. Mary B. Cushman, who has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. She is the widow of Charles Cushman and a resident of Polo, Illinois.

Shortly after their marriage the parents of our subject left New York and removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where the father purchased land and engaged in farming quite successfully upon one hundred and sixty acres until his death, which occurred September 19, 1871. During the dark days of the Civil war he served one year as a member of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was subsequently a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. In 1891 his widow became the wife of Arah Leonard, and now resides in Dayton, Iowa. By her

first marriage she had four children: Fred M., who married Ella Healy, of Ogle county, Illinois, and died in 1881, while his widow now resides on a farm in her native county; one who died in infancy; C. D., of this review; and Harriet, who died at the age of sixteen years.

C. D. Waterbury began his education in the district schools near his boyhood home in Ogle county, and later attended the high school of Polo, Illinois, where he was graduated in the class of 1876. The following three years were spent in California, he being engaged in teaching school in Yolo and Sacramento counties. On his return to Polo, Illinois, he studied law in the office of Judge J. D. Campbell for two years, and then came to Webster county, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He has since, however, given his attention principally to the banking business, establishing what was then known as the Bank of Dayton, which in October, 1866, was re-organized under the name of the State Bank, and in April, 1900, the name was again changed to the First National Bank of Dayton. It is one of the solid financial institutions of the county and does a successful general banking business. Mr. Waterbury is widely known as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and although a comparatively young man his advice was eagerly sought on matters of finance by men of more mature years.

On the 11th of March, 1886, Mr. Waterbury was married in Knox county, Illinois, to Miss E. Frances Le Valley, who was born in that county in 1859, a daughter of George C. and E. Jane (Gaines) Le Valley. She died in April, 1895, and was laid to rest in Dayton cemetery. By that union two children were born: Mabel and Jessie.

Mr. Waterbury is a prominent Mason, belonging to Oak Lodge, No. 531, A. F. & A. M., of Dayton; Delta Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.; Calvary Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; and Za-ga-zig Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. For three years he served as mayor of Dayton, and is now a member of the school board. He has had little time, however, to devote to public affairs, as his extensive business interests claim the greater part of his attention. In addition to his banking business he is a member of the Cole Drug Company of Dayton, and is secretary of the Dayton Investment Company. He owns considerable farming property in other states, especially in Minnesota, and is to-day one of the most substantial men, as well as one of the most reliable and highly respected citizens of his community. Mr. Waterbury is a trustee of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Dayton, and is a stanch Republican in politics.

C. E. ERICKSON.

The future of Hardin township rests securely in the hands of such promising and industrious young farmers as C. E. Erickson, who is the owner of a well-improved farm of eighty acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He comes honestly by his ability to successfully till his land, for his parents, who were born in Sweden, and emigrated to America in 1850, have been farmers for their entire active lives, and are now living on a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Hamilton county, Iowa. Upon this parental farm C. E. Erickson was born, August 15, 1870, and is the second oldest in a family of ten children. The others are Frank, who is living at home; Will, who is a harness maker at

Nevada, Iowa; Selma, who is the wife of Victor Peterson, of Boone county, Iowa; Louise, who is living at home; Eric; Oscar; Abbie; Julia; and James.

C. E. Erickson was educated in the public schools, and lived on the home farm until his marriage, in Boone county, September 4, 1894, to Ada Lurena Johnson, the only child of parents born in Sweden. Her mother is now deceased, while the father is living in Stratford, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Erickson: Lillie, born December 14, 1895; George, August 2, 1897; and Nellie J., April 14, 1898.

Mr. Erickson is already attaining to prominence in township affairs, and his judgment and assistance are in accord with the best government and greatest progress. He is a Republican in national politics, but believes that the man best qualified for public trust should hold office regardless of his political affiliation. As an evidence of the esteem and confidence which he has inspired among his fellow townsmen it is only necessary to state that he has been township clerk for four years, and is also justice of the peace. He is a practical and thorough farmer, and has the faculty of making and keeping friends.

JAMES L. FINDLAY.

Among Otho township's most progressive and enterprising citizens is numbered James L. Findlay, who is now successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 29. He was born on the 5th of August, 1865, in Lee county, Illinois, a son of James A. Findlay. His paternal grandfather also bore the name of James. The father was born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1828, and there grew to manhood. On leaving his native state he removed to Illinois, and made his home there until coming to Iowa in the spring of 1871. He first settled in Clay county, but in July, 1877, he came to Webster county and located on section 29, Otho township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from the Wells estate. To the cultivation and improvement of this farm he devoted his time and energies for many years, converting it into one of the most desirable places of its size in that locality. The present commodious residence was erected in 1882. Since locating here Mr. Findlay has been thoroughly identified with the growth and development of his township, and is numbered among its most useful and valued citizens. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party. On the 27th of October, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Olive Goodyear, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio, in 1843. Her parents were natives of Ohio and early settlers of Geauga county, Ohio, but spent their last days in Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Findlay were born three sons, George F., Charles V. and James L., all born in the Prairie state. Charles V. is now one of the managers of Tobin Business College at Fort Dodge. In the family there is also an adopted daughter, Lily V.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the district schools near his boyhood home, and for one term he was a student at Highland Park Normal School at Des Moines. He remained under the parental roof working with his father upon the farm until his marriage, when he removed to his present place, where he owns eighty acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. In addition to this he also operates his fa-

ther's farm and gives considerable attention to stock-raising, feeding cattle which he ships to the Chicago market, and breeding Jersey hogs. He also owns an interest in a Percheron Norman stallion, "Printemps," 43,992 and 24,262.

Mr. Findlay was married, November 28, 1895, to Miss Harriet Gertrude Fawkes, who was born in Franklin county, Iowa, July 20, 1870. Her mother, who was a native of Indiana, died in 1884, at the age of thirty-six years, at which time the family were living in Dubuque county, Iowa. Her father was born in England and was again married in 1891, his second union being with Miss Maggie Martin. He now lives on section 20, Otho township, and is pastor of the Congregational church at Kalo. By his first marriage he had eight children, namely: Frank H., who married Ollie Staley and lives in Chicago; Harriet Gertrude, wife of our subject; Edith Spensley, a resident of Dubuque; Otis Vincent, who died in infancy; Clermont Watson; Nora Maria; Sarah Rebecca, who is now engaged in school teaching; and Ernest Winfred. Mr. and Mrs. Findlay have two children: Myrtle Olive, born September 17, 1897; and James Francis, born March 19, 1898. With the family resides our subject's cousin, Lloyd Davis, who has made his home with them for some years.

Mr. and Mrs. Findlay are members of the Congregational church at Kalo and are people of prominence in their community. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is identified with the Republican party. For six years he has efficiently served as township treasurer, and he has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, faithfully discharging any duty devolving upon him.

EMORY A. ROLFE.

Emory A. Rolfe is well known in connection with journalitic interests in Webster county, early becoming imbued with a laudable ambition to attain success, and he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability and fidelity until he to-day commands the respect and esteem not only of his community but of many people throughout the state. He was born March 30, 1865, near Burnside, Iowa, a son of S. F. W. and Margaretta Rolfe, who were early settlers of Webster county. He completed the course of instruction of the common schools and assisted in the work of the home farm until he had attained his majority. Wishing to enjoy better educational privileges, he afterward entered the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. He was afterward graduated in Highland Park College of Des Moines in 1892. In the meantime he had become identified with educational interests as a teacher, entering upon the profession in 1886, his work in college being alternated by his services as an instructor in the school. From 1892 until 1894 he was principal of the public schools of Kellogg, Iowa, and in 1894-5 he pursued his classical studies in Highland Park College of Des Moines. From 1895 until 1900 he was principal of the public schools of Dayton, and under his direction practical and substantial advancement was made. In 1898, however, in connection with A. Patton, he purchased the Dayton Review, becoming its editor, and on the 1st of June, 1900, he bought his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor, at which time he retired from school work and has since given his entire attention to journalism. The paper receives a liberal

patronage and is one of the leading country newspapers of this portion of the state.

On the 16th of June, 1898, Mr. Rolfe was united in marriage to Miss Lillie A. Peterson, and they have a very pleasant home in Dayton. In his political views Mr. Rolfe is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is manifest by his membership in the Church of Christ.

D. D. WOODARD.

One of the most successful farmers of Washington township is D. D. Woodard, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 20, 1852, a son of O. B. and Lavina (Bailey) Woodard, who came to Iowa in 1866, and settled near Homer, Webster county, where they lived for eighteen months. The parents then removed to a farm, now owned by Mr. Jewell, where they remained for two years. For the following two years they rented a farm in Freedom township, Hamilton county, where they eventually bought a farm and where the father died in September, 1900. The mother, who is still living on the homestead, reared to maturity three children, and of these, Brayton B. died at the age of twenty-two, and Amelia, the wife of John Miller, lives on a farm in Freedom township, Hamilton county.

The youth of D. D. Woodard was uneventfully passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools when the leisure of the winter months permitted. He subsequently operated a threshing machine throughout the county, an occupation which brought a neat little income, and seemed to justify his marriage, April 2, 1884, to Mary Pierce, who was born in Van Buren county, Iowa. Her parents, Joseph and Nancy (Hagler) Pierce, were natives, respectively, of Ohio and Tennessee, and were married in Knox county, Illinois, in 1835. They were among the earliest settlers of that county, where the father took a homestead and lived thereon until his removal to Iowa, when he located in Van Buren county. At the end of seven years he sold out with the intention of going to Kansas, but the guerrilla warfare then raging in that state and western Missouri, influenced his decision in favor of a return to Knox county, Illinois, for a year. In 1865 he settled in Hamilton county, Iowa, where he died June 26, 1886. As soon as his sons were capable of managing the farm he engaged in general carpenter work, at which he was an expert, and was thus employed up to within a short time of his demise. His wife sold the home farm and removed to Webster City, Iowa, where her death occurred in 1897. She was the mother of several children, of whom five daughters and two sons are now living: Melissa is the wife of Dill Knight, of Pulaski, Iowa; Jane is the wife of John Walker, of Missouri; Martha is the wife of James Abernatha, of the state of Washington; William married Molly Stockwell and lives in Oklahoma; George C. married Sarah Hamilton and lives in Guthrie county, Iowa. The Pierce family claimed one hero soldier of the Civil war, for A. J., the oldest son, was killed on the field of battle. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have been born six children: Mabel, born December 24, 1884; Cora, September 24, 1886; Clarence, January 6, 1888; Lester, February 26, 1890; Ralph, August 31, 1893; and Vinnie, who was born August 11, 1895, and died June 30, 1896.

After leaving the home farm and his

threshing business, Mr. Woodard lived in Hamilton county for a couple of years, and then removed to where he now lives. His farm consists of eighty acres in Washington township, and he also owns forty-six acres in Webster township. Mr. Woodard is prominent in the affairs of his county, and though a stanch Republican, has never been officially connected with township affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Homer, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is greatly interested in the breeding of fine horses, and is the owner of the Percheron stallion, "Volcan." He is progressive and influential, and has the confidence and friendship of all his neighborhood.

THOMAS SOMMERVILLE.

Thomas Sommerville, who is now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 35, Roland township, where he owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, pleasantly located within three miles of Gowrie, claims Scotland as his native land. Amid the hills of that beautiful country he was born January 29, 1849, a son of A. F. and Isabella (Buoy) Sommerville, also natives of Scotland. In 1852 the family emigrated to the new world and settled in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in mining and also operated a small farm which he owned. Selling his property in that state, he came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1884, and took up his residence on the farm in Roland township where our subject now lives, while he now makes his home in Gowrie, having retired from active labor. Thomas is his oldest son, the other children of the family being: Isabelle, wife of John Shedden, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; William, a resident of California; A. B., of Gowrie, Iowa; J. B. and John, both of Cascade county, Montana; H. B., of Gowrie; and Walter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Sommerville, of this review, was only three years old when brought to this country by his parents, and his boyhood and youth were passed in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He had but limited educational advantages in early life, and is almost wholly self-educated. At an early age he commenced work in the Pennsylvania coal mines with his father, and was there employed until he reached his twenty-third year. He then went to Illinois, and worked in the mines of Grundy county for about a year. Deciding to try his fortune still farther west, he proceeded to Wyoming in 1875, and was engaged in mining at Rock Springs for several years. He then returned to Illinois, and found employment in the mines of Knox county for three years, after which we again find him at Rock Springs, Wyoming, for a time. He was next interested in silver mining in Colorado.

In 1884 Mr. Sommerville came to Webster county, Iowa, and purchased the land which he now occupies, though at that time it was only slightly improved. He spent about a year making improvements, and then leaving the farm in charge of his father he returned to the west, and followed mining in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho until February, 1896, when he returned to Iowa, and has since devoted his time and attention to the management of his farm. He has built a good residence upon the place and made many useful and valuable improvements, so that it is now one of the most desirable farms of its size in Roland township. Mr. Sommerville carries on stock-

raising in connection with farming, and is meeting with excellent success in both branches of his business.

On the 12th of July, 1897, he led to the marriage altar Miss Ida Quick, a daughter of Richard Quick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Michigan, but was reared in this county. Mr. Sommerville supported William McKinley for the presidency in 1900, believing in the expansion of territory and the protection of American industries, but at local elections he votes independent of party lines, supporting the men best qualified for office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 337, at Oneida, Illinois, where he was initiated in 1876. His life has been a varied and useful one, his experiences in the mines of the west being extensive, and he has visited a large number of the states and territories of the Union, having seen much of Uncle Sam's domains. He has mined for coal, silver and gold from the Cumberland to the Rocky Mountains, but is now engaged in the more quiet pursuits of farm life.

FREDERICK GREBNER.

Frederick Grebner is one of the leading and influential citizens of Cooper township, who has taken an active part in promoting its substantial improvement and material development. An adopted son of America, his loyalty is above question, being manifested by his service in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion.

A German by birth, Mr. Grebner was born in Saxony, May 11, 1843, and is a son of Michael and Henrietta (Weneerter) Grebner, natives of the same place. The father followed the mason's trade in Germany. In 1858 he and his family emigrated to the new world and settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died from the effects of a sunstroke soon after locating there, leaving his widow with five small children, of whom our subject, then a lad of twelve years, was the oldest. After residing in Illinois about ten years the family came to Iowa and took up their residence in Webster county, but the mother now makes her home with a daughter in Yankton, South Dakota. Her children were Frederick, of this review; Katie, wife of R. Sulzbach, of Fort Dodge; Christina, widow of M. T. Camp, of Yankton; and Lizzie and Matilda, now deceased.

Frederick Grebner grew to manhood in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and attended the town schools there, making the best use of his educational privileges. After the death of his father he was obliged to assist in the support of the family, and followed various occupations in early life, but since attaining man's estate has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served his adopted country faithfully and well until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June, 1865.

On the 12th of the following July, Mr. Grebner was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Winter, who was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, January 6, 1847, a daughter of Henry and Lizzie Winter, both of whom are now deceased. By this union were born five children, who are still living: Henry, Frederick and John, twins, Katie and Clara, while Willie died at the age of twenty-two years.

In 1871 Mr. Grebner came to Webster county, Iowa, and has since made his home

in Cooper township with the exception of two years. He purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres in 1873, and has since converted the wild land into well-tilled fields, making all of the improvements upon the place. He is engaged in general farming, raising from forty to fifty acres of both corn and small grain, while the remainder of his land is devoted to pasturage. He breeds black polled and shorthorn cattle, keeping from fifty to sixty head upon his farm, and from twenty-five to one hundred head of hogs and eleven horses. He has ever been a hard-working man, and the success that he has achieved is due entirely to the united efforts of himself and wife, she having proved a true helpmeet to him.

Mr. Grebner and his family attend the Reformed church, and he affiliates with the Republican party. He has filled the office of assessor of Cooper township for fourteen years, and has been school director for the past eighteen years, still holding the latter position. He belongs to Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., and the Odd Fellows Lodge, of Fort Dodge, and commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact either in business or social life.

H. ROSE, M. D.

One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Fort Dodge, Iowa, is Dr. Rose, whose early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born near Berlin, Germany, April 14, 1849. His father, Rev. E. F. Rose, spent his entire life in that country, his time and energies being devoted to ministerial work. He died in 1881, but his widow is still living and continues to make her home in Germany. The Doctor and his family recently returned from a visit to his mother. He is one of seven children still living. Four of his sisters reside in Germany, while the other makes her home in Monroe county, Iowa, and his brother, John, is a resident of Abegglen. His oldest brother, Paul, was an officer in the German army and died from the effects of wounds received in the Franco-Prussian war, having been wounded on seven different occasions.

Dr. Rose obtained his literary education at a gymnasium in Germany and then attended lectures at the Medical University in Greifswald, where he was thoroughly prepared for his life work. On leaving that institution he came to the United States in 1872, and first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until 1889, and then removed to Lovilla, Monroe county, Iowa, continuing in practice there until coming to Fort Dodge in November, 1896. It was not long before his skill and ability were widely recognized, and he is now successfully engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery.

At Cincinnati Dr. Rose was married, November 21, 1885, to Miss Mary Nedderman, of that city, and they have one child, H. C. William, now thirteen years of age. Since coming to this country the Doctor has taken considerable interest in political affairs, and has done much to advance the interests of the Republican party and insure its success. While a resident of Monroe county he was a member of the county Republican committee and has served as a delegate to party conventions on several occasions. The year following his arrival in Fort Dodge he was elected county coroner, and was re-elected in 1899, being the present incumbent. He is examining physician

for a number of fraternal organizations and insurance companies, including the Phoenix, the New York Mutual, the New York Life and the German Insurance companies. The Doctor is a member of the American Association of Life Insurance Examiners and the Fort Dodge District Medical Society, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a physician he has been quite successful, and his ability is recognized by all, while as a citizen he is devoted to the public welfare, and is ready at all times to do his part in everything that will tend to the advancement of his adopted city and county.

GODFREY SNYDER.

The career of Mr. Snyder has been a diversified one, and he has been successful as a farmer, shoemaker and lumberman, having also meritoriously served as a valiant soldier during the Civil war. Although born in Switzerland, December 25, 1842, he has but a faint recollection of the beauty and grandeur of his native land, for in 1850 he came with his parents to America, and for a time lived in Dunkirk, New York. After a while the family settled in Ohio, where the father died in March, 1901, while his wife died the year after coming to the United States. The father was a shoemaker by occupation, and in later life married again, the second wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Feister, being now a resident of Ohio.

Godfrey Snyder received a fair education in his youth, which was augmented in after years by considerable study, so that at the present time he is an unusually well-informed man. A natural consequence was that he should work at the shoemaker's trade with his father, which occupation he continued until fifteen years of age. He then engaged in various work until the breaking out of the Civil war lent opportunity to an otherwise uneventful youth, and September 3, 1864, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Generals Milroy and Sherman, Colonel Shoemaker and Captain Millinger, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Cumberland Gap, Peach Orchard, Kingston, North Carolina, and many others, and followed the martial fortunes of Sherman in his march to the sea. He was thrice wounded in the service, with a sabre, bayonet and piece of steel, but his wounds did not materially interfere with his activity during the war. After being mustered out at Charlotte, North Carolina, July 11, 1865, he returned to Ohio, and ran a sawmill for about fifteen months.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder and Miss Mary Jane Allen occurred in 1870. Mrs. Snyder is of Scotch descent, and one in a family of six children, the others being, Christina, who married George Corker, and died in Ohio; Maggie, who married Christ Miller and lives in Ohio; Peter, who married and died in Ohio; and Ellen, who was killed in a railway wreck in New York in 1880. The father of Mrs. Snyder served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, and after two years of activity was discharged for disability.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder: Cyrus, a resident of Boone county, Iowa, married Lydia Woods and has two children; William H. married Emma Putzka, lives in Dayton township, Webster county, and has two children; Maggie is the wife of John T. Fleming, lives in Cedar county, Missouri, and has two chil-

dren; Ezra married Emma Barquist and lives at home; Frank died at the age of fifteen years; Pearl is living at home; and Charlotte is also at home.

After his marriage Mr. Snyder engaged in farming with considerable success in Ohio, Michigan and Iowa, and for five years devoted his energies to lumbering in Ohio, where he furnished heavy timber for shipbuilding purposes. Subsequently he lived for fourteen years in Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa, after which he settled on the farm in Hardin township, which has since been his home. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an office seeker, and he is associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and is an active worker in the affairs of the church. During his many years residence in Webster county Mr. Snyder has won many friends and the appreciation of all for his disinterested and progressive spirit.

C. A. LUNDBLAD.

Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued labor, and the man who thus accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Through such means Mr. Lundblad has attained a leading place among the representative men of Dayton, and his well-spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who known him.

He was born in Sweden on the 25th of March, 1850, but was only seven years old when in company with his parents, Andrew and Carrie Lundblad, he crossed the ocean and took up his residence at Pilot Mound, Boone county, Iowa, where his father and mother are still living. The former celebrated his eighty-second birthday on the 21st of September, 1901. Six of their children are now deceased, while those who are still living are Alf, who married Sophia Swanson and resides near Pilot Mound; C. A., our subject; Lottie, wife of William Peterson, of Pilot Mound; Lu, wife of Edward Nelson, of Dayton; Augusta, wife of Andel Bergdal, who lives on the old homestead at Pilot Mound; Julia, who is now keeping house for our subject; and Henry, who married Minnie Bishup and resides in Pocahontas county, Iowa.

In the public schools of this state C. A. Lundblad acquired his education, and he remained with his father, assisting in the operation of the home farm until the spring of 1881. In the meantime he was married at Pilot Mound, February 23, 1877, to Miss Anna Moard, who was born in Moline, Illinois, in 1859, a daughter of Andrew and Martha Moard, both natives of Sweden and now deceased. It was during the '50s that her parents emigrated to the new world and settled in Moline. They had four children: Charles, who married Nellie Johnson and resides in Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa; Andrew, who married Selma Anderson and lives in the same township; John, who married Gertrude Shields, of Burlington, Iowa, and died in 1887, leaving a widow and two children, who still reside in that city; and Anna, wife of our subject, who died June 19, 1883, and was laid to rest in Dayton cemetery. There were three children born of this union, namely: Daisy, who is now the wife of Ernest Johnson, of Dayton, and has one child, Lucile; John L., who was a student for two years at Carlton

College, Minnesota, and is now in the employ of Lundblad & Company at Dayton; and Delia, who is a graduate of the Dayton schools and is at home with her father.

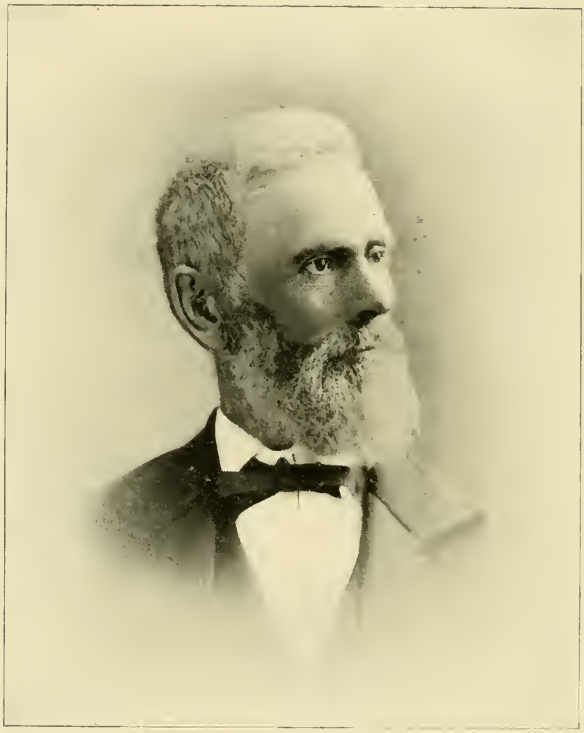
In 1881 Mr. Lundblad purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres a mile and a half south of Dayton, and to the cultivation and improvement of that place he devoted his energies until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Dayton, bought property and built his present comfortable home. He shipped the second carload of hogs ever shipped from this place and has dealt in both stock and grain since the railroad was built. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and due success has not been denied him. Besides his property here he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land in Oklahoma, and is a stockholder and director in the Farmers State Bank, of Dayton. He is now associated in the stock and grain business with G. A. Gustafson, and they have elevators at both Dayton and Harcourt. As a Republican Mr. Lundblad takes quite an active interest in local politics and is now serving as councilman, while for one term he was mayor of the city. He has also filled the office of township trustee twelve years, and was a member of the school board the same length of time.

CHARLES HUGLIN.

The history of this esteemed citizen of Dayton, Iowa, is of unusual interest, and his numerous friends, here and elsewhere, will peruse the outline as given below with keen relish. Few of our citizens have been more loyal in their devotion to this, the land of their adoption, than he has been during his residence here.

A native of Sweden, he was born at Smedjegarden, Stockholm, June 25, 1834, and was baptized the following day as Carl Johan Quiskey, but changed it to Charles Huglin while in the army during our Civil war. His parents were Alexander and Elenora Quiskey, natives of Stockholm. Our subject was only three years old when his father died, and as his mother was not able to provide for all of her nine children he was placed in an orphanage in Stockholm, and remained there until six years of age, when he was adopted by Isaac Peterson and made his home with that gentleman until his emigration to America in 1858. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel and was quite a stormy one. After ten weeks upon the water Mr. Huglin landed in Boston, a stranger in a strange land, without a cent of money. By rail he proceeded to New Sweden, Iowa, by way of Chicago, and commenced work as a farm hand at twenty-five cents per day and board.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Huglin enlisted in 1861, at Orion, Henry county, Illinois, in the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and served under Generals Grant and Rosecrans for a little over three years. During the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, he was wounded in the hip and in both legs, though no bones were broken. For ten weeks he was confined to the hospital at Jackson, Tennessee, and his wounds were healed by his own ministrations. Later he took part in the battle of Corinth, and from Helena, Louisiana, went to Millikin's Bend, where his command spent two weeks awaiting the siege of Vicksburg, in which they took an active part up to the time of the surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. After a rest of two weeks they crossed the river to Little Rock, Arkansas, and then proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, where Mr. Huglin was taken seriously ill and was confined in the



CHARLES HUGLIN

MRS. CHARLES HUGLIN

hospital for seven weeks. He was then taken to Keokuk, Iowa, on a Mississippi river steamer; and from there went by rail to Cincinnati, and on to Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out of service in October, 1865.

On leaving the army Mr. Huglin returned with one of his comrades, Samuel Nelson, to Colona, Henry county, Illinois, and the following spring rented a farm of sixty acres near Coal Valley, which he successfully operated for four years. In the meantime he was married at Andover, Illinois, November 27, 1867, to Miss Christina Louisa Swanson, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Swanson. Her parents, Gabriel and Sarah Swanson, were natives of Sweden, and came to the new world in 1865, taking up their residence in Andover, Illinois. The father died in 1887, the mother in 1900. In their family were the following children: Roland, who was married in Sweden and now lives in Moline, Illinois; Marie, wife of John Engstrom, of Burnside, Webster county, Iowa; Christina Louisa, wife of our subject; Alfred, who died in Andover, Illinois, at the age of twenty-four years; Ida, wife of August Danielson, of Moline, Illinois; Tilda, wife of Adee Johnson, of Andover; Lizzie, wife of Gust Swanson, of Moline; and Minnie, wife of August Norlin, of Dayton township, Webster county, Iowa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huglin were born ten children, namely: Alfred, born July 15, 1868, died July 21, 1868; the second, born September 14, 1869, is a lawyer of Fairfield, Iowa; Luther C., born August 23, 1871, operates his father's farm in Boone county, Iowa; Elizabeth, born February 11, 1874, in Lancaster county, Nebraska, lives with her parents; Oscar E., born January 15, 1876, is on the old homestead; Gilbert, born January 7, 1878, Tilda, born October 23, 1880, and Ida, born November 30, 1882, are all at home; Norton, born December 10, 1887, died December 16, 1887; and Esther, born April 6, 1886, died on the same day.

After his marriage Mr. Huglin purchased a farm of eighty acres near Geneseo, Illinois, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars, and four years later traded that place for a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Lancaster county, Nebraska, where he made his home for three years. At the end of that time he removed to Boone county, Iowa, and after operating rented land for three or four years he purchased a farm, and kept adding to his landed possessions from time to time until he had three hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land under cultivation and a tract of fifteen acres of timber land. Mr. Huglin continued to actively engage in agricultural pursuits until March, 1899, when he removed to Dayton and purchased a nice home, where he has since lived a retired life. The prosperity that has come to him is certainly justly merited, and it is due entirely to his thrifty habits, untiring industry and good business ability. He was formerly a trustee of the Swedish Lutheran church, to which he belongs, and is an honored member of the Grand Army Post at Dayton. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and always gives his support to any enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare.

F. T. SCOTT.

More than forty-five years have elapsed since this gentleman arrived in Webster county, and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens.

He was born in Noble county, Indiana, January 9, 1849, and is a son of E. A. and Lusina (Mars) Scott, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. They were married in the Buckeye state and from there removed to Indiana, the father being engaged in farming in Noble county until coming to Iowa in 1854. After spending two years in Marion county, this state, he removed to Webster county and took up his residence in Yell township, just north of Dayton, which town at that time contained only two dwelling houses and no business blocks. There was not a store nor blacksmith shop nearer than Fort Dodge. Mr. Scott at once turned his attention to the improvement and development of his land and became owner of two farms, one of these being the noted Des Moines river farm, below Lehigh, while the other was on the prairie. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his active business life, but spent his last years in ease and retirement in Dayton, where he died in 1896, at the age of seventy-four. He was one of the most prominent men of his community, and was called upon to serve as county supervisor and fill other offices of honor and trust. His wife still survives him and now resides in Lake City, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was only six years old when he came to this county, and amid pioneer scenes he grew to manhood. He attended the common schools near his home, but the greater part of his education was acquired through reading and observation in later years. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, and then located on his present farm, he and his brother owning and operating three hundred and twenty acres of land together for several years. When the property was divided our subject took the quarter section of land where he now resides, and has made all of the improvements upon the place, tiling and fencing the land, setting out shade and fruit trees, and erecting a good set of farm buildings thereon. In connection with the cultivation of his land he is engaged in raising a good grade of stock.

On the 6th of April, 1879, in this county, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bass, a native of the county and a daughter of James Bass, who was one of the first settlers of the county, his home being in Yell township until his retirement from active labor, since which time he has lived in Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have seven children, namely: Hobart, who is now engaged in farming on his own account; and Nellie, Gracie, Clifton, Cassie, Wilson and Leo, all at home.

In politics Mr. Scott is a true blue Republican and supported General U. S. Grant for the presidency in 1872, soon after attaining his majority. He served two terms as township trustee, but has never cared for political honors. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is an earnest member. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer days in this county when most of the land was wild and unimproved and the few settlers were widely scattered. In those early days he often saw large droves of deer, and once saw about one hundred elk in one herd which had come down the river, being driven south by the severe winter and deep snow. Other wild game was very plentiful, but all have now disappeared, and the country has taken on all the evidences of an advanced civilization. When Mr. Scott first located here the soldiers were still at Fort Dodge, which was then one of the frontier posts.

In the improvement and development of the county he has ever borne his part, and is deserving of prominent mention in its history.

H. C. GRABENHORST.

H. C. Grabenhorst, one of the largest land owners and most ambitious farmers of Dayton township, was born in the province of Brunswick, Germany, November 21, 1829. The family, whose reputation for industry he so well sustains, was first represented in America by the paternal grandfather, who spent eight years in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and while absent from his native land followed for a time the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. In all he remained in America about eight years and finally returned to the associations of his youth and the home of his kindred and friends.

Henry George Grabenhorst, the father of our subject, was born in the village of Watzum, Brunswick, Germany, March 17, 1799, and spent his early life among the vine-clad hills of the fatherland. At the age of thirteen years he comenced working on a farm near his native village. During the French Revolution the farmers were required to furnish teams to carry away the stricken soldiers from the battlefields, and he assisted in the duty of conveying the wounded to the rear of the army. Leaving the farm he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until his emigration to America in 1850. He landed in New York, and from there went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for five years, and then removed to Illinois, locating eight miles north of Chicago. The same summer, however, he came to Webster county, Iowa, and entered a half section of government land northeast of Dayton, which is still known as the Grabenhorst place. The following spring he and his family took up their abode in the log house which is still standing upon the farm. At that time Dayton did not exist, their nearest postoffice being Homer, which was then the county seat of Webster county. Iowa City was their nearest market, and thither they were compelled to go for their supply of provisions. With the help of his son-in-law, Mr. Grabenhorst raised the first house in Dayton. He was twice married before leaving Germany, his first wife having died in that country in 1831, during the infancy of our subject. For his second wife he married Dorothy Branders, who came with him to America and died in Webster county, Iowa, in September, 1885, her remains being interred in Dayton cemetery. He departed this life on the 23d of May, 1899, at the extreme old age of one hundred years and two months. His life was an active and useful one, and he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. At the age of thirteen years, just before leaving his native village, he was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and was ever afterward a faithful member of that denomination. Besides our subject he had two other sons and one daughter, namely: Andrew married Catherine Bartlett, who died at the their home in Pennsylvania in 1899; Fred married Mrs. McDevitt and lives in Boone county, Iowa; and Dorothy married first Jacob Fisher and after his death wedded Bernhard Wolf, who is also now deceased. At the time of his death Mr. Grabenhorst had fifteen grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren. He was always a home-loving man and very devoted to his family.

The children were reared to a life of agriculture and were educated in the public schools of Germany. The parents were quite well-to-do, owning thirteen hundred acres of land in Brunswick, and upon this farm H. C. Grabenhorst remained until 1849, when, with all the enterprise of a young man of eighteen years, he sailed for the new world and eventually found himself working on a farm in Pennsylvania. Things being greatly to his liking in the United States, he sent for his parents in the spring of 1850 and after their arrival in this country the family made their home in the Keystone state for five years, as before stated.

On the removal of the father to Iowa, our subject went to Maryland, where he conducted a dairy in the vicinity of Baltimore, and owned one hundred and ninety cows for that purpose. He was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations, his milk and cream sales amounting to about forty thousand dollars annually. For the long period of sixteen years he supplied one hotel in Baltimore with milk, delivering between thirty and eighty gallons daily to the appreciative hostelry. For twenty-one years he remained in the same location, and in 1874 removed to a farm near Frederick City, Maryland, where he lived for seventeen years. In 1891 he decided to permanently locate in Iowa, and for four years resided in the city of Des Moines. As far back as 1859 he had visited his father in this locality and purchased large land holdings, among his other possessions acquired at that time being two hundred acres in section 18, Dayton township, Webster county, and six hundred and forty acres of land on section 12, the latter costing him between fifty-four hundred dollars and six thousand dollars.

While living near Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Grabenhorst married Margaret Ann Layer, whose family was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania during the last century, the grandfather having arrived from Germany in 1816. The parents of Mrs. Grabenhorst were farmers during their years of activity and in 1855 the mother settled on a farm in Maryland, the father having died in Pennsylvania in August, 1849. She survived him until July, 1901, at which time she was eighty-five years of age. There were but three children in the family, and of these Jacob F., who married Christiana Wolf, and Louisa, who married Daniel F. Wolf and lived in Baltimore, are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Grabenhorst have been born five children: Jacob F., who lives with his parents on the home farm; William H., who lives on a farm near Dayton, and married Eva Haight, of New York state; Anna L., who died at the age of ten years; Carrie C., who is at home; and George, who died when only sixteen months old.

Several years ago Mr. Grabenhorst disposed of the section of land upon which he now resides to his son and daughter, and himself and wife are now living on the farm with their children. He has a wide acquaintance in Dayton township and is esteemed by all who know him.

VAN ILES.

Among the promising and successful farmers of Dayton township may be mentioned Van Iles, who has never wandered far from his present home, having been born two miles from where he now lives May 13, 1863. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Southard) Iles, who were of German descent, were born in Ohio, but eventually found a profitable and congenial loca-

tion in Yell township, where they spent the remainder of their days, respected and honored members of the community. Here, surrounded by the fruits of their industry, and with the knowledge of having wisely directed their lives, the father died January 10, 1901, his wife having died April 23, 1897. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Alvin Fuller, who lives on the old home place; Charles, who lives at Pilot Mound and married Viola Hook; Alexander, who died at the age of twenty-two; Van, the subject of this sketch; Fred, who lives in Boone county and married Etta Phipps; Leona, who is now the wife of Walter Deck, and lives near Stratford; and Bertha, who is the wife of Sherman Girdey.

While living on his father's farm Mr. Iles not only learned to be a model agriculturist, but received a thorough common school education, which he later practically applied by teaching school for ten terms. On November 16, 1893, he married Elzada Bowman, who was born September 6, 1866, in Hamilton county, Iowa, and taught thirteen terms of school in Iowa and Arizona previous to her marriage. Her parents, William and Maria (Hardin) Bowman, were born in Ohio and were of German descent. William Bowman went to Hamilton county, Iowa, in 1856, and lived there until his death in 1884, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife came to this state at the age of fourteen and has ever since lived in this and adjoining counties, at present residing with her son-in-law, Mr. Iles. Hardin township was named for her father, Joseph Hardin, who was its first settler, and the first election held there was in the home of Mrs. Bowman. She is now sixty-five years of age and is the mother of the following children: Sarah, who married Frank Cofer, and lives on a farm in Arizona; Minerva, now the widow of George Bentley; William, who died at the age of twenty-eight; Mrs. Van Iles; and Cora, who lives at Stratford. To Mr. and Mrs. Iles have been born four children: Fay, born October 7, 1894; a son who was born February 28, 1896, and died April 13, 1896; Fern, born December 17, 1897; and Clarice, born May 29, 1899.

For the past eleven years Mr. Iles has occupied his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which has yielded him a reasonable income for time and money invested, and has been improved in a thoroughly scientific manner. Mr. Iles is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a fine country residence, as well as adequate barns and modern general improvements. In political affiliation he is a Silver Democrat, and has served with satisfaction to all concerned as a member of the school board.

JOHN COONEY.

The life of John Cooney, one of the most prosperous farmers of Washington township, has been a varied one. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, July 18, 1854, a son of James and Bridget (Berrig) Cooney, natives of the same part of Ireland.

Various members of the Cooney family were identified with the religious upheaval in Ireland caused by the rigorous mandates of the great Cromwell, and Cooney No. 4, as he was called, owned the largest estate in Ireland during the Cromwell war. His property was confiscated by the government, and this act of English impudence caused a feeling of intense grief among those who had for so long lived in the ancestral abode. The place was so located that the cows which

grazed upon the fragrant meadows could be watered in what was known as Sligo bay, in the Irish sea. The grandfather of John Cooney, Richard by name, was, like his forefathers, a stanch upholder of the doctrine of the Catholic church, and naught could disturb his faith in its infallibility. He could have leased land for two shillings six pence an acre had he been willing to renounce his church in favor of the Church of England, and his unwillingness to comply with the government demand increased his taxes to three half guineas, or eight dollars per acre.

James Cooney, the father of John, lived in Ireland at what was called Skreen Parish, where he engaged in farming primarily, but was general agent for Pat Durham, the owner of many ships used for shipping potatoes to all parts of the world. Mr. Cooney did the greater part of the buying for Mr. Durham, and in his combined occupations managed to make a more than average living. His death occurred in October, 1861, and he was survived by his wife until February, 1863. He was also a Roman Catholic. In his family were eleven sons and one daughter, four of whom came to America. The children are as follows: Daniel; James; John; Hugh; Patrick; John; Mary; John; Richard; two who died in infancy unnamed; and Hugh. The children who came to America are: Daniel, who married Bridget Bradley and lives at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; James, who lives at Massillon, Stark county, Ohio; Mary, who died at the age of eighteen; and John.

In Ireland John Cooney received but a limited education, and in 1866, at the age of twelve, he came to America on the steamer Hibernian. Arriving in Pittsburg he learned the iron moulder's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice for three years. He then engaged in coal mining on the Monongahela river for three months, and then moved to Stark county, Ohio, and continued to engage in coal mining for three years. He later spent a short time in Madison, Indiana, and two months in St. Louis, going afterward to Coal Creek, Fountain county, Indiana, where he spent the winter in the mines. He afterward settled in Braidwood, Will county, Illinois, where he worked in the mines for a year, and then went to Hampton, Rock Island county, Illinois, where he worked in the mines for seven months. At Grand Junction, Greene county, Iowa, he helped to sink a shaft, and this completed, he moved to Coalville, Webster county, and worked in the coal mines, remaining there until 1896. In the meantime he had lived frugally and saved considerable money, and with this he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and which consists of one hundred and sixty acres.

On February 22, 1888, at Fort Dodge, Mr. Cooney was married at the Corpus Christi church, to Miss Ellen Munn, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Lannahan, now Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mrs. Cooney was born February 9, 1856, a daughter of Robert and Katherine Munn, natives, respectively, of counties Fermanagh and Donegal, Ireland. The parents were married in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to America on a sailing vessel in 1857, the voyage being a pleasant one and lasting seven weeks. They settled at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in mining, and later lived at Lexington, Ohio, and Charlestown, West Virginia. In 1869 they came to Des Moines, Iowa, near which city they farmed for some time, and in 1870 settled in Coalville, Iowa, where the father died September 24, 1886,

and the mother the following year. They were the parents of eleven children: William, who married Jennie Fitzgerald and lives in Pleasant Valley township; James, who married Mary Miricle, and lives in Coalville, Iowa; Ellen, who is the wife of our subject; Mary, who died at the age of four years; Katherine, wife of James McMann, of Washington township, this county; Patrick, a resident of Red Lodge, Montana; Robert, who is engaged in mining at Cripple Creek, Colorado; John, a resident of Pleasant Valley township, this county; Maggie, who lives with our subject; Thomas, a resident of Cripple Creek, Colorado; and Lizzie, wife of William Smith, of Pleasant Valley township. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney have four children: Mary C., born March 28, 1887; Annie C., November 28, 1891; Helen Ruth, April 11, 1893; and James R., August 28, 1895.

Mr. Cooney has been unusually successful in his farming and stock-raising, and now owns one hundred and seventy-five acres on section 12, Washington township. He has a good modern house, ample barns, sound fences and well-built granaries and sheds. Although not an office seeker in any sense of the word he has, at the earnest solicitations of friends, held several positions of trust in the township, and has thereby reflected credit upon the Democratic party. He is a member of St. Joseph's church at Duncombe.

SHERMAN GIRDEY.

Though one of the younger generation of farmers of Dayton township, Mr. Girdey is one of the most enterprising and the farm of one hundred and twenty acres which has for some time been under his management, is evidence of his thorough knowledge of agricultural methods and devotion to duty. A native son of the township, he was born August 30, 1869, and is a son of Henry Girdey, who was born in Norway in 1842, and came to America with his older brother when seven years of age. The father served in the Civil war with courage and deep-rooted patriotism for his adopted country, and eventually became a resident of Dayton township, where he accumulated three hundred and twenty acres of land, and where his death occurred March 10, 1900. He married Hannah Larson, who was born in Sweden April 12, 1837, and came to America in 1864. She is now an invalid and residing on the property left by her husband.

Sherman Girdey is the second oldest in his father's family, the other children being: May, Emma, Charley and Julia. He was educated in the public schools and was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. The father's large possessions afforded abundant occupation for all of the children, and Mr. Girdey continued to assist in the management of the homestead up to the time of his marriage, December 8, 1897. Mrs. Girdey was formerly Bertha Iles, who was born near Stratford, Iowa. Her parents, who were natives of Licking county, Ohio, came to Webster county, Iowa, in 1858, and settled on a farm in Yell township. Here they passed the remainder of their lives, the death of the father occurring January 16, 1901, and the mother April 23, 1897. In their family were four sons and three daughters, namely: Alice, now the wife of Alvin Fuller, who resides on the old homestead in Yell township; Charles, who married Viola Hook and is a merchant of Pilot Mound;

Alec, who died in 1881 at the age of twenty-two years; Van, who married Elzada Bowman and is engaged in farming in the eastern part of Dayton township; Fred, who married Etta Phipps and is a farmer of Boone county, Iowa; and Leona, wife of Walter Deck, who lives near Stratford.

After his marriage Mr. Girdey took possession of a portion of the old homestead, upon which he now lives, and here he has secured a good start in life. In spite of his well-applied energy his interests are by no means self-centered, for he takes an active interest in promoting the general improvement of the neighborhood, and is also interested in political affairs and other matters.

N. C. RASMUSSEN.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has acquired a high reputation in his chosen calling and whose social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. It is a pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man of this character such as Mr. Rasmussen is known to be. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man who is operating the Callender Roller Mills, of which he is the proprietor.

A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Winnebago county, April 21, 1866, and is a son of H. P. and Mary (Nelson) Rasmussen, who were born and reared in Denmark, but were married after coming to this country. The father was a young man when he crossed the Atlantic in 1864 and took up his residence in Neenah, Wisconsin. By trade he was a millwright, as was his father before him, and on coming to Iowa in 1879, he built the mill at Callender, which he operated for some years, but is now living a retired life at that place. He and his estimable wife have five children, four sons and one daughter: N. Christ, of this review; Charles, a farmer of Roland township; Henry, helper and engineer in the mill of which our subject is now proprietor; A. P., also a resident of Callender; and Christina, at home with her parents.

N. C. Rasmussen accompanied his parents on their removal to Callender and here grew to manhood with limited educational advantages. He began his business career as a well driller, and followed that occupation for thirteen or fourteen years, with a gang of from ten to eighteen men. He sank a large number of wells throughout various parts of the county, and made over one hundred in Callender. At an early age he became thoroughly familiar with the milling business, and on discontinuing well drilling he took charge of the mill at Callender, which he has since remodeled, putting in the roller process, and to-day has one of the best mills in the county, with a capacity of fifty barrels of flour and fifty tons of chopped feed every twenty-four hours. He does a merchant milling business and manufactures more meal than all the other mills of the county put together, shipping as high as four carloads to Des Moines at one time. He has a high reputation for the excellent quality of both flour and meal manufactured by him. In addition to the business at Callender, Mr. Rasmussen now owns and operates a new mill at Lohrville, Iowa, which is proving quite profitable owing to his skillful management.

Mr. Rasmussen was married in Callender, February 17, 1888, to Miss Katie Stone, who was born in New York, but came to Iowa when a child and was reared in Web-

ster county. Her father, James Stone, was a native of England and an early settler of this county, where he died in 1876. His widow subsequently became the wife of James Langdon. Her death occurred in 1891. Our subject and his wife have three children: Clifford, Mina and Thomas.

Politically Mr. Rasmussen has been a stanch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and was elected and served as councilman for six years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Callender. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen Mr. Rasmussen has taken a very active part in the development and upbuilding of the town, and has erected some of its best business houses and private residences. By untiring industry and sound business judgment he has won merited success in all his undertakings, and is in all respects worthy of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

A. STROMBERG.

The substantial national Swedish traits which insure success to their owners in all parts of the world are embodied in a large degree in A. Stromberg, one of the enterprising farmers of Otho township. A native of the province of Skane, near the city of Helsingborg, Sweden, he was born December 25, 1854, and is of Swedish parentage. The family emigrated to America in 1868 and settled in Menard county, Illinois, where the father worked out by the day in his effort to make headway amid the new conditions. In this way he managed to save some money, and in 1890 removed to Todd county, Minnesota, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, upon which himself and wife at present live. They are the parents of the following children who, with the exception of A. Stromberg, are residents of Minnesota; John; Nelson; Mary, who is the wife of O. Nelson, and has two children; and A. Stromberg.

Mr. Stromberg attended the public schools in Sweden and worked for his father on rented land until his emigration to America at the age of fifteen. The family sailed from Copenhagen and landed at Quebec, coming from there direct to Illinois in 1870. On January 8, 1884, Mr. Stromberg married Hannah Johnson, who was born in Sweden, August 20, 1865, her birthplace being also near the city of Helsingborg. Her parents, who were also born in Sweden, at present live with their daughter and her husband. They came to America in 1871 and located in Menard county, Illinois, and that is where the young people became acquainted. The parents came to Iowa in 1897 and bought forty acres of land in 1900, on section 28, Otho township, Webster county. Mrs. Stromberg has but one brother, C. E. Johnson, who married Jennie Winsick and lives in Minnesota. Two children have been born to Mrs. and Mrs. Stromberg: Ernst Siegfrid, born May 30, 1886; and Ebba Fredrica, born March 4, 1891.

After his marriage Mr. Stromberg left the familiar home surroundings and settled in Greenview, where he engaged in house and carriage painting until 1894. He then came to Iowa and bought the two hundred acres of land upon which he now lives, and on which is located the cemetery and the school house. At the time of purchase his property was somewhat improved. Mr. Stromberg is a breeder of fine stock and red

polled cattle, in addition to carrying on an extensive general farming enterprise. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and among the offices creditably sustained by him may be mentioned that of township trustee and school director. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church.

FRED PUTZKE.

Fred Putzke, formerly one of the energetic and successful farmers living on section 8, Dayton township, but now a resident of Humboldt, North Dakota, was born in Germany, June 27, 1839, of parents who also were natives of the fatherland, but who never sought the opportunities existing in America. Of the children born into this typical German household Fred and August only are living, William, the oldest, having died during the war in a German hospital, while Herman, the second son, died in his native land at the age of twenty-two.

On his father's farm Fred Putzke was reared to a knowledge of agriculture, and his education was acquired in the district schools. He was an ambitious lad, and while still quite young began to dream of broader fields and more reachable chances. It was therefore not surprising that in 1863 he came to the United States, and after locating in Wisconsin, worked out on different farms for a couple of years. In 1865 he sought a wife and helpmate in Wilhelmina Petznick, who was born in Germany, March 13, 1840, and came to America in 1865 with other members of her family. Her parents joined the children in the United States in 1868, and after living for a couple of years in Wisconsin removed to the vicinity of Grafton, Iowa, where the mother died in 1880, the father surviving her until 1884. Besides Mrs. Putzke, who is the third oldest in the family, there were the following children: Louisa, who lives in Montrose, South Dakota, and is the wife of August Meyer; Augusta, who is a resident of Burnside township and is the wife of Christian Drager; Fred, who married Henrietta Budke, and lives in Charter City, Iowa; and William, who married Louise Felt, and lives in Grafton, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Putzke have been born the following children: William, a resident of South Dakota, married Johanna Meyer, and has four children; Louise, also a resident of South Dakota, married August Borke, and has two daughters; Herman, a farmer lives on his father's farm; Emma, also living on the home place, is the wife of William Snyder, and has two children; Frank, a farmer, is not married; Ellen, living in South Dakota, is the wife of Amel Borke; Halena and Otto are living at home. The children have enjoyed all of the advantages which their parents have been in a position to give them, and are well educated and capable of caring for themselves.

After his marriage Mr. Putzke rented land in Wisconsin for three years, and then removed to the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he rented another farm. In 1873 he located on section 8, Dayton township, paying fourteen hundred dollars for his land. To this he later added until he owned two hundred and forty acres in the home place, and had, besides, a farm of four hundred and twenty acres in a different part of the state. The property of Mr. Putzke was well cultivated and utilized to the best possible advantage, general farming and stock-raising being carried on with successful results. Mr. Putzke is a Republican in national poli-

tics, and has intelligently served his township as trustee and road supervisor. He is well known and highly esteemed, and has the confidence of the entire community.

J. M. GUTHRIE.

J. M. Guthrie, who has been closely associated with the farming interests of Webster county for many years and is very successful in his business affairs, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 13, 1847, and is of Irish lineage. His father, Richard Guthrie, was also born in the Buckeye state, and his mother's birth occurred in Ashland county. They were married in Ohio and the father died there in 1852. The following year his widow became the wife of Adam Steinhouer, a native of Germany, and in 1854 they came to Iowa. After two years passed in Johnson county, Iowa, they removed to Tama county, where the husband followed farming for twenty years. He afterward removed to Boone county, but when three years had passed returned to Tama county, where he purchased land, which he cultivated until his death, in 1877. The family afterward removed westward and the mother died in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1887. By her first marriage she had three children: Margaret, the wife of Orrin Holbrook, who resides near Sioux City, Iowa; J. M., of this review; and Mary, the deceased wife of M. Corrington, of Tama, Iowa. By the second marriage of the mother there were eight children, of whom three are living: Melvina, the wife of J. Hanson, of Des Moines, Iowa; Emma, the wife of William Howell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Maria, the wife of George B. Scott, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Guthrie of this review attended school to a limited extent in Iowa City and spent one year as a student in Tama, but his educational privileges were meager and his knowledge has been mostly acquired in the school of experience. At the age of seven years he began earning his own living and has since been dependent upon his own exertions, so that he may well be called a self-made man. He worked at herding cattle for a year and afterward worked for his board and clothing for three years. He then began working by the month as a farm hand at a salary of six dollars per month, the second year was given seven dollars and a half per month, and the third year, remaining in the service of the same employer, was paid nine dollars. During the second year he saved enough to buy a horse, saddle and bridle. The next year he engaged in cutting timber. He was then seventeen years of age.

In the spring of 1864, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, at Iowa City, and with his regiment was ordered to New Orleans under General A. J. Smith, where he was on skirmish duty. Later he was ordered to Cedar Creek, but did not take part in the battle of that place, for he had become ill and was left in the hospital at New Orleans. In April, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and from there went to Savannah, Georgia, thence to Augusta and again to Savannah in July, 1865, arriving home the following month.

Mr. Guthrie afterward worked as a farm hand by the month until 1868, when he was married, in Hardin county, in the month of November, to Lucinda E. Herrington, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, October 11, 1851. Six children have

been born to them: Mary, who died at the age of four years; Anna, who died at the age of three years; Carrie L., the wife of Grant Bass, who resides on a farm in this county, and by whom she has two children, Halsey and Sylvia; William M., a farmer of Webster township, who married Lizzie Brooks, by whom he has one child, Velva; James Garfield and Gracie, at home.

After his marriage Mr. Guthrie removed to Hardin county, but after a short period returned to Tama county, where he cultivated rented land for about five years and then purchased forty acres. Selling that he came to Webster county, where he engaged in teaming for a year. He then rented a farm, which he operated six years, on the expiration of which period he bought thirty-seven acres on section 16, Yell township. He has since been very successful and has purchased an additional tract of twenty-three acres on section 16, and one hundred and sixty-two acres on section 21, Yell township, and twenty-six acres on section 21, Webster township. When he took possession of his farm the land was raw, but his labors have transformed it into rich and arable fields and the many improvements which he has added have made his place a valuable and desirable farm property. He has good barns, cattle sheds and all modern equipments and buys and feeds cattle for the market. In addition to conducting his business affairs in a prosperous manner he has rendered valuable aid to his fellow townsmen in the office of trustee for nine years. In politics he is a Republican and he attends the United Brethren church.

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